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Rhode Island Collection
Sessions Laws
May 1865 - Jan. 1866

John F. Tobey.

John F. Tobey.
ACTS AND RESOLVES

PASSED AT THE

MAY SESSION

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

State of Rhode Island


AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS,

1865.



PROVIDENCE:

HIRAM H. THOMAS & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1865.

 The General Assembly convened at Newport, on the last Tuesday in April, 1865, (being the 30th,) in conformity with the provisions of the Third Section of Article Four of the Constitution, as amended by the electors on the first Tuesday of November, 1854, and adjourned on Thursday, June second, to meet in Providence on the seventh of June; adjourned on Thursday, fifteenth of June, to meet again in Providence on the second Monday in January, 1866.

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ACTS AND RESOLVES

PASSED AT THE

MAY SESSION, 1865.

[The Chapters are numbered continuously from the Revised Statutes.]

CHAPTER 586.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT ENABLING THE INCORPORATED BANKS OF THIS STATE TO CLOSE UP THEIR BUSINESS AND TO ORGANIZE AS NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS. Passed June 15th, 1865.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be lawful for the incorporated banks of this State, which may have been or hereafter may be converted into National Banking Associations, to issue or re-issue the notes or bills of such incorporated bank before its conversion, of a less denomination than five dollars up to the first day of July, A. D. 1866; *Provided*, however, that the entire circulation which any banking association may issue shall not, with the circulation which they may receive from the United States, exceed ninety per centum of the capital stock of such banking association. When State Bank Notes may be issued. Extent of Circulation.

SEC. 2. The bills or notes of any incorporated bank provided to be destroyed under the provisions of the of destroying notes.

act to which this is an amendment, may be destroyed by or in the presence of the General Treasurer or either Bank Commissioner.

Of increase
of Capital.

SEC. 3. Any of the incorporated banks of this State are hereby authorized to increase their capital stock to any amount not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, without paying any tax upon such increased capital to the State; *Provided*, that such increase be made on or before the first day of July next, and with the view of such State bank being organized as a National Banking Association.

Bank Com-
missioner.

SEC. 4. There shall be elected by the General Assembly in Grand Committee, at the annual session for the election of officers, one Bank Commissioner, who shall hold his office for the term of one year and until his successor is elected and qualified. He shall be engaged to the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, which are prescribed in chapter 535 of the statutes, and of the acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto. He shall receive a compensation of eight dollars per day, which shall include expenses for every day actually employed, to be paid by the banks employing his services.

Duties of his
office.

Compensa-
tion.

SEC. 5. Section 1 of said chapter 535 is hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 587.

Passed June
10th, 1865.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AND IN ADDITION TO AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR TAKING A DECENNIAL CENSUS OF THE INHABITANTS AND VOTERS OF THE STATE, PASSED AT THE JANUARY SESSION, 1865.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Census to be
taken every
ten years.

Time
taken.

SECTION 1. The time for which the census shall be taken shall be the first day of June, 1865, and every tenth year thereafter, and the returns shall be made to the Secretary of State on or before the first day of August of each year in which the census shall be taken.

SEC. 2. After the present year, the census shall be ^{Of agents.} taken by agents appointed in each town by the Town council, and in each city by the Board of Aldermen.

SEC. 3. In addition to the census of the inhabitants, ^{Industrial statistics.} the statistics of the manufactures, business, and agriculture of the State for the year ending the first day of June, 1865, and every tenth year thereafter, shall be taken in the several cities and towns of the State.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of State shall, on or before ^{Duty of Secretary of State.} the first day of June, in each year in which the census is to be taken, transmit to the clerks of the several cities and towns, printed blanks for the returns ^{Of Blanks.} of the statistics of manufactures, business and agriculture, and providing for such information relating to them as he, acting with the advice of the Governor, ^{Governor's advice.} shall think necessary to be obtained.

SEC. 5. The Governor, with the Secretary of State, ^{Compensation of agents} are hereby authorized to fix the amount of compensation to be paid to the agents and other persons employed in taking the census.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of State shall prepare, or ^{Of the abstract—how prepared.} cause to be prepared under his direction, an abstract of, and report upon the returns of population, manufactures, business and agriculture received by him, as provided for in the first and third sections of this act, which abstract and report shall be presented to the General Assembly at the next January Session after the census is taken, and he is hereby authorized to employ such assistance as may be necessary for this purpose. ^{Pay of Clerks}

SEC. 7. If any person authorized under the provisions of this act, shall wilfully neglect to make the returns required by the 1st, 2d and 3d sections of this act, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars; and if any person shall refuse to give the information required in the first and third sections, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars. ^{Penalty for neglect of duty.}

SEC. 8. The General Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to pay, upon the order of the Governor, the compensation of the agents and persons employed in taking the census under the provisions of ^{Agents—how paid.}

this act; all other expenses incurred thereunder are to be reported to this General Assembly for allowance.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect on and after its passage.

CHAPTER 588.

Passed June 9th, 1865. AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A COURT OF MAGISTRATES IN THE VILLAGE OF PAWTUCKET.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Of Justices. SECTION 1. There shall be a Court of Magistrates in the village of Pawtucket, to consist of three justices, with exclusive jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases and proceedings whatsoever, jurisdiction over which is or may be by law given to justices of the peace, as such, except as may be by law provided, within the limits comprising the town of Pawtucket, voting district number one in the town of North Providence, and school districts numbers twenty-four and thirty-five as now established in the town of Smithfield; and said court shall also have jurisdiction in all cases civil and criminal concurrently with justices of the peace in the towns of North Providence and Smithfield.

Salary of Justice and clerk. SEC. 2. The annual salary of the justice of said court, officiating as clerk, shall be five hundred dollars, and of each of the other justices, four hundred dollars.

Court room. SEC. 3. The justices of said court shall provide a suitable room, with accommodations for said court, at an expense to the State not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on the first day of July, A. D. 1865; *provided*, however, that the justices of said court may be elected at any time after the passage hereof.

MAY, 1865.

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CHAPTER 589.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO TITLE XXIV. CHAPTER 155 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF THE PROBATE OF WILLS." Passed June 9th, 1865.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. A majority of the persons named as ex-Executors may adjust by compromise.ecutors in any instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of any person deceased, may, with the consent of the Court of Probate, having jurisdiction to act upon the probate of such will, adjust by arbitration or compromise any controversy that may exist, or may arise thereon between the persons claiming as residuary legatees or devisees, under such will, and the persons entitled to the estate of the deceased by descent under the provisions of Chapter 159, of the Revised Statutes, to which arbitration or compromise the persons named as executors, those claiming as residuary legatees or devisees, and those claiming the estate as intestate, shall be parties, and such arbitration or compromise shall not affect the rights of persons who were not parties thereto.

SEC. 2. If any of the persons entitled to the estate Of minors. as intestate, shall be minors or be under other legal disabilities, the Court of Probate having jurisdiction of such will, may appoint a guardian *ad litem* to represent the interest of such minors or persons under legal disabilities in such arbitration or compromise.

SEC. 3. Any award or compromise made in writing Of award and compromise. in such case, shall be filed and entered of record in the court having jurisdiction of such will, and thereupon such will may be admitted to probate and shall have effect, and the estate of such deceased person shall be disposed of and be administered according to the provisions thereof as modified by such award or compromise.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from and after the passage thereof.

MAY, 1865.

CHAPTER 590.

Passed June
9th, 1865.

AN ACT IN RELATION TO ACTS OF INCORPORATION.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION. 1. All acts of incorporation and all acts in amendment of acts of incorporation passed at the present session of the General Assembly shall take effect from and after their passage.

CHAPTER 591.

Passed June
10th, 1865.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPLICATION OF MONEY TO COME INTO THE HANDS OF THE GENERAL TREASURER, TO THE PAYMENT OF THE STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*Treasurer to
bond money
on best terms

SECTION 1. The General Treasurer, under the advice and direction of the Governor, is hereby directed from time to time, hereafter, whenever any money of the State shall accumulate in the Treasury beyond what is necessary to meet the immediate demands upon the Treasury, to invest the same in the bonds of this State upon the best terms upon which the said bonds can be obtained, and upon the payment of any of such bonds the same shall be cancelled and destroyed.

CHAPTER 592.

Passed June
15th, 1865.

AN ACT TO MAKE MORE EFFECTUAL THE SEVERAL ACTS RELATING TO DOGS.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*List of own-
ers of dogs.

SECTION 1. No person appointed by a town or city council by virtue of the provisions of chapter 524, being an act in addition to chapter 326 of the Revised Statutes entitled "An act in amendment of chapter 82, title 14 of the Revised Statutes of Dogs," to ascertain and make a list of the owners or keepers of dogs, and

to return such list to the Clerk, and to make complaint against and prosecute those keeping dogs contrary to the provisions of said chapter 524, shall be required upon the making or in the prosecution of such complaint to give bond or recognizance for costs.

SEC. 2. Every such person so appointed and who ^{Penalty for neglect of duty} qualifies himself to act, and every Town and City Clerk who shall wilfully neglect to perform any of the duties imposed upon him by the provisions of said chapter 524, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered by indictment for the use of any person who shall complain for the same, and shall be incapable of holding the same office for one year next succeeding the annual election thereto after his conviction.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of each Town and City ^{Duty of town council} Council annually in the month of August, to ascertain and report whether the Town or City Clerk of such Town or City, and all other persons appointed under the provisions of said chapter 524, have or not faithfully performed all the duties imposed upon them by said chapter 524, and in case of neglect shall state in such report what person appears to have been guilty of neglect and in what respect; which report such Council shall cause to be published as soon as may be, two successive weeks in some newspaper published in this State.

SEC. 4. Any person who shall become the owner or ^{Reports of dogs.} possessor of a dog after the first day of June, may cause the same to be registered and licensed at any time within thirty days after he becomes such owner or possessor upon the payment of two dollars and fifteen cents for a male, and six dollars and fifteen cents for a female dog.

SEC. 5. Nothing in said chapter 524 shall be so construed as to preclude any person from making complaint after the first day of July.

CHAPTER 593.

Passed June 12, 1865. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF TITLE XXIV, CHAPTER 158 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF INSOLVENT ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Of the Commissioner.

SECTION 1. In case any commissioner appointed under the second section of chapter 158 of the Revised Statutes shall die, resign or remove out of the State, or shall become unable to serve, before the rendition of the report mentioned in the sixth section of said chapter, the Court of Probate shall, on the application of the administrator or executor, or of any creditor of the estate on which said commissioner was appointed, appoint some other fit and disinterested person to be a commissioner in his place, and in case the time allowed unto the creditors to bring in their claims and prove their debts shall have elapsed, shall extend the time therefor to any period which said court may deem proper, not exceeding six months from the date of the new appointment, and such notice shall be given of such extension as said court may direct.

SEC. 2. This act shall go into effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 594.

Passed June 12, 1865. AN ACT IN ADDITION TO TITLE XIII, CHAPTER 68 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS RELATING TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

School Commissioner to administer oaths.

SECTION. 1. The Commissioner of Public Schools is authorized and empowered to administer oaths to witnesses in any proceeding before him, in any cause or controversy which, as Commissioner of Public Schools, he is required to hear or determine.

SEC. 2. This act shall go into effect immediately after its passage.

MAY, 1865.

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CHAPTER 595.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF SECTION 1, CHAPTER 874 OF THE STATUTES. Passed June 15, 1865.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Any person convicted of any of the offences in said section mentioned, may be sentenced by the justice, magistrate or court, to pay a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, and in case of persons under the age of eighteen years, to confinement in the Providence Reform School during his or her minority, or, in the alternative, to three months imprisonment in jail and payment of costs ; but if it shall appear to such justice, magistrate or court, that such punishments are inadequate to the offence, the like course shall be taken with the accused as though he were complained of for an offence beyond the jurisdiction of the justice, magistrate or court trying the same.

CHAPTER 596.

AN ACT IN REPEAL OF CHAPTER 563 OF THE STATUTES ENTITLED AN ACT IN ADDITION TO TITLE XVI, CHAPTER 98 OF THE REVISED STATUTES "OF CERTAIN FISHERIES." Passed June 13, 1865.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Chapter 563 of the Statutes, passed at the January Session of the General Assembly, A. D., 1865, is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 597.

AN ACT FOR THE PROTECTION OF NAVIGATION IN THE PAW-TUCKET RIVER. Passed June 14, 1865.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. There shall be a Commissioner appointed annually by the Governor, whose duty it shall be accu- A Commissioner to be appointed.

rately to mark the channel of the Pawtucket river, by erecting and placing suitable stakes and buoys along the sides of said channel, at the request and for the convenience of persons interested in the navigation of said river. Said commissioner shall hold his office for the term of one year, and until his successor in said office shall be appointed; and his duties shall be performed without expense to the State, or to any person or persons other than those by whom he is employed.

Penalty for
injuring
buoys.

SEC. 2. The owner, or the person having charge, of any vessel, scow, boat, seine or raft of any kind, which shall be made fast to any stake or buoy erected or placed as aforesaid for the security or guidance of vessels navigating said river, and every person who shall in any way, wilfully injure, remove or destroy any of the said stakes or buoys, placed as aforesaid, shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and not less than twenty dollars, one half to the use of the State, and the remainder to the use of the complainant, or be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months, nor less than ten days.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

RESOLUTIONS

OF A

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE NATURE.

RESOLUTION in relation to the construction of the act to aid men liable to be drafted into the military service of the United States in procuring substitutes:

Resolved, That the act entitled "An Act to aid men liable to be drafted into the military service of the United States in procuring substitutes," shall be construed so as to extend the benefits thereof to persons who procure substitutes to enlist into the naval service of the United States, as well as to those persons who procure substitutes to enlist into the military service thereof.*

RESOLUTION to fix and pay the salaries of the Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, and the Paymaster General, for the year ending the the 31st day of December, A. D., 1865:

Resolved, That the General Treasurer be, and he hereby is, directed to pay to the order of the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General, and the Paymas-

*This resolution was adopted at the January session, 1865, and omitted from the schedule for the session.

ter General, respectively, the sum of twelve hundred dollars each, in full compensation for their salaries for the year ending December 31st, A. D. 1865.

Resolved, That the Adjutant General may have one assistant, whose salary shall be two hundred dollars and two clerks with salaries for both, not exceeding one thousand dollars. The Quartermaster General may employ one clerk at a salary not exceeding seven hundred and fifty dollars, and the Paymaster General may employ one assistant, or clerk, at a salary not exceeding five hundred dollars—all of which salaries shall be paid quarterly.

Provided, however, that these resolutions shall be subject to the resolutions authorizing the Governor to reduce the force and compensation of the officers and employees in the departments herein before referred to, passed at the present session of the General Assembly.

RESOLUTION providing for the reduction of the clerical force in certain Military Departments of this State.

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor, be, and hereby is, authorized and empowered at any time during the current year to direct the discharge of any of the clerical, or other force employed in the offices of the Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, and the Paymaster General, and to suspend or reduce the pay when the business of either Department should, in his judgment, warrant the same.

RESOLUTIONS, in relation to the Reconstruction of the States recently in rebellion against the United States :

Whereas, The Government of the United States has re-established its authority in the States which were recently in rebellion against it, and

Whereas, Some of said States are already proceeding

to organize State governments with a view to re-enstatement in the Union, and

Whereas, In a matter so vitally concerning the welfare of the whole Union, it is important that the opinion of that portion of the people who have always continued faithful to the cause of the Union should be authoritatively declared, in order that it may have its proper weight and influence, and it is therefore

Resolved, That it is the sense of the General Assembly and people of this State that in the re-construction of the governments of the States lately in rebellion against the Government and authority of the United States, the moral power and legal authority vested in the Federal Government should be executed to secure equal rights, without respect to color, to all citizens residing in those States, including herein the right of the elective franchise.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State is hereby instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, to the Governors of the several States; and also a copy to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, who are hereby requested to present the same to the two Houses of Congress.

RESOLUTION allowing the Quartermaster General to sell certain property :

Resolved, That the Quartermaster General be, and he hereby is, authorized to sell such military property in his possession, as he shall deem proper, by and with the advice and consent of the Governor.

RESOLUTION authorizing certain Military Certificates to be transmitted to the Quartermaster General :

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen of the several cities and the Town Councils of the several towns, which have neglected to transmit the certificate required by section 15, chapter 514, be, and they hereby are, authorized to transmit the same to the office of the

MAY, 1865.

Quartermaster General, on or before the first day December next, with the same effect as if such certificates had been transmitted in the month of December 1864, as required by law.

RESOLUTION for the transfer of papers from clerks Courts in Washington County:

Resolved, That John G. Perry, Esq., of South King town, be a committee to transfer the books and papers from the Clerks of the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas, of Washington County, to the clerks elect for said County, and to take and pass all necessary receipts therefor.

RESOLUTION authorizing the General Treasurer to pay interest on loan.

Resolved, That the General Treasurer be, and he hereby is, authorized to pay such rate of interest as he may agree for on any temporary loan made for the State provided the same be approved by the Governor, hereby approving and confirming his said acts in the payment of 7 3-10 interest on the one hundred and fifty thousand dollars temporary loan already made.

RESOLUTION declaring vacant the office of Reporter of the Supreme Court:

Resolved, That the Office of Reporter of the decisions and opinions of the Supreme Court be, and hereby is, declared vacant.

RESOLUTION relative to Antietam National Cemetery:

Whereas, The State of Maryland has granted a charter to the Antietam National Cemetery and appropriated her portion for the establishment and maintenance of the same, and made provisions admitting other States therefore,

Resolved, That Rhode Island cordially approves the

plan proposed, and will sacredly perform her part in perpetuating the memory of our heroic dead, who there slumber on the field of their hard-fought, but triumphant conflict, against the armed foes of our common country.

Resolved, That the Governor be authorised to appoint a Trustee, who, for the term of five years, shall represent this State in the Corporation for the management of this Association.

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars be, and the same is, hereby appropriated and authorized to be paid by the order of the Governor, as the State's proportion of the necessary expenses to be incurred under the act granting the Antietam National Cemetery.

RESOLUTION appointing James DeWolf Perry, a committee to transfer the books and papers belonging to the offices of the clerks of the Supreme Court and the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Bristol, to the clerks of said Courts elected at the present session of the General Assembly:

Resolved, That James DeWolf Perry, of Bristol, be, and he hereby is, appointed a committee to transfer the books and papers belonging to the offices of the clerks of the Supreme Court and the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Bristol, from the late clerks of said Courts to the clerks of said Courts elected at the present session of the General Assembly.

RESOLUTION for printing the Rules and Orders:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and he hereby is, directed to cause to be printed and bound one hundred and fifty copies of the Rules and Orders of the separate Houses, and of the Joint Rules of the two Houses of the General Assembly, with the Constitution of the United States and of this State, for the use of the General Assembly.

RESOLVED, That the Commutation Commissioners and they hereby are, authorized to pay to the order of the town treasurer of the town of Cranston, the sum of three thousand four hundred and eighty-five dollars (\$3,485,) for reimbursement for moneys paid by the town in furnishing substitutes.

RESOLUTION in amendment and explanation of a resolution appropriating to the Pawtucket Light Guard the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, passed at the January session, A. D., 1865.

Voted and Resolved, That the Quartermaster General be, and he hereby is, empowered and directed to pay to the treasurer of said Pawtucket Light Guard, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, mentioned in the resolution of which this is in amendment, as is there provided, whenever the said Pawtucket Light Guard shall prove to the satisfaction of the Quartermaster General that they have raised by voluntary subscription such a sum of money as, together with said sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, shall be sufficient to make an enlargement of the basement, cover the roof and complete other necessary repairs in said armory.

RESOLUTION to pay John W. Money, Indian Commissioner:

Resolved, That the sum of twenty-five dollars be, and the same is, hereby authorized to be paid to John W. Money, Indian Commissioner, upon the order of the State Auditor, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full for the services of said Money as Commissioner of the Indian school for the year ending January 1st, 1865.

RESOLUTION making an appropriation for constructing a vault in the State House at Newport for the papers of the county :

Resolved, That an appropriation not to exceed one thousand dollars be made for the construction of a vault in the State House in Newport for the protection of the records and papers of the clerk's offices for the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas for Newport County.

Resolved, That the Auditor be, and he is, hereby instructed to draw his order on the General Treasurer for the same out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated.

Resolved, That Thomas W. Wood and John T. Ash be a committee to construct said vault.

RESOLUTION in relation to the Exeter Bank.

Resolved, That the stockholders of the Exeter Bank, Exeter, be, and hereby are, authorized and empowered to close up the affairs of the said bank, and whenever the directors of the said bank shall certify the surrender of the charter of the said bank to the Secretary of State the said bank shall cease to have any corporate existence, except for the purpose of collecting, converting, and distributing its assets and of discharging its liabilities, but the stockholders shall be individually liable for all of the debts of the said bank, and the said bank shall appoint and authorize some bank in the State, at the request of the said Exeter Bank, to redeem its outstanding bills, and shall give three weeks' notice of the appointment of such agent.

RESOLUTION of Caleb Congdon et al. for leave to remove the Cranston Bank.

Resolved, That the President and Directors of the Cranston Bank be authorized and empowered to remove the business of said bank to Olneyville, in said State, and that they be allowed to continue their banking business at said Olneyville.

RESOLUTION authorizing Albert A. Smith to peddle without a license.

Upon the petition of Albert A. Smith, of Johnston wounded soldier, for leave to peddle without license,

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, and that the said Albert A. Smith be, and he hereby is, authorized his own proper person to peddle without license, and this license is revoked by the General Assembly.

Upon the petition of Lydia Bradford Hammond praying for certain reasons therein stated that her name may be changed from Lydia Bradford Hammond to Lydia Bradford Torrey:

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be granted, and that the said Lydia Bradford Hammond shall hereafter be known and called by the name of Lydia Bradford Torrey, and by this name shall have all the rights and be subject to all the obligations which she would have had and been subject to had her name remained unchanged.

Upon the petition of Michael Flynn and others praying to be released from imprisonment in the State Prison:

Voted and Resolved, That the Senate do hereby advise and consent to the pardon of the said Michael Flynn from his said imprisonment, as recommended by His Excellency, the Governor.

Upon the petition of Thomas Wilson praying to be released from imprisonment in the State Prison:

Voted and Resolved, That the Senate do hereby advise and consent to the pardon of the said Thomas Wilson

on the 15th day of June, 1865, from his said imprisonment, as recommended by His Excellency, the Governor.

RESOLUTION authorizing Joseph Townsend to peddle without a license.

Resolved, That the General Treasurer be, and he is, hereby directed to issue to Joseph Townsend, of the town of Warwick, a license to peddle all kinds of wares except gold and silver ware without paying a license as required by law; said Townsend to be limited to a district of six miles circuit from his residence in Crompton Mills, in said town of Warwick.

Upon the petition of Catharine McKenney, of Providence, administratrix of the estate of James McKenney, deceased, of said Providence, to sell certain real estate.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, and the said Catherine McKenney be, and she is, hereby authorized and empowered to sell and convey, in her capacity of administratrix, the following described parcels of land, of which the said James McKenney died seized and possessed, to wit: two certain portions of lot No. one hundred and thirty-one (131), of a plat of house lots belonging to E. A. Nichols, surveyed and platted by H. F. Walling, July, 1846, situate in the northerly part of the city of Providence, in book of plats No. (1) one, page (101) one hundred and one; the two said portions being described as follows, to wit: the more northerly part bounded as follows, to wit: northerly by land of the heirs of S. D. Olney (50) fifty feet; easterly by lot No. (130) of said plat forty-five (45) feet; southerly fifty (50) feet by land of said deceased; westerly forty-five (45) feet by West River street.

The second portion is bounded westerly by West

River street eighty feet; easterly by land of said deceased forty-five (45) feet; southerly by Hedley street seventy-five feet, and westerly by Walling street twelve (12) feet.

And to apply the proceeds of the sale as follows, to wit: first, to the payment of the expenses incident to the sale; second, to retain to herself six hundred and eighteen 80-100 (618,80) dollars in full payment for moneys advanced by her to pay debts due from the estate of said James McKenney; and third, to divide the residue of said proceeds, if any there be, among the parties entitled to the two lots aforesaid, under the will of said James in proportion to their interest in said lots.

Such sale, payment and distribution to be made under the advice and direction of the Court of Probate of the city of Providence.

RESOLUTION to pay the account of Timothy F. Neville for military services.

Resolved, That the State Auditor be, and he is, hereby directed to draw his order on the General Treasurer of the State for the sum of two hundred and ninety-one dollars and thirty-seven cents, to be paid to Timothy F. Neville for his services as captain in the 3d regiment R. I. Cavalry, from March 14th, 1864, to May 21st, 1864.

Upon the petition of Palmer H. Pendleton and Susan M. Pendleton, of Westerly, praying for reasons therein stated that they may be authorized and empowered to adopt as their own child George C. Gardner, and for a change of the name of said child:

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same hereby is, granted; and the said Palmer H. Pendleton and Susan M. Pendleton are hereby authorized and empowered to adopt the said George C. Gardner as and for their own son, with all the rights, duties and liabilities of parents of a child; and the said

George C. Gardner, whose name is hereby changed, to that of George C. Pendleton, is hereby invested with the right of inheritance from the said Palmer H. Pendleton and Susan M. Pendleton, with all the rights which he would have been entitled to, had he been the lawfully begotten son of the said Palmer H. Pendleton and Susan M. Pendleton.

Upon the petition of John C. Hoar and David A. Hoar, of Warren, for change of names:

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same hereby is, granted, and the said John C. Hoar shall be hereafter known and called by the name of John C. Hall, and the said David A. Hoar shall be hereafter known and called by the name of David A. Hall, and they shall respectively be subject to all the duties and liabilities, and entitled to all the rights and privileges that they would have been subject and entitled to had their names not been changed.

RESOLUTION appropriating the sum of four hundred dollars to pay expenses incurred by the Union Guards of Central Falls.

Resolved, That the State Auditor be, and he hereby is, directed to draw his order upon the General Treasurer for the sum of four hundred dollars, in favor of the Union Guards, of Central Falls, to pay for rent of their armory and other necessary expenses incurred in keeping up said organization.

Upon the petition of Elizabeth A. Newell, of Cumberland, in this State, wife of Elijah B. Newell, formerly of said Cumberland, now without the United States, praying that for certain reasons therein stated, that an act be passed enabling and empowering her singly and without the jointure of her said husband, to re-

lease and convey to the Producers Bank, of said Cumberland, a corporation created by the General Assembly, all her right of dower and interest in certain real and personal estate situate in said Cumberland, and in said county of Providence, and which has been attached by certain persons in suit against her said husband, which are now pending in the Supreme Court and in the Court of Common Pleas, in said County of Providence :

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows : that said Elizabeth Newell be, and she is, hereby empowered to release and convey to said Producers Bank, without the jointure of her said husband therein, all her right of dower and all her rights in and to all said real and personal estate as aforesaid attached in any of said suits against her said husband, and a deed and conveyance thereof to said Producers Bank made and executed by the said Elizabeth Newell alone and without the jointure of her said husband therein, shall convey all her said rights in and to said estate and property as fully and effectually as if her said husband had joined her therein.

Petition of Henry Price for a free license to peddle in this State.

Resolved, That the General Treasurer be directed to furnish to Henry Price, of Warwick, a disabled soldier in the Kentish Guards, a license to peddle any merchandise, except watches, gold and silver ware, for the term of one year, without charge.

RESOLUTION for the payment of sundry accounts against the State.

Resolved, That the following sums be allowed and be ordered to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, viz :

To the Newport Artillery Company, - - \$266 68

To Hon. John R. Bartlett, for extra services for signing and registering the State Bonds, etc., - - - - -	\$200 00
" Samuel A. Parker, for do. do. - - - - -	200 00
" Joseph Eaton, Jr., for inspection of ferries, - - - - -	20 00
" John E. Watson, do. do. - - - - -	20 00

RESOLUTION to pay the officers and attendants of the General Assembly.

Voted and Resolved, That the following sums be paid to the following persons, and charged to the account of expenses of the General Assembly :

Julian R. Campbell, - - - - -	\$95 00
Desmond FitzGerald, - - - - -	50 00
Joseph W. Congdon, - - - - -	95 00
Sumner U. Shearman, - - - - -	95 00
John Turner, - - - - -	16 00
Edward G. Burrows, - - - - -	30 00
Roger W. Potter, - - - - -	15 00
John M. Shaw, - - - - -	15 00
Joseph C. Lawton, - - - - -	15 00
Isaac W. D. Pike, - - - - -	15 00
Elisha Smith, - - - - -	15 00
David M. Coggeshall, - - - - -	9 00
Robert Seattle, - - - - -	4 50
William C. Thurston, - - - - -	11 00
Willis A. Coggeshall, - - - - -	3 00
Henry Safford, - - - - -	3 00
John H. Watson, - - - - -	1 50
Charles Marsh, - - - - -	3 00
Joseph E. Lawton, - - - - -	3 00
J. P. Earle, - - - - -	13 50
Clarence Burns, - - - - -	13 50
Oscar A. Carlton, - - - - -	13 50
William H. Capron, - - - - -	13 50
Peter Burns, - - - - -	13 50
Joseph G. Cobb, for Reporter's desk, - - - - -	9 50

MAY, 1865.

RESOLUTION of Adjournment.

Resolved, That when this General Assembly adjourns this day it adjourn to meet at the State House in Providence, on the second Monday in January next, at 11 A. M.

ACTS OF A LOCAL AND PRIVATE NATURE.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE FALL RIVER, TIVERTON AND
NEW BEDFORD RAILROAD COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Gideon H. Durfee, Nathaniel B. Durfee, William P. Bateman, Samuel West, Isaac B. Richmond, and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, by the name of the Fall River, Tiverton and New Bedford Railroad Company, and by that name shall be capable in law to make, have, and use a common seal, and the same to break, renew, or alter at pleasure ; and shall be and are hereby vested with all the powers, privileges, and immunities which are or may be necessary to carry into effect the purposes and objects of this act, as hereinafter set forth. And the said corporation are hereby authorized and empowered to locate, lay out and construct, and finally complete a railroad, commencing at some point near the depot of the Old Colony and Newport Railroad in Tiverton, thence running southeasterly through said town to a point on the Massachusetts State line, as near to the village of Adamsville as is convenient, the object being to extend from thence to the southern extremity of the city of New Bedford. And for this purpose the said corporation are hereby authorized to lay out their road, not exceeding six rods wide, through the whole length ; and for the purpose of cutting embankments, and obtaining stone and gravel, and erecting a wharf, may take as much more land as may

be necessary for the proper construction of said road; provided, that all damages that may be occasioned to any person, company or corporation, by taking such land or materials for the purposes aforesaid, shall be paid for by said corporation in manner hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed four thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. The immediate government and direction of the affairs of said company shall be vested in five directors, who shall be chosen by the members of the corporation in the manner hereinafter directed: and shall hold their offices for one year, and until others shall be duly elected and qualified to take their places as directors, a majority of whom shall form a quorum for the transaction of business; shall elect one of their own members as president of the board, who shall also be president of the corporation. And the said directors shall have authority to choose a clerk, who shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duty; and a treasurer, who shall give bonds to the corporation, with surety to the satisfaction of the directors, in the sum of not less than ten thousand dollars, for the faithful discharge of his trust.

SEC. 3. The president and directors, for the time being, are hereby authorized and empowered, by themselves or their agents, to exercise all the powers herein granted to the corporation, for the purpose of locating, constructing, and completing said railroad; and all such other powers and authority for the management of the affairs of the corporation, not heretofore granted, as may be necessary and proper to carry into effect the objects of this grant; to purchase and hold land, materials, and other necessary things in the name of the corporation, for the use of said road; and so far as may be necessary therefor, to make such equal assessments, from time to time, on all the shares in said corporation, as they may deem expedient and necessary in the progress and execution of the work, and direct the same to be paid to the treasurer of the corporation; and the treasurer shall give notice of all such assessments; and in case any stockholder shall neglect to pay his assessments for the

space of thirty days, after notice by the treasurer of said corporation, the directors may order the treasurer to sell such share or shares at public auction, after giving not less than twenty days' notice thereof, in some newspaper printed in the city of Newport, to the highest bidder, and the same to be transferred to the purchaser; and such delinquent stockholder shall be entitled to the overplus, if his share or shares shall sell for more than the assessment due, with the interest and costs of sale; provided, however, that no assessment shall be laid upon any share in said corporation, of a greater amount in the whole, than one hundred dollars on each share.

SEC. 4. The said corporation shall have power to make, ordain, and establish all such by-laws, rules and regulations for their own government, and for the management of their property and concerns, as they shall deem expedient and necessary to accomplish the designs and purposes, and to carry into effect the provisions of this act; and for the well ordering, regulating and securing the interests and affairs of the corporation; provided, the same be not repugnant to the laws of this State.

SEC. 5. The said corporation are hereby authorized to establish rates of fare and rates of freight, such as may be agreed upon and established, from time to time, by the directors of said corporation; and they shall, from year to year, make a report of their acts and doings to the General Assembly.

SEC. 6. Whenever said corporation shall have located said road, they shall make report thereof to the Court of Common Pleas, then next to be holden within and for the county, within which said location is made, at any term thereof, wherein they shall particularly describe the bearings of the intended route so located, and the names of the owners of the land through which the same may pass, so far as they can be ascertained; which report so made shall be placed on the files of said court, and notice given thereof to the owner or owners of the said land embraced therein, if known, in such manner as the court shall direct, at the expense of said corporation; and the court shall thereupon appoint three dis-

interested persons of the said county, (vacancies, if any happen, to be filled by said court,) to estimate all damages which any person or persons whose lands are described or mentioned in said report shall sustain: provided, such railroad or any appurtenances thereof be constructed thereon. And the said commissioners, before they proceed to execute their duties, shall be sworn to a faithful and impartial discharge thereof; and they shall give reasonable notice, in such manner as said court shall direct, to all persons interested, to file their claims, if any they have, which have not been released to said corporation, with some of said commissioners, or with the clerk of said court, within thirty days of the date of said notice. At the end of the time allowed for the filing of such claims for damages, the commissioners or a majority of them, having previously given notice to all parties interested, of the time and extent of the route to be examined, by publishing in one or more of the newspapers printed in the city of Newport, an advertisement thereof, in three successive papers, at least shall meet on the premises so intended to be used by said corporation for the purpose aforesaid, and after hearing the parties interested, shall estimate all such damages as they shall think any person shall sustain by the construction of said railroad through his land. And the commissioners, or a majority of them, shall make return of their doings as soon as may be, to said Court of Common Pleas; and the said court shall, thereupon order the said report, or the substance thereof, to be forthwith published in one of the newspapers printed in said city of Newport, three weeks successively, at the expense of said corporation. And if the said corporation, or any other person interested, shall be dissatisfied with the estimate of said commissioners, application may be made by such dissatisfied party, at the next term of said Court of Common Pleas, after the return of such report, and after its publication as aforesaid, for a jury to hear and finally determine upon the amount of damages to be assessed in the case complained of, which said application shall be heard and tried, under the direction of the court, by a jury, in the same manner that appeals are heard in said court. And if the party in

jured in his or her estate apply for such jury, and fail to obtain such increase of damages, such party shall be liable for all legal costs arising after the entry of such application for a jury, and such court shall enter judgment and issue execution accordingly. And if such corporation apply for a jury and fail to obtain diminution of damages, it shall in like manner be liable for costs; and said court may enter judgment and issue execution for the same. And if within sixty days after the said corporation shall have entered upon the land of any person and commenced the construction of said road, and said damages are not appealed from, it shall not pay, nor cause to be paid, the damages, if any, so assessed in manner aforesaid, by said commissioners or such jury, such person on whose land operations are so commenced may have an action of debt against said corporation, in any court proper to try the same, to recover such damages; and execution, from whatever court the same may issue, for damages assessed as aforesaid, and costs, shall be in common form, and may be levied upon the goods, estate, and lands of said corporation; and the report of said commissioners, when accepted and recorded, and not appealed from in manner aforesaid, or the verdict of a jury returned and recorded, shall forever be a bar to any other action commenced for damages against said corporation, on account of the jury for which damages were awarded other than is herein provided. And said commissioners shall be allowed in all cases three dollars a day for their services.

Sec. 7. The commissioners appointed to estimate damages shall, upon the request of any one, in writing, whose lands or materials may be reported as located for the uses of said railroad, require the said corporation to give security to the satisfaction of said commissioners, for the payment of all such damages as shall be finally awarded by said commissioners or a jury, for the lands or materials of the person so requesting, reported as located as aforesaid, and for all costs which may be by him recovered against said corporation; and the right and authority of said corporation to enter upon or use said land or materials, except for making surveys, shall thereupon be suspended until said corporation shall give such security.

SEC. 8. When the land or other property of any married woman, infant, or person non compos mentis shall be necessary for the construction of said railroad the husband of such married woman, and the guardian of such infant, or person non compos mentis, may release all damages in relation to the land or estate to be taken or appropriated as aforesaid, as they might do if the same were holden by them in their own rights respectively : provided, the same be done with the advice and direction of the Court of Probate in the town where such land or property may lie.

SEC. 9. If said railroad, in the course thereof, shall cross any private way, the said corporation shall so construct said railroad as not to obstruct the safe and convenient use of said private way ; and if said railroad shall not be so constructed, the party aggrieved shall be entitled to his action on the case in any court proper to try the same, and shall recover his reasonable damages for said injury. And if the said railroad shall, in the course thereof, cross any highway or bridge, the said railroad shall be so constructed as not to impede or obstruct the safe and convenient use of said highway or bridge ; and the said corporation shall have power to raise or lower such highway or bridge, so that the railroad may pass under, over, or across the same. And if the said corporation shall raise or lower any highway or bridge, and shall not so raise or lower the same as to be satisfactory to the proprietors of the same, or the town council of the town, such proprietor or town council may require such alteration as they shall deem necessary, in writing and if the corporation shall refuse or unreasonably neglect to make the same, such proprietor or town council may file their complaints with the Court of Common Pleas for said county ; and if said court shall adjudge that said alteration is reasonable and proper, they shall decree that the same be made by the said corporation and render judgment accordingly. And in case said corporation shall neglect to comply with said judgment within the time prescribed by said court, the propriety or said town council, as the case may be, may proceed to make such alteration or amendment, and may institute and prosecute, to final judgment and execution, in

any court proper to try the same, any action of the case against said corporation, and shall therein recover reasonable indemnity in damages for all charges, disbursements, labor, and services occasioned by making such alterations and amendments, with costs of suit.

SEC. 10. Nothing in this act contained shall be so constructed as to prevent said corporation from commencing the construction of their road, or constructing the same on the lands of any person, or from taking or using the land or materials of any person for the construction or security of said railroad, before the damages for taking and using said land and materials shall have been estimated or assessed by the commissioners or a jury; and in the case of the taking and using before the estimate and assessment of damages, the damages shall be assessed by the commissioners or a jury, and like proceedings had, with the same effect, as if said assessment had been made before the taking and using of said land or materials; said corporation first giving security for the payment of such damages, as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 11. Said corporation, after having located, or reported as located, or taken and used lands or materials for the uses of their said road, shall have power, if they shall find it necessary or expedient, to alter the location and vary the direction of their said railroad, and to make a new location of the same in whole or in part, in which case report shall be made, and damages for land or materials so taken or located and proposed to be taken for the uses of said railroad, shall be estimated and assessed, and like proceedings in all respects had, with like effect, as if said railroad, or the portion thereof, located anew, had not before been located: provided, however, that the time allowed by this act for completing the said railroad shall not be extended in consequence of said alteration.

SEC. 12. Said corporation shall have the right to erect a wharf or wharves, and to build and own steamboats or ferry-boats, and to connect their railroad with the railroad of any other railroad company, and to establish and collect toll, freight, ferriage, or fare, for the transportation of persons or property.

SEC. 13. In case of any new location, the said corporation may, in their report thereof, state what portion of their former location has been abandoned, specifying the person or persons whose land or materials in whole or in any part have been abandoned in consequence of such new location; and if the land or materials of any person before reported as located shall not have been taken and used, all proceedings for the estimate or assessment of damages in favor of such persons shall stop; said corporation first paying to every person, whose lands or materials located shall have been abandoned as aforesaid, his costs and reasonable expenses, if any, incurred in prosecuting for damages up to the time of such abandonment; said costs and expenses to be taxed by the court to whom the new location is reported. If the land or materials of any person before reported as located, have been taken or used by said corporation as the site of, or in constructing and securing their said railroad, and the assessment of damages for the same is then pending before the commissioners or a jury, then, upon such new location and abandonment as aforesaid, said corporation shall have the right to give said abandonment in evidence in diminution of damages, paying costs, if the question of damages is pending before a jury on appeal, notwithstanding a diminution of damages in consequence of such abandonment then first given in evidence; or if the commissioners or a jury have finally assessed the damages, said corporation, in case of a new location and abandonment as aforesaid, shall have a right to a revision of the assessment of damages, and to a re-assessment of the same, by petition to the commissioners, in order that the diminution of damages in consequence of such abandonment may be considered, with right of appeal, and upon like terms to either party, as in other cases. The filing of such petition for revision of damages and notice to the person or persons affected thereby, shall perpetually stay all actions or rights of actions for the recovery of damages first assessed, the said corporation first making tender of the taxed costs in such actions, if any be pending, in the clerk's office of the court where the same may be pending, up to the time of such tender.

SEC. 14. In all proceedings, whether in law or equity, in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process with any director of said corporation, or with the treasurer or agent of said corporation, at their usual place of business, or either of them, shall be deemed a sufficient service thereof; and all executions that shall issue against said corporation, may be levied on the property of said corporation, of every description.

SEC. 15. The annual meeting of the members of said corporation shall be holden at such time and place within this State as the directors, for the time being, shall appoint; and until the first annual meeting under this act, Gideon H. Durfee, Nathaniel B. Durfee, William P. Bateman, Samuel West, and Isaac B. Richmond, shall be directors of said corporation, with power to fill any vacancy in their number; and to call a meeting of the stockholders, if they shall see proper, at any time previous to said annual meeting, for the purpose of choosing directors, as is provided in this act, at which meeting directors shall be chosen by ballot; each proprietor or owner of one share being a member of the corporation, and each member being entitled to as many votes as he has shares: provided, that no member shall be entitled to vote upon more than one-fourth part of the whole number, unless as proxy for other members. A majority of the directors are hereby authorized to call the first meeting of said corporation, by giving notice of the time and place, twenty days before the time mentioned in said notice, by publishing the same in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Newport.

SEC. 16. If the stock shall not have been subscribed for, the company organized, and location of the route filed with the Court of Common Pleas, in said county, previous to the first day of January, 1869, or if the stock being so subscribed, the company organized, and the location made as aforesaid, the corporation fail to complete their said railroad, as far as the State line of Massachusetts, before the first day of January, 1871; in either of the beforementioned cases, this act shall be void and of no effect.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE AMERICAN PENHOLDER AND
PENCIL COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. George P. Tew, Henry Kipling, and Byron Sprague, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted and made a body corporate and politic, by the name of the "American Penholder and Pencil Company," for manufacturing Penholders and Pencils, and for other manufacturing purposes connected therewith; and by that name shall have perpetual succession; may make, have and use a common seal, and the same break, alter and renew at pleasure; and generally may do and execute all acts, matters and things, which may be necessary to carry into effect the powers and privileges herein granted.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be fifty thousand dollars, with privilege to increase the same to one hundred thousand dollars, and to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. The shares in said capital stock are hereby declared to be personal estate, and shall be transferred by bill of sale, and recorded in the office of the treasurer or agent of said corporation, in a book provided for that purpose.

SEC. 3. There shall be an annual meeting of said corporation, holden at the city of Providence, on the second Tuesday in June, for the choice of such officers as they deem expedient, who shall respectively hold their offices during one year, and until others are chosen in their stead, unless removed by death, incapacity, or by a vote of the corporation, and, at any legal meeting, said corporation may elect such officers as may be judged necessary, provided, that the treasurer of said corporation shall always be a resident of this State; and may declare any offices vacant, and fill any vacancy that may happen in any offices, created by said corporation; and if said corporation should fail, from any cause or circumstance whatever, to hold their annual meeting on the day aforesaid, it shall not work a forfeiture of this charter, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting called

for that purpose. Special meetings may be called in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of the corporation, and at all meetings of the corporation, not less than a majority of the shares shall constitute a quorum for doing business, and all matters shall be decided by a majority of the votes present, allowing each stockholder, in person or by proxy, one vote for each share by him owned.

SAC. 4. The stock or shares of each and every stockholder shall be pledged and liable for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to said corporation, whether overdue or due at a day future, and whether the same shall arise from assessments, or instalments, or from any other contract originally made with said corporation; and in case the proprietor of any share or shares shall neglect or refuse to pay such debt or demand to the treasurer or agent thereof, within twenty days after the same becomes due and payable, the treasurer or agent of said corporation is hereby authorized to sell at public auction, the share or shares of such delinquent proprietor, sufficient to discharge such demand, and all incidental expenses, first giving notice in one of the daily newspapers printed in the city of Providence, of the time and place of sale, at least two weeks successively before the sale, and also giving written notice two weeks before the sale, to such delinquent proprietor, in case he shall not reside in this State, and his residence shall be known to said corporation; and the treasurer or agent is authorized to transfer said stock to the purchaser, at such sale, in the form and manner by which stock is transferable by the regulations of said corporation; and such sale and transfer shall vest in such purchaser the legal title to such stock or shares; and the balance of the money arising from the sale of such stock or shares, after discharging the debt or demand for which the same was pledged, with the expenses, shall be paid to the delinquent proprietor; and, provided, that if the proceeds of such sale shall not be sufficient to discharge said debt or demand, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SAC. 5. Said corporation shall have a counting room

and place of business at the city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law or equity, in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving of an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process, with the clerk, agent or treasurer, or at such place of business, shall be sufficient service thereof.

SEC. 6. Either of the persons named in the first section of this act is hereby authorized to call the first meeting of stockholders for organization, and any other business of the corporation hereby formed, at such time and place, and giving such notice of such meeting as he may deem reasonable and proper.

SEC. 7. The liabilities of the members of this company for the debts of the corporation, its members and officers shall be fixed and limited by, and the corporation, its members and officers, shall in all respects be subject to, the provisions of chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of all acts and parts of acts in amendment or repeal thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE BANGS WILLIAMS' NEWS COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. N. Bangs Williams, John Willard Tillinghast, James M. Buffington, and Joshua S. Leggett, the associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted and created a body corporate and politic by the name of the Bangs Williams' News Company, for dealing in newspapers, books, stationery, periodicals, tobacco, and fancy articles, and for carrying on the publishing business; and by that name shall have perpetual succession with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto, to make, have, and use, a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, to be fixed

in amount by a vote of the company, to be divided into shares, the par value of which shall be two hundred and fifty dollars. The shares in said capital stock are hereby declared to be personal estate, and shall be transferred by bill of sale and recorded in the office of the treasurer of said corporation, in a book provided for that purpose, provided, however, that no stockholder who may wish to dispose of his stock shall be allowed to transfer any share or shares of the capital stock in said corporation, without first giving the refusal of the same to the corporation, at the price for which he is willing to sell; provided, however, that the said shares may be taken and sold on execution as the shares in the capital stock of other corporations.

SEC. 3. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation, holden in the city of Providence, on the last Wednesday in February in each year, for the choice of such officers as they may deem expedient; and if said corporation should fail, from any cause or circumstance whatever, to hold their annual meeting on the day aforesaid, it shall not work a forfeiture of this charter; but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting called for the purpose. At all meetings of the corporation not less than a majority of the shares shall constitute a quorum for doing business, and all other matters shall be decided by a majority of the votes present, allowing each stockholder in person or by proxy one vote for every share by him owned.

SEC. 4. The stock and shares of each and every stockholder shall be pledged and liable for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to said corporation, whether overdue or due at a day future, and whether the same shall arise from assessments or instalments, or from any other contract originally made with said corporation; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe, and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge such debts or demands, with the incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 5. Either of the persons named in the first section of this act, is hereby authorized to call the first meeting of stockholders for organization, and any other business of the corporation hereby formed, at such time and place, and giving notice of such meeting as he may deem reasonable and proper.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall have a counting room and place of business in said city of Providence ; and in all proceedings in law or equity in which such corporation shall be a party, the leaving of an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process with the clerk, agent, or treasurer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE AMERICAN COAL AND IRON
COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Lyman B. Frieze, Henry Howard, Stephen Harris, A. H. Okie, Thomas G. Turner, Wingate Hayes, James F. DeWolf, Samuel Norris, Emery Rider, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation, by the name of the "American Coal and Iron Company," for the purpose of mining, holding and trading in minerals and coals, and for smelting iron and other ores, for manufacturing and trading in peat coal and the machines to be used in making the same, and for the transaction of other business connected therewith, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities, set forth in Chapters 125 and 128, of the Revised Statutes, and of any statutes in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may make, have and use, a common seal, and the same break, alter and renew at its pleasure.

SEC. 3. The capital stock shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, the number of which may be determined, from time to time, by vote of the stockholders.

holders. Said shares to be transferable in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation.

SEC. 4. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation, for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, and whether over due or due at a future day, and whether arising from instalments or from any contract originally made with said company; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge such debts and demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 5. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders, in the city of Providence, at such times as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may come before them; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting; but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business, in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law or equity, in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons or other process, with the clerk, agent or treasurer, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CLINTON MINING COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows:

SECTION 1. William H. Reynolds, Edwin J. Nightingale, Jabez C. Knight, William Viall, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted and created a body politic and corporate, with perpetual succes-

sion, by the name of the "Clinton Mining Company," for the purpose of acquiring, holding, trading, working and mining gold and other minerals in the territory of Colorado or elsewhere in the United States, in any lands which they may at any time own in fee simple, or possess by lease, or which they may acquire the right to use for mining purposes, and for the transaction of all other business connected therewith or incidental thereto; to make, have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes of this State, and of any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall consist of five hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into five thousand shares, of the par value of one hundred dollars each. Said shares shall be deemed personal estate, and shall be issued, signed and transferred in such manner as the by-laws of said corporation shall provide. The stock or shares of each and every stockholder shall be pledged and liable for all debts and demands due and owing from him to said corporation whether the same be over due or due at a day future and whether the same shall arise from instalments assessments, or from any other contract originally made with said corporation or its agents; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, instalments or assessments, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale be insufficient to pay and discharge said debts and demands, with the incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against such debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 3. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation holden at the city of Providence, on the first Tuesday of May of each year or at such other time and place as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such annual meeting, but the business of

such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 4. Said corporation shall have a counting-room in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law or equity, in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons or other process, with the agent or treasurer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CARLILE OIL AND CANNEL COAL COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows:

SECTION 1. George W. Butts, Henry Lippitt, John N. Mason, William H. Reynolds, Stephen Harris, Byron Sprague, Rufus Waterman, Amos N. Beckwith, William S. Slater, Amasa Sprague, Isaac Hartshorn, Jabez C. Knight, Edward P. Taft, Thomas G. Turner, Frank Mauran, Francis S. Brownell, Lyman B. Frieze, George H. Hoppin, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession by the name of the "Carlile Oil and Cannel Coal Company," for the purpose of acquiring, disposing of, managing and working any lands and mines which they may, at any time, own in fee simple or possess by lease, or which they may acquire the right to use for purposes incident to their business; may make, have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure, and generally may do and execute all matters and things which may be necessary to carry into effect the powers herein granted, subject, nevertheless, to all the duties and liabilities and enjoying all the privileges set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall consist of five hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into two hundred thousand shares of two and one-half (2 1-2) dollars each; said shares shall be deemed per-

sonal estate and the ownership thereof shall be evidenced by certificates, and said certificates shall be issued and said shares shall be transferred in such manner as the by-laws of said corporation shall direct.

The stock and shares of each and every shareholder shall be pledged and held liable for all debts and demands due and owing from him to said corporation, whether the same be over due or not due, and whether the same shall arise from assessments or from any contract made with said corporation or its agents; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of said debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of said corporation may prescribe, and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to pay and discharge said debts and demands, with the incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 3. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation, holden at the office of the company, at such times as the by-laws of the corporation shall prescribe for the choice of a board of not less than five, nor more than nine, directors, a majority of whom shall be residents of the State of Rhode Island, and all of whom shall be shareholders in said corporation, and who shall hold their office for one year and until others are chosen in their places, unless sooner removed by a vote of not less than three-quarters of the legal votes of the shareholders at any legal meeting; and any vacancy that may happen in said board of directors may be filled by the remaining directors, and such director, so elected, shall hold his office as other directors. And such other business as may be properly brought before said annual meeting, may be then and there transacted. Any failure to hold such annual meeting shall not affect the validity of this act, but the business thereof may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation thereafter.

SEC. 4. The board of directors shall elect a president from their own number, and shall elect a treasurer and secretary and such other officers and agents as shall seem to them best, and said officers shall perform such duties and hold their respective offices on such terms

and under such bonds as the by-laws of the corporation shall determine. And the board of directors shall have the general management, control and superintendence of the business of said corporation, subject to the provisions of this act and to the by-laws of the said corporation.

SEC. 5. Any three persons named in the first section of this act, are hereby authorized to call the first meeting of the shareholders of this corporation, for organization and election of officers, who shall hold their offices until the next annual election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it, notice of such proposed meeting to be given at least one week before holding the same, in some newspaper printed in the city of Providence.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall have an office in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law and equity, in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons or other process with the clerk, agent or treasurer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE AMERICAN SHIP WINDLASS COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Joseph P. Manton, William H. Reynolds, W. H. Taylor, F. W. Reynolds, Morton C. Fisher, Henry S. Hagar, Hartford B. Billings, and Benjamin D. Manton, their associates, successors and assigns are hereby constituted and made a body corporate and politic, by the name of the "American Ship Windlass Company," for manufacturing ship windlasses, and for other manufacturing purposes connected therewith, and by that name shall have perpetual succession ; may make, have and use a common seal, and the same break, alter and renew at pleasure ; and generally may do and execute all acts, matters and things which may be necessary to carry into effect the powers and privileges herein granted.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be sixty thousand dollars, with liberty to increase the same to the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. The shares in said capital stock are hereby declared to be personal estate; and shall be transferred by bill of sale and recorded in the office of the treasurer of said corporation, in a book provided for that purpose; provided however, that no stockholder in said corporation shall have the right to transfer his shares therein, without first giving to said corporation the option of purchasing such stock, at the price at which he may be willing to sell the same.

SEC. 3. There shall be an annual meeting of said corporation, holden in the city of Providence, on the first Monday in January in each year, for the choice of such officers as they may deem expedient, who shall respectively hold their offices during one year, and until others are chosen in their stead, unless removed by death, incapacity, or by a vote of the corporation and at any legal meeting said corporation may elect such officers as may be judged necessary; and may declare any offices vacant, and fill any vacancy that may happen in any offices created by said corporation and if said corporation should fail, from any cause or circumstance whatever, to hold their annual meeting on the day aforesaid, it shall not work a forfeiture of this charter, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting called for that purpose. Special meetings may be called in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of the corporation, and at all meetings of the corporation, not less than a majority of the shares shall constitute a quorum for doing business, and all matters shall be decided by a majority of the votes present, allowing each stockholder, in person or by proxy, one vote for each share by him owned.

SEC. 4. The stock or shares of each and every stockholder shall be pledged and liable for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to said corporation, whether over due or due at a day future or whether the same shall arise from assessments or instalments, or in any other manner; and said stock or

shares may be sold for the payment of such debts or demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge such debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 5. The officers of said corporation shall be a president and three directors, one of whom shall be agent, secretary and treasurer.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law or equity, in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons or other process, with the treasurer, or at such place of business, shall be sufficient service thereof.

SEC. 7. Either of the persons named in the first section of this act is hereby authorized to call the first meeting of the stockholders for organization, and any other business of the corporation hereby formed, at such time and place, and giving such notice of such meeting as he may deem reasonable and proper.

SEC. 8. The liabilities of the members of this company for the debts of the corporation, its members and officers, shall in all respects be subject to the provisions of chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of all acts or parts of acts in amendment or repeal thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE ATLANTIC TUBING
COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. David K. Hoxsie, Thomas L. Reed, Isaac A. Brownell and their associates, successors, and assigns, are hereby constituted and created a corporation by the name of the "Atlantic Tubing Company," for the purpose of manufacturing flexible tubes or hose for gas and other purposes, and for the transaction of other business incidental thereto or connected therewith, with

all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and in any act in amendment of or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may make, have and use a common seal, and may break, alter and renew the same at pleasure.

SEC. 3. The capital stock of said company shall not exceed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be fixed in amount by vote of the company, and to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. Said shares are hereby declared to be personal estate; and shall be transferred, and certificates be issued in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation.

SEC. 4. The stock or shares of any stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, whether over due or due at a future day, and whether arising from assessments or in any other manner; and said shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to satisfy such debts or demands, with the incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action for the balance due.

SEC. 5. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation in the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may come before them, but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meetings, but the business of such meetings may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall have a counting-room or place of business in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings at law or in equity, in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, or summons, or other process with the treasurer or agent of said company, or at such place of business shall be deemed a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE EMPIRE BUILDING
COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Geo. A. Burrough, Lucian Draper, Lyman B. Frieze, A. B. Dike, their associates and assigns are hereby created a body corporate and politic, under the name of "The Empire Building Company," for the purpose of dealing in lands, buildings and building materials, and other business connected therewith, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, with power to make, have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure, and with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and the acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be twenty-five thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. Said shares shall be deemed personal estate; and shall not be liable to assessment after the sum of one hundred dollars on each share, as aforesaid, has been paid in, and they shall be transferable, in such manner as said corporation, by its by-laws, shall direct.

SEC. 3. Said corporation shall have the privilege of increasing its capital stock from time to time as they may require, to one million of dollars.

SEC. 4. The stock and shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, and whether over due or due at a day future, and whether arising from assessments, instalments, or in any other manner; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sales shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, with incidental expenses of said sales, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 5. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders holden at the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such annual meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law or equity, in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons or other process, with the clerk, agent or treasurer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

SEC. 7. Either of the persons named in the first section of this act is hereby authorized to call the first meeting of stockholders, for organization, and any other business of the corporation hereby formed, at such time and place, and giving such notice of said meeting as they may deem reasonable and proper.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE ADRIAN MINING COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. William H. Reynolds, William S. Slater, Earl P. Mason, Isaac Hartshorn, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted and created a body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession, by the name of the "Adrian Mining Company," for the purpose of acquiring, holding, trading, working and mining for gold and other minerals, in the territory of Colorado, or elsewhere, in any lands which they may at any time own in fee simple, or possess by lease, or which they may acquire the right to use for mining purposes, and for the transaction of all other business connected therewith or incidental thereto; to make, have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure; with all the powers and

privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes of this State, and of any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall consist of five thousand shares, of the par value of one hundred dollars each. Said shares shall be deemed personal estate, and shall be issued, signed and transferred in such manner as the by-laws of said corporation shall provide. The stock or shares of each and every stockholder shall be pledged and liable for all debts and demands due and owing from him to said corporation, whether the same be over due or due at a day future, and whether the same shall arise from instalments, assessments or from any other contract originally made with said corporation or its agents, and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts, demands, instalments or assessments, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale be insufficient to pay and discharge said debts and demands, with the incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against such debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 3. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation holden in the city of Providence on the first Tuesday of May of each year, or at such other time and place as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such annual meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 4. Said corporation shall have a counting-room or place of business in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law or equity in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons or other process, with the agent or treasurer, or any director of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE ELK RIVER OIL COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. James Y. Smith, William M. Bailey, S. Wales, Marcus A. Finch, William M. Bailey, Jr., Amasa M. Eaton, and their associates, successors, and assigns are hereby constituted and created a body corporate under the name of the Elk River Oil Company, for the purpose of procuring and manufacturing Petroleum and Coal Oil, Coal, Salt, and other minerals, and for purposes incidental thereto and connected therewith, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of the statutes in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into such number of shares, and to be transferred in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation shall determine ; and such shares are hereby declared to be personal estate, and they shall not be liable to assessment by the corporation, beyond the par value thereof ; and said shares shall be transferable and certificates shall be issued to the owners thereof in such manner as said corporation may prescribe.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of each and every stockholder shall be pledged and liable for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholders to said corporation, whether over due, or due at a day future, and whether the same shall arise from assessments or instalments, or from any other contract originally made with said corporation ; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe ; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge such debts or demands, with the incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be held an annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation at such times as the by-

laws shall prescribe, but the omission to hold such annual meeting on the day prescribed shall not impair the validity of their charter, but the business of such annual meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter. At all meetings of the corporation not less than four-tenths of the shares shall constitute a quorum for doing business, and all matters shall be decided by a majority of the votes present, allowing each stockholder in person or by proxy, one vote for each share by him owned.

SEC. 5. No by-law shall be changed without the assent of the stockholders representing two-thirds of the stock, nor without notice having been given of the proposed change at a previous meeting.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall have an office and place of business in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law and equity, in which said corporation shall be a party the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons or other process, with the clerk, agent, treasurer, or other officer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE ABBOT RUN COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows:

SECTION 1. Milton S. Morse, Crawford Allen, George C. Nightingale, and Sullivan Dorr, their associates, successors and assigns are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of the "Abbot Run Company," for the purpose of manufacturing, dyeing, bleaching, printing, and finishing cotton and other goods, and for the transaction of other business connected therewith; and by that name shall have perpetual succession; may make, have and use a common seal, and the same break, alter and renew at pleasure; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of any act in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, which may be increased by vote of said corporation, to an amount not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars. Said shares are hereby declared to be personal estate, and shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation; but no stockholder shall transfer his stock, or any portion of the same, without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same, at the price for which he is willing to sell.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from any such stockholder to the corporation; and whether over due or due at a day future, and whether arising from instalments or in any other manner; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. Milton S. Morse is hereby authorized to call the first meeting of stockholders for organization, and any other business of the corporation hereby formed, at such time and place, and giving such notice of such meeting, as they may deem reasonable and proper.

SEC. 5. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders, in the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers and for such other business as may come before them; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law or equity, in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons or other process, with the clerk,

agent or treasurer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CRANSTON COAL MINING COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Allen C. Mathewson, Theodore P. Bogart, Jr., Benjamin G. Snow, David Heaton, 2d, and George W. Cory, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted and created a body politic and corporate, by the name of the "Cranston Coal Mining Company," for the purpose of mining coal and other mineral substances, and for the transaction of other business connected therewith ; and by that name shall have perpetual succession ; to have, make and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure ; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each ; said shares shall be deemed personal estate, and shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation, for all debts and demands due and owing from any such stockholder to the corporation, and whether over due or due at a day future, and whether the same shall arise from instalments, assessments or from any other contract originally made with said corporation or its agents, said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe, and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge such debts or demands, with the incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. Daniel Heaton, 2d, is hereby authorized to call the first meeting of the stockholders for organization and any other business of the corporation hereby formed, at such time and place and giving such notice of such meeting as he may deem reasonable and proper.

SEC. 5. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders, in the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such annual meeting but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law or in equity, in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons or other process with the agent or treasurer of said corporation, or at such place of business shall be a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE AMERICAN SELF-LIGHTING
LAMP COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. James B. Ames, William Viall, George M. Daniels, Lyman B. Frieze, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted and created a body corporate and politic, by the name of the American Self Lighting Lamp Company, for the purpose of manufacturing self lighting lamps, and for the transaction of other business connected therewith, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, with powers to make, have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure, and with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said company shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and to be fixed in amount from time to time by the vote of the stockholders. Said shares shall be deemed personal estate, and shall not be liable to assessment after the sum of one hundred dollars on each share, as aforesaid, has been paid in, and be transferable in such manner as the said corporation by its by-laws shall direct.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from said stockholder to the corporation; and whether over due or due at a day future, and whether arising from assessments, instalments or in any other manner; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge such debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders in the city of Providence at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may come before them, but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation thereafter.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have a counting room and place of business in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law or equity, in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons or other process with the clerk, agent or treasurer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE AMERICAN HOOK AND FIXTURE
COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Isaac A. Brownell, Arthur M. Kimball, Alfred Anthony, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the American Hook and Fixture Company, for the purpose of manufacturing improved hooks and fixtures, to be used by gas fitters, plumbers, and for other useful and valuable mechanical purposes, with all the powers and privileges and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of any act in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said company shall be not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. Said shares shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of any stockholders shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholders to the corporation, and whether overdue or due at a day future, and whether arising from instalments or in any other manner. The said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts or demands, in such manner as the by-laws of said corporation shall prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action of debt against the debtors for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders in the city of Providence at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers and for such other business as may come before them; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall at all times have an office or place of business in the city of Providence, and

in all proceedings in law or equity in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of any process with any agent or officer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be a good service thereof.

ACT TO INCORPORATE THE AMERICAN TOY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Lysander Flagg, George D. Briggs, Olney Arnold, Horace Daniels, B. F. Greene, James G. Fales, John A. Adams, William Newell, James Davis, Stafford W. Razee, and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby made a body corporate and politic, by the name of the American Toy Manufacturing Company, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and are made able and capable in law to have, possess, receive, hold, enjoy and retain to their successors and assigns, estates real and personal, and the same to manage, convey and dispose of at pleasure, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended against, in all courts of law and equity, and before all tribunals whatever; to make, have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure; and with all the powers and privileges and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said company shall be fixed at thirty thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of fifty dollars each, and the stockholders may, at a meeting called for that purpose, increase the capital to an amount not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. There shall be an annual meeting of the company on the first Monday of July in each year, in the village of Pawtucket or Central Falls, for the election of officers, or any other business that may come before it.

SEC. 4. For the better management of the affairs of the company, there shall be annually chosen a president, a secretary, a treasurer, and a board of directors to consist of not less than ten persons, of whom the president and treasurer shall be two; they shall hold their offices for the term of one year, or until others shall have been chosen in their places.

SEC. 5. The board of directors shall have the sole management of the property of said corporation, and all the concerns thereof, and may employ such agents or agents as they may think proper, regulate the salaries of all officers or agents of the corporation.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the village of Pawtucket or Central Falls, and in all proceedings in law or equity in which said corporation shall be a party the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons or other process with the clerk, agent or treasurer of said corporation or at such place of business, shall be of sufficient service thereof.

SEC. 7. The first meeting of the company may be called by any one of the persons named in the first section of the act.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE BRIDGE MILL COTTON
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Amos N. Beckwith, F. H. Richmond, and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby made a corporation, by the name of "The Bridge Mill Cotton Manufacturing Company," for the purpose of manufacturing cotton and other goods; and by that name shall have perpetual succession, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes and in any act in amendment of, or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may make, have and use a common seal, and may break, alter and renew the same at pleasure.

SEC. 3. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of five hundred dollars each, the number of which may be determined, from time to time, by a vote of the stockholders, at a meeting regularly called for that purpose.

SEC. 4. The shares in the capital stock are hereby declared to be personal estate, and shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation; but no stockholder shall transfer his stock, or any portion thereof, without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same, at the lowest price for which he shall be willing to sell.

SEC. 5. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands, due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation; whether over due or due at a future day, and whether arising from assessments, or instalments, or in any other manner; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of said debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and, in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge such debts or demands, with incidental expenses, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 6. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation, holden at the counting-room thereof, in the city of Providence, on the first Monday in January, in each year, for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may come before them, but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting; but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 7. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law or equity, in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons or other process, with the clerk, agent or treasurer, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE BIG RUN OIL COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. William H. Reynolds, William H. Taylor, Jeffrey Hazard, Byron Sprague, William G. Clarke, Joseph P. Manton, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted and created a body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession, by the name of the "Big Run Oil Company," for the purpose of acquiring, disposing of, working and improving lands and mines in the State of Ohio, and elsewhere, and of obtaining therefrom Petroleum, Mineral Oils, and other valuable substances, either by boring and working mines, or wells, or by other process, and to refine and manufacture all such substances; and for the transaction of all other business connected therewith or incidental thereto; to make, have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set for in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation shall also have power and authority to appoint, from time to time, a trustee, or trustees, to hold all or any portion of the lands and mining property, purchased with the corporate funds in the State of Ohio, or elsewhere, in trust for the use and benefit of said corporation, and to be bound and obligated to convey the same, under the management and direction of its board of directors, and the same to remove at pleasure and appoint others in their place and stead.

SEC. 3. The capital stock of said corporation shall consist of ten thousand shares, of the par value of ten dollars each. Said shares shall be deemed personal estate, and shall be issued, signed, and transferred in such manner as the by-laws of said corporation shall provide. The stock or shares of each and every stockholder shall be pledged and held liable for all debts and demands due and owing from him to said corporation whether the same be over due or due at a day future.

and whether the same shall arise from instalments, assessments, or from any other contract originally made with said corporation or its agents; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to pay and discharge said debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders holden at the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such annual meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law or equity, in which said corporation shall be a party, leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons or other process, with the clerk, agent or treasurer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE EAST PROVIDENCE LAND
COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. James Y. Smith, Richard J. Arnold, William M. Bailey, Jr., Amasa M. Eaton, and their associates, successors, and assigns, are hereby created a corporation by the name of the East Providence Land Company, with the right to purchase real estate, and to hold and improve the same; also with power to construct and operate marine railways, dry docks, and for other purposes connected therewith or incidental thereto; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the

duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of the statutes in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into such number of shares, and to be transferred in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation shall determine; and such shares are hereby declared to be personal estate, and they shall not be liable to assessment by the corporation, beyond the par value thereof; and said shares shall be transferable and certificates shall be issued to the owners thereof in such manner as said corporation may prescribe.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of each and every stockholder shall be pledged and liable for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholders to said corporation, whether over due, or due at a day future, and whether the same shall arise from assessments or instalments, or from any other contract originally made with said corporation; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge such debts or demands, with the incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be held an annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, but the omission to hold such annual meeting on the day prescribed shall not impair the validity of their charter, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter. At all meetings of the corporation not less than four-tenths of the shares shall constitute a quorum for doing business, and all matters shall be decided by a majority of the votes present, allowing each stockholder in person or by proxy, one vote for each share by him owned.

SEC. 5. No by-law shall be changed without the assent of the stockholders representing two-thirds of

the stock, nor without notice having been given of the proposed change at a previous meeting.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall have an office and place of business in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law and equity in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process, with the clerk, agent, treasurer, or other officer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE BAILEY WASHING AND WRINGING MACHINE COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Selden A. Bailey, Simeon S. Cook, Benedict M. Cook, Albert Cook, Horace Cook, and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted a corporation by the name of the Bailey Washing and Wringing Machine Company, for the purpose of manufacturing washing and wringing machines, and for the transaction of other mechanical and manufacturing business connected therewith, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of the statutes in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said company shall consist of twenty-five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each; and the said number of shares may be increased by vote of the company to a number not exceeding five thousand; and such shares are hereby declared to be personal estate; and they shall not be liable to assessment by the corporation beyond the par value thereof; and said shares shall be transferable, and certificates shall be issued to the owners thereof, in such manner as said corporation may prescribe.

SEC. 3. There shall be held an annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe; but the omission of the stock-

holders to hold said annual meeting on the day provided, shall not impair the validity of their charter but the business of such annual meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 4. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, whether over due or due at a future day; and whether arising from assessments, or in any other manner; and said shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the corporation may by by-law prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to satisfy such debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the village of Woonsocket.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE
ALLENDALE COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The shares of the capital stock of the Allendale Company shall be, and they are, hereby declared personal property.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO
INCORPORATE THE COMMERCIAL STEAMBOAT COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Section 4 of said act is hereby amended by striking out the words "which shall be established and kept in the city of Providence."

SEC. 2. So much of said act to which this is in amendment as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CHARLES STREET CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY IN NORTH PROVIDENCE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. George H. Corliss, Benjamin H. Gladding, William J. King, John Kingsbury, Jacob Symonds, Charles L. Thomas, William J. Cross, George L. Clafin, John H. Clark, Moses E. Torrey, E. C. Clark, Leonard F. Fuller, Daniel A. Hunt, George Sparhawk, and their associates, together with such others as may be hereafter elected by them, they and their successors, are hereby created a body corporate and politic with perpetual succession by the name of "The Charles Street Congregational Society in North Providence," for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a meeting house for the public worship of Almighty God in the town of North Providence, and for the purpose of supporting and promulgating the Christian religion according to the rites and usages of the Trinitarian Congregational Churches in the United States, and by that name shall be able and capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, to defend and be defended against, in all courts and places, and before all proper judges and magistrates whomsoever; to take, secure and hold all moneys and other property by voluntary subscription, donation, or otherwise, also, all legacies, devises and bequests of real and personal estate, and also to have, hold, possess and acquire lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods, chattels, and property of every description, not exceeding in amount in all the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; and all and singular the estate and property aforesaid, to lease, grant, convey, or dispose of, in such manner as they shall judge expedient, at their will and pleasure; to have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure; and at any of their meetings to enact and pass such rules, regulations and by-laws for the govern-

ment of said corporation and the management of the property and affairs thereof, as they may think proper and necessary, provided the same be not repugnant to this act of incorporation, the laws of this State, and of the United States.

SEC. 2. The corporation shall hold an annual meeting on the third Tuesday in October in each and every year, and such other meetings at other times as they may deem expedient to be called, and notified in such way and manner as they shall prescribe; and at any of such meetings five of the members of the corporation shall be necessary to form a quorum.

SEC. 3. The corporation, at their annual meeting shall elect out of their own body a treasurer and secretary, and such other officers as they may deem expedient, who shall hold their respective offices one year therefrom or until others are elected in their stead.

SEC. 4. If the corporation shall fail at any time to hold any of their annual meetings, or to elect all or any of their officers thereat, such failure shall not in any way impair or invalidate this act, but said corporation may elect their said officers and transact other business of said annual meeting at any other meeting called and notified in the manner prescribed by the corporation within one year from the day appointed for the annual meeting.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the secretary to record in a book kept for the purpose all the proceedings of the corporation, particularly the first sale or lease of the pews, and to minute every subsequent transfer of the same, whether by sale or lease, for one year or longer, and such records and minutes shall be the general evidence by which the proprietors and lessees are to be ascertained. The records shall be at all times open to the inspection of members of the corporation.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to hold the funds of the corporation, and apply the same in such manner and under such regulations as the corporation may direct; to keep a regular account of all moneys received and expended, and make a regular statement thereof in a report to the corporation at their annual

meeting, and at such other times as they may be required.

SEC. 7. Each owner, lessee, or hirer of a pew or pews in any meeting house hereafter erected or occupied by said corporation, may be elected a member of said corporation by a majority of two-thirds of the members present, having been first proposed at a previous meeting; provided, that no member shall be entitled to more than one vote, and that one pew shall at no time qualify more than one person to vote; and provided further, that any person ceasing to be an owner, lessee, or hirer of a pew or pews in said meeting house (if a member of said corporation) shall therefrom cease to be a member.

SEC. 8. The said corporation at any meeting (previous to which reasonable notice shall have been given that such business will be acted upon) shall be, and hereby are, authorized and empowered to assess and levy upon the pews of said meeting house in a ratable proportion to the fixed valuation of such pews, whether sold or leased by said corporation, and to collect from the owners, lessees, or hirers of such pews, all sums of money they may vote to be necessary and requisite for the repairs, improvement and insurance of said meeting house, for the enclosure and improvement of the lot on which the same may stand, and for all necessary and usual current expenditures in conducting public worship in said meeting house, according to the rites and usages of the Trinitarian Congregational Churches in the United States, and for which assessments the pews only shall be liable.

And in case said taxes so assessed upon any pew or pews holden by individuals shall remain unpaid for the term of ninety days after such assessment, (and demand being first made upon the owner or owners, or left at his, her or their last usual place of residence) the pew or pews on which the same are assessed and remain unpaid, may be sold at public auction at such time as said corporation shall direct, and the surplus (if any) remaining after the payment of the said taxes and the expenses of sale shall be paid over to the owner or owners of such pew or pews.

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SEC. 9. George H. Corliss, Benjamin H. Gladding and William J. King, are authorized to call a meeting of the incorporators for the purpose of organizing said corporation, and for the purpose of choosing officers and the officers then chosen shall continue in their respective offices until the third Tuesday of October next, or until others are chosen in their stead, as provided in the fourth section of this act.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE CERTAIN PERSONS BY THE NAME OF CHRIST CHURCH IN SOUTH PROVIDENCE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. John Wood, T. A. Willis, Frank Smith, E. Willard, George Tew, George H. Rhodes, William J. Crosby, Simon Anderson, Henry A. Remington, Pardon A. Phillips, their associates and such others as may hereafter become members of this corporation, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, with perpetual succession, by the name of Christ Church in South Providence, for the purpose of establishing and supporting public worship according to the rites and usages of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and by that name may take, hold and enjoy property not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, with all the powers and duties, and subject to all the liabilities provided in and by the 125th chapter of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may elect such officers and do all such other acts, matters and things as are usual and proper to be done by religious societies of the denomination with which it is connected.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT TO CHARTER THE FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH OF PASCOAG.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Section 2d of the charter of the Pascoag Baptist Society shall be so amended as to read as follows :
The members of said corporation shall consist of a

those owning pews in the house of worship built by said society, and also all those who shall contribute money, labor, material, or other property, to the amount of twenty-five dollars each, to aid in the enlargement and repair of said house of worship, or to promote the legitimate objects of said society, and also of all those who shall be elected to membership by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any regular meeting of the corporation.

SEC. 2. Section 5th of said charter shall be so amended to read as follows:

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the standing committee to have the care and oversight of said house of worship, and upon the request of any member of the corporation to admit any ordained preacher of any denomination of Christians to hold meetings for public worship in said house whenever it shall not be actually occupied by the preacher who shall be chosen by said society to officiate regularly in said house, and also it shall be the duty of said committee to order and direct the business of said corporation, subject at all times to such order and direction as said corporation at any regular meeting thereof shall prescribe.

SEC. 3. Section 7th of said charter shall be so amended to read as follows:

SEC. 7. Said corporation shall be, and they are, hereby empowered to apportion and assess taxes on all the pews in said house of worship for the purpose of providing for the repairs and insurance of said house and its appurtenances, and for no other purpose, and such assessments shall be made according to a just and equitable valuation of all the pews in said house at the time such assessment is made, and when such assessment is made. The tax on all pews owned by the society and rented annually for the support of preaching in said house, shall be taken from the rental of such pews for the current year in which the tax is assessed, and the corporation shall cause notice to be given as soon as may be to those owning pews in said house of the time limited for the payment of the tax on the same, and if the same be not paid within such time then the corporation may, and they are, hereby authorized and empow-

ered to sell at public auction (first giving thirty days' notice of such sale, in a manner as the corporation by their by-laws may prescribe,) the pew or pews on which such assessment remains unpaid, and the treasurer shall transfer the same to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, and the surplus of the proceeds of such sale (after deducting the assessments and the expenses of collecting the same) shall be paid over by the treasurer to the delinquent proprietor or his legal representatives on demand, and the treasurer, for the time being, is hereby authorized and empowered to act as auctioneer at such sales and at all other public sales of the property of said corporation.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE GLENFORD LINEN COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. James Y. Smith, Joseph Lea, William M. Bailey, Asa Sisson, and their associates, successors, and assigns, are hereby constituted and created a body corporate, under the name of the Glenford Linen Company, for the purpose of manufacturing flax, or other fibrous materials, and for purposes incidental thereto or connected therewith, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of the statutes in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into such number of shares, and to be transferred in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation shall determine; and such shares are hereby declared to be personal estate, and they shall not be liable to assessment by the corporation beyond the par value thereof; and said shares shall be transferred and certificates shall be issued to the owners thereof in such manner as said corporation may prescribe.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of each and every stockholder shall be pledged and liable for all debts and

demands due and owing from such stockholders to said corporation, whether over due or due at a day future, and whether the same shall arise from assessments or instalments, or from any other contract originally made with said corporation; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge such debts or demands, with the incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be held an annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, but the omission to hold such annual meeting on the day prescribed shall not impair the validity of their charter, but the business of such annual meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter. At all meetings of the corporation not less than four-tenths of the shares shall constitute a quorum for doing business, and all matters shall be decided by a majority of the votes present, allowing each stockholder in person or by proxy one vote for each share by him owned.

SEC. 5. No by-law shall be changed without the consent of the stockholders representing two-thirds of the stock, nor without notice having been given of the proposed change at a previous meeting.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall have an office and place of business in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law and equity in which the said corporation shall be a party the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process, with the clerk, agent, treasurer, or other officer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE LIPPITT WOOLEN COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Henry Lippitt, Oren A. Ballou, David Ballou, Charles Nourse, and Charles H. Merriman, their

associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the "Lippitt Woolen Company," for the purpose of manufacturing, dyeing, bleaching, printing and finishing woolen and other goods with all the powers and privileges, and subject to the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 126 of the Revised Statutes, and of any acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be two hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of five hundred dollars each, which may be increased by vote of said corporation to an amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars. Said share shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation; but no stockholder shall transfer his stock, or any portion of the same, without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same at the price for which he is willing to sell.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, and whether over due or due at a day future, and whether arising from instalments or in any other manner; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders in the State of Rhode Island at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers and for such other business as may come before them but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the city of Providence; and in all proceedings in law or equity in which said corpora

tion shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process, with the clerk, agent or treasurer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

SEC. 6. The first meeting for the organization of the corporation shall be called by either of the persons named in this act.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE KING GOLD MINING COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. William Grosvenor, Edward Pearce, and J. T. Rhodes, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession, by the name of King Gold Mining Company, for the purpose of acquiring, disposing of, managing and working any land and mines which they may at any time own in fee simple or possess by lease, or which they may acquire the right to use for purposes incident to their business; may make, have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure, and generally may do and execute all matters and things which may be necessary to carry into effect the powers herein granted, subject nevertheless to all the duties and liabilities and enforcing all the privileges set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of all acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall consist of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into fifteen hundred shares of one hundred dollars each. Said shares shall be deemed personal estate and the ownership thereof be evidenced by certificates, and said certificates shall be issued and said shares shall be transferred in such manner as the by-laws of said corporation shall direct. The stock and shares of each and every shareholder shall be pledged and held liable for all debts and demands due owing from him to said corporation, whether the same be over due or not due, and whether the same shall arise from assessment or

from any contract made with said corporation or its agents. And said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of said debts and demands in such manner as the by-laws of said corporation may prescribe, and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to pay and discharge such debts and demands, with the incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 3. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation holden at the office of the company at such time as the by-laws of the corporation shall prescribe, for the choice of a board of not less than five or more than nine directors, a majority of whom shall be residents of the State of Rhode Island and all of whom shall be shareholders in said corporation, and who shall hold their offices for one year and until others are chosen in their places, unless sooner removed by a vote of not less than three-quarters of the legal votes of the shareholders at any legal meeting and any vacancy that may happen in said board of directors may be filled by the remaining directors, and such director so elected shall hold his office as other directors. And such other business as may be properly brought before said annual meeting may be then and there transacted. Any failure to hold such annual meeting shall not effect the validity of this act, but the business thereof may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation thereafter.

SEC. 4. The board of directors shall elect a president from their own number, and shall elect a treasurer and secretary, and such other officers and agents as shall seem to them best, and said officers shall perform such duties and hold their respective offices on such terms and under such bonds as the by-laws of the corporation shall determine. And the board of directors shall have the general management, control and superintendence of the business of the said corporation subject to the provisions of this act and to the by-laws of the said corporation.

SEC. 5. Any person named in the first section of this act is hereby authorized to call the first meeting of the shareholders of this corporation for organization and

election of officers, who shall hold their offices until the next annual election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it, notice of such proposed meeting to be given at least one week before holding the same in some newspaper printed in the city of Providence.

Sec. 6. Said corporation shall have an office in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law and equity in which said corporation shall be a party the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or process with the clerk, agent, or treasurer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE HARRIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Henry Howard, David S. Harris, Albert A. Gallup, and Edwin C. Gallup, and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby made a corporation by the name of "The Harris Manufacturing Company," for the purpose of manufacturing cotton and other goods; and by that name shall have perpetual succession, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and in any act in amendment of or in addition thereto.

Sec. 2. Said corporation may make, have, and use a common seal, and may break, alter and renew the same at pleasure.

Sec. 3. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of five hundred dollars each, the number of which may be determined from time to time by a vote of stockholders at a meeting regularly called for that purpose.

Sec. 4. The shares in the capital stock are hereby declared to be personal estate, and shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of

said corporation ; but no stockholder shall transfer his stock, or any portion thereof, without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same at the lowest price for which he shall be willing to sell.

SEC. 5. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, whether over due or due at a future day, and whether arising from assessments, or instalments, or in any other manner ; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe ; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, with incidental expenses, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 6. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation holden at Coventry on the first Tuesday in February, in each year, for the choice of officers and such other business as may come before them, but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 7. Said corporation shall have a counting-room or place of business in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law or equity in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process, with the clerk agent or treasurer, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE FLETCHER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Thomas Fletcher, Joseph Fletcher, and William Fletcher, their associates, successors and assigns are constituted a body politic and corporate by the name of the Fletcher Manufacturing Company, for the

purpose of manufacturing wool, cotton, and other material, and for the transaction of other business connected therewith, and by that name shall have perpetual succession; to make, have, and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter, and renew at pleasure; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be three hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one thousand dollars each. Said shares are hereby declared to be personal estate, and shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation; but no stockholder shall transfer his stock, or any portion of the same, without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same at the price for which he is willing to sell.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from any such stockholder to the corporation, and whether over due or due at a day future, and whether arising from instalments, or in any other manner; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge such debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. Either one of the petitioners is hereby authorized to call the first meeting of the stockholders for organization of the corporation hereby formed, and for the transaction of any other business of the corporation, at such time and place, and giving such notice of such meeting as they may deem reasonable and proper.

SEC. 5. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders in the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe for the choice of officers and for such other business as may come before them, but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure

to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and a place of business in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law or equity in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process, with the clerk, agent, or treasurer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be of sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE HILL GOLD MINING COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. James T. Rhodes, Edward Pearce, Alexis Caswell, Jabez C. Knight, Moses B. Lockwood, Frank Mauran, F. H. Richmond, and Frank A. Rhodes, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of "The Hill Gold Mining Company," for the purpose of mining gold and other minerals, and for the transaction of all other business connected therewith and pertaining thereto; and by that name they shall have perpetual succession, and be capable of suing and being sued, impleading and being impleaded in all courts; they may have a common seal, and the same break, alter and renew at pleasure; and in their corporate name they shall have capacity to receive, hold, and convey property, real, personal and mixed, and to hold and improve lands in the territory of Colorado; and to obtain therefrom any and all minerals and other valuable substances, either by working mines themselves, or by leasing the same to others; and to erect and maintain such buildings and works as they may deem necessary; and generally to do, transact and execute all acts, business matters and things requisite to carry into full effect the powers, privileges and objects of said corporation.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall consist of nine thousand shares of twenty-five dollars each. The shares in said capital stock are hereby

declared to be personal property; and the par value thereof, and the form of certificates, and the mode of transferring the same, shall be regulated and fixed from time to time by the by-laws of said corporation.

SEC. 3. Said corporation shall have power to make such by-laws as they may deem proper, to enable them to carry out the objects of the corporation; and the same to alter, amend, add to, or repeal, at their pleasure, provided they be not repugnant to the constitution or laws of this State.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of said corporation to be holden in the city of Providence on the second Monday of June, in each year, for the election of a board of directors, consisting of not less than five, nor more than seven, persons, three at least of whom shall be residents of the State of Rhode Island, who shall be stockholders in said company, and who, of their own number, shall elect a president and treasurer, and said persons shall hold their respective offices for one year, and until others are elected and qualified in their places. The validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 5. Special meetings of said corporation may be called and held in such manner as may be provided by the by-laws of said corporation.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall have an office or place of business in the city of Providence; and in all proceedings in law or equity in which said corporation shall be a party the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process, at said office, or with the treasurer or agent of said corporation, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

SEC. 7. Said corporation shall have all the powers and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes of the State of Rhode Island, and of the statutes in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

SEC. 8. James T. Rhodes, Edward Pearce, and Alexis Caswell, or either of them, are hereby authorized to

call the first meeting of said corporation for the purpose of organization, at such time and by such notice, as they, or either of them, may deem proper.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE HOPKINS COAL MINING COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. William H. Hopkins, Gorham P. Pomeroy, Fayette P. Brown, their associates, successors, and assigns, are hereby created a body politic and corporate by the name of the "Hopkins Coal Mining Company," and by that name shall have perpetual succession, for the purpose of mining coal and other substances in this State and elsewhere, and of shipping, trading and transporting coal, and for the purpose of mining, holding and trading in minerals and coal, in any lands which they may at any time own in fee simple, or possess by lease, or which they may acquire the right to use for mining purposes, and for the transaction of all other business connected therewith or incidental thereto; to make, have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall consist of one thousand shares, of the par value of one hundred dollars each. Said shares shall be deemed personal estate, and shall be issued, signed and transferred in such manner as the by-laws of said corporation shall provide. The stock or shares of each and every stockholder shall be pledged and held liable for all debts and demands due and owing from him to said corporation, whether the same be over due or due at a day future, and whether the same shall arise from instalments, assessments, or from any other contract originally made with said corporation or its agents; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of said debts and

demands in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to pay and discharge said debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 3. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders, holden at the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such annual meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held hereafter.

SEC. 4. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law or equity in which said corporation shall be a party the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process, with the clerk, agent or treasurer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PETROLEUM VAPOR STOVE
AND GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. George P. Tew, George C. Elliott, Thomas A. Richardson, Beriah Wall, and George A. Burrough, their associates and assigns, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, under the name of the "Petroleum Vapor Stove and Gas Light Company," for the purpose of manufacturing stoves and gas apparatus, and other business connected therewith, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, with power to make, have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure, and with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities

ties set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and the acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of ten dollars each. Said shares shall be deemed personal estate, and shall not be liable to assessment after the sum of ten dollars on each share as aforesaid has been paid in, and they shall be transferable in such manner as said corporation by its by-laws shall direct.

SEC. 3. The stock and shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholders to the corporation; and whether over due or due at a day future, and whether arising from assessments, instalments or in any other manner; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe, and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, with incidental expenses of said sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders at the city of Providence at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such annual meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have a counting-room or place of business in the city of Providence, and all proceedings in law or equity in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process, with the clerk, agent or treasurer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

SEC. 6. Either of the persons named in the first section of this act is hereby authorized to call the first meeting of stockholders for the organization, and any other business of the corporation hereby formed, at such

time and place, and giving such notice of said meeting as they may deem reasonable and proper.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PAWTUXET COAL MINING COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. S. W. Baker, Byron Sprague, David Beaton, 2d, Frederick A. Young, Thomas S. Ridgeway, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted and created a body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession, by the name of the "Pawtuxet Coal Mining Company," for the purpose of mining coal, and mining, smelting and manufacturing iron in this State, and for the transaction of any other business connected therewith; to make, have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each. Said shares shall be deemed personal estate, and shall be issued, signed and transferred in such manner as the by-laws of said corporation shall provide. The stock or shares of each and every stockholder shall be pledged and held liable for all debts and demands due and owing from him to said corporation, whether the same be over due or due at a day future, and whether the same shall arise from instalments, assessments, or from any other contract originally made with said corporation or its agents; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to pay and discharge said debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 3. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders holden at the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws of said corporation shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them ; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such annual meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 4. Said corporation shall have a counting-room or place of business in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law or equity in which said corporation shall be a party, leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process, with the clerk, agent or treasurer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be of sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE ORIENTAL OIL AND COAL
MINING COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. George A. Burrough, James W. Hale, and Lucian Draper, their associates and assigns, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, under the name of "The Oriental Oil and Coal Mining Company," for the purpose of boring wells for oil, mining, and other business connected therewith, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, with power to make, have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure ; and with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and the acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of ten dollars each. Said shares shall be deemed personal estate, and shall not be liable to assessment after the sum of ten dollars on each share, as aforesaid, has

been paid in, and they shall be transferable in such manner as said corporation by its by-laws shall direct.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, and whether over due or due at a day future, and whether arising from assessments, instalments, or in any other manner; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, with incidental expenses of said sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders holden at the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such annual meetings, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have a counting-room or place of business in the city of Providence, and all proceedings in law or equity in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process, with the clerk, agent or treasurer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

SEC. 6. Either of the persons named in the first section of this act is hereby authorized to call the first meeting of the stockholders for organization, and any other business of the corporation hereby formed, at such time and place, and giving such notice of said meeting as they may deem reasonable and proper.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE AND MONTANA
MINING AND PROSPECTING COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Isaac H. Southwick, Daniel M. Salisbury, Daniel S. Whipple, Thomas E. Steere, Nathaniel P. Hill, George Wing, their associates, successors and assigns are hereby constituted and created a body politic and corporate, whose counting room shall be in the city of Providence, for the purpose, either in its own name, or in the name or names of or by a trustee or trustees, for its use and benefit, of acquiring, holding, disposing of, managing or working mines, and mining lands, in the territories of Montana, Idaho, or elsewhere, and of carrying on other business connected therewith or appertaining thereto, by the name of the "Providence and Montana Mining and Prospecting Company," and that that name shall have perpetual succession, with all the powers, rights and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters one hundred and twenty-five (125) and one hundred and twenty-eight (128) of the Revised Statutes, and in any act or amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital of said corporation shall be the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, and may be increased in amount, from time to time, as said corporation may, by law or otherwise, provide, to an amount not exceeding one million dollars in the whole, and shall be divided into shares of not less than ten dollars each, which are hereby declared to be personal estate, and shall be issued and transferable in such manner as the by-laws may, from time to time, prescribe.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of each stockholder shall be pledged and held liable for all debts and demands of every nature, due or owing from the owner thereof to said corporation, and whether the same be over due or payable at a future day, and whether arising from instalments, assessments, or otherwise howsoever; and said stock or shares so pledged or holden, or any part thereof may at any time, or from time to time, be sold for the payment of any such debts or demands in such manner

as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe, and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to pay and discharge such debts or demands, with incidental expenses, the corporation may have their action against such delinquent stockholder for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders held in the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the election of officers and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such annual meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any other legal meeting of said corporation.

SEC. 5. In all proceedings in law or equity to which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving of an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process, either at said counting-room, or with the treasurer, or with the officer in this state, whose duty it shall be to keep the records of transfer of shares in the capital stock of said corporation, shall be a sufficient service thereof upon said corporation.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF BRISTOL, R. I.

Enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Samuel W. Church, E. M. Brunson, Charles Sherry, Jr., P. P. Bogert, W. B. Lawton, Charles T. Child, Thomas G. Turner, their associates and assigns, are hereby made a body corporate and politic by the name and style of the Merchants' Steamship Company, of Bristol, R. I., for the purpose of building, purchasing, chartering, acquiring, maintaining and holding steamships, propellers, and other vessels, and of using, running, and navigating the same for hire or otherwise, as they may determine, in the carrying and transportation of passengers, freight, mails, and for such other purposes for which steamships, steamboats, propellers and other vessels may be lawfully employed, as they may think proper; and by that name shall have perpetual succession, with all the powers and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 125

of the Revised Statutes, and in any act in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The said corporation may have and use a common seal, and the same may break, alter and renew at pleasure.

SEC. 3. The capital stock of said company shall not exceed five hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and to be fixed in amount, from time to time, by the vote of the stockholders. Said shares shall be deemed personal estate and shall not be liable to assessment after the sum of one hundred dollars on each share, as aforesaid, has been paid in, and be transferable in such manner as the said corporation, by its by-laws shall direct.

SEC. 4. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to such corporation, whether over due or due at a future time, and whether arising from assessments or in any other manner; and such stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the corporation by its by-laws may prescribe and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge such debts or demands the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due; and in case of a surplus over such debt and demand, interest and expenses, the same shall be paid back to the debtor.

SEC. 5. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation, to be holden in Bristol at such time as the corporation shall by its by-law determine, for the choice from the stockholders of a board of not exceeding thirteen directors, at least three of whom shall be residents of this state, upon either of whom service of all legal process may be made, and of such other officers as the said corporation may provide to be elected, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before such meeting; and the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such annual meeting, but the business thereof may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 6. The board of directors shall elect a president from their own number, and shall elect a treasurer and secretary, and may, from the stockholders, fill vacancies which may occur from any cause in the board of directors which officers shall hold their respective offices until the next annual meeting ; and all the officers of the said corporation shall hold their offices until their successors are elected or appointed, and signify their acceptance or declension of the offices to which they are respectively elected. The treasurer, before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office, shall give bonds to the said corporation in such sum, and with such surety or sureties, as shall be satisfactory to the board of directors, or in such manner as the said corporation by its by-laws may determine, for the faithful performance of the duties of his office ; and the said board of directors may at any time remove the treasurer or secretary of the said corporation, and appoint others in their places ; and the board of directors shall have the general management, control, and superintendence of the business affairs of the said corporation, subject, however, to the provisions of this act and to the by-laws of the said corporation.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE NORTHERN MINING COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Albert Dailey, William B. Pearce, Caleb Seagrave, Benjamin F. Almy, Ira D. Sturges, I. Eveleth, William T. Libby, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted and created a body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession, by the name of the "Northern Mining Company," for the purpose of mining, holding and trading in minerals and coal, in any lands which they may at any time own in fee simple, or possess by lease, or which they may acquire the right to use for mining purposes, and for the transaction of all other business connected therewith or incidental thereto ; to make, have, and use a common

seal, and the same to break, alter, and renew at pleasure; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall consist of three hundred shares, of the par value of one hundred dollars each. Said shares shall be deemed personal estate, and shall be issued, signed and transferred in such manner as the by-laws of said corporation shall provide. The stock or shares of each and every stockholder shall be pledged and held liable for all debts and demands due and owing from him to said corporation, whether the same be over due or due at a day future, and whether the same shall arise from instalments, assessments, or from any other contract originally made with said corporation or its agents; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of said debts and demands in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to pay and discharge said debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 3. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders, holden at the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such annual meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 4. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law or equity in which said corporation shall be a party the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons or other process, with the clerk, agent or treasurer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be of sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE NYANTIC MINING COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Henry A. Hidden, Byron Sprague and Cassas A. Updike, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted and created a body politic and corporate, by the name of the "Nyantic Mining Company, for mining purposes and other business connected therewith, and by that name shall have perpetual succession; to have and use a common seal, the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure; with power to receive, hold and convey in its corporate name, property—real, personal and mixed—and of holding and improving lands and mines in the territory of Colorado, or elsewhere, and to obtain therefrom gold, coal and other mineral substances, either by working mines themselves or by leasing the same; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of any acts in amendment thereof.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall consist of five thousand shares, of the par value of one hundred dollars each. Said shares shall be deemed personal estate, and shall be issued, signed and transferred in such manner as the by-laws of said corporation shall provide. The stock or shares of each stockholder shall be pledged and held liable for all debts and demands due and owing from him to said corporation, whether the same be over due or due at a day future, and whether the same arise from instalments, assessments, or from any other contract originally made with said corporation or its agents; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the by-laws of said corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to pay and discharge said debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 3. Henry A. Hidden and Cæsar A. Updike, or either of them, is hereby authorized to call the first

meeting of the stockholders for the purpose of organization and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, at such time and place, and giving such notice of such meeting as he or they may deem proper.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation at such time and place as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers and the transaction of such other business as may come before them; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such annual meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law or equity in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process, with the treasurer, clerk, or agent of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE NOTTOWAY MINING COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Eben K. Glezen, Francis S. Brownell, William Comstock, William S. Slater, Stephen Harris, Daniel Day, Joseph Belcher, Royal C. Taft, William H. Reynolds, Alexander Farnum, their associates, successors, and assigns, are hereby created and constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of the "Nottoway Mining Company," for the purpose of acquiring, disposing of, managing, working and improving lands and mines in the territory of Colorado or elsewhere, and other business connected therewith or pertaining thereto, and by that name shall have perpetual succession; to make, have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the

Revised Statutes, and of any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall consist of one million dollars, to be divided into ten thousand shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each. Said shares shall be deemed personal estate, and shall be issued, signed and transferred in such manner as the by-laws of said corporation shall provide. The stock or shares of each and every stockholder shall be pledged and held liable for all debts and demands due and owing from him to said corporation, whether the same be over due or due at a day future, and whether the same shall arise from assessments, instalments, or from any other contract originally made with said corporation or its agents, and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to pay or discharge said debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 3. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders holden at the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such annual meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 4. Said corporation shall have a counting-room or place of business in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law or equity in which said corporation shall be a party, leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process, with the clerk, agent, treasurer, or any director of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE MCKAY OIL AND COAL
MINING COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. R. J. Arnold, Jr., John H. Clarke, Samuel G. Arnold, and Samuel Currey, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation, by the name of the "McKay Oil and Coal Mining Company," for the purpose of acquiring, disposing of, working and improving lands and mines in the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, or elsewhere, and of obtaining therefrom Petroleum, Mineral Oil, Coal and other substances, and of refining and manufacturing such substances, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities of chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and to any act in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said company may be twenty thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, which said capital stock may be increased by a vote of said corporation to an amount not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Said shares shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of any stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, and whether over due or due at a day future, and whether arising from instalments, or in any other manner; the said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation shall prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action of debt against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders in the city of Providence at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe for the choice of officers and for such other business as may come before them, but the validity of the act shall not be impaired by the failure

to hold such meeting, but the business of such meetings may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the city of Providence; and in all proceedings in law or equity in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process, or at such place of business, or with the clerk, agent or treasurer of said corporation, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE MARIETTA AND VINTON
COUNTY OIL AND COAL COMPANY.

Enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. George W. Payton, Joseph F. Gilmore, Clark Dalrymple, Thomas Lincoln, James S. Anthony, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted and created a body corporate and politic, by the name of the "Marietta and Vinton County Oil and Coal Company," for the purpose of boring wells for oil, mining, and the transaction of other business connected therewith, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, with power to make, have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure, and with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said company shall be one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of five dollars each, which may be increased by vote of said corporation to an amount not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars. Said shares shall be deemed personal estate, and shall not be liable to assessment after the sum of five dollars on each share, as aforesaid, has been paid in, and be transferable in such manner as the said corporation by its by-laws shall direct.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation; and whether over due or due at a day future, and whether arising from assessments, instalments, or in any other manner; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders in the city of Providence at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may come before them; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law or equity in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process, with the clerk, agent or treasurer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE MOUNT ALPINE GOLD COMPANY
OF COLORADO.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Abraham H. Okie, Stephen G. Mason, Edwin J. Nightingale, W. A. Shepard, Samuel G. Arnold and their associates, successors and assigns, be and they are hereby created a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the "Mount Alpine Gold Company of Colorado," for mining purposes and other business connected therewith and pertaining thereto, and by the

name shall have perpetual succession, and be capable of suing, being sued, impleading and being impleaded, in all courts; may have a common seal, and the same break, alter and renew at pleasure; with capacity to receive, hold and convey, in its corporate name, property real, personal and mixed; and of holding and improving lands in the territory of Colorado; and to obtain therefrom any and all minerals, and other valuable substances, either by working mines themselves, or by leasing the same; and to erect and maintain such buildings and works as they may deem necessary; and generally to carry on the mining business in such manner as they deem proper; and generally to do, transact and execute all acts, business matters and things requisite to carry into full effect the powers, privileges and objects of said corporation.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into two hundred and fifty thousand shares of the par value of five dollars each. The shares in said capital stock are hereby declared to be personal property, and the form of certificates and the mode of transferring the same shall be regulated and fixed, from time to time, by the by-laws of said corporation.

SEC. 3. Said corporation shall have power to make such by-laws as they may deem proper to enable them to carry out the objects of the corporation, and the same to alter, amend, add to, or repeal at their pleasure, provided they be not repugnant to the constitution or laws of this State.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of said corporation to be holden in the city of Providence on the second Tuesday in May, in each year, for the election of not less than five nor more than nine directors, (a majority of whom shall be residents of the State of Rhode Island,) all of whom shall hold their offices for one year and until others are elected and qualified in their places, who shall choose all necessary officers of the corporation.

SEC. 5. Special meetings of said corporation may be called and held in such manner as may be provided by the by-laws of the corporation.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall have an office or place of business in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law or equity in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process at said office, or with the treasurer, or other officer or agent of said corporation, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

SEC. 7. Said corporation shall have all the powers and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of the statutes in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

SEC. 8. Abraham H. Okie, Samuel G. Arnold and Stephen G. Mason, or either of them, are hereby authorized to call the first meeting of said corporation, for the purpose of organization, at such time and by such notice as they or either of them deem proper.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE NATIONAL HOTEL, OF
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. William W. Hoppin, Henry Lippitt, Amasa Sprague, Lyman B. Frieze, Richard E. Hamlin, and George B. Holmes, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted and created a body corporate and politic, by the name of the "National Hotel," for the purpose of establishing a hotel in the city of Providence, and for the transaction of other business connected therewith, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, with power to make, have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure, and with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 125 of the Revised Statutes, and of any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said company shall not exceed two hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and to be fixed in amount from time to time by vote of the stockholders.

ers. Said shares shall be deemed personal estate, and shall not be liable to assessment after the sum of one hundred dollars on each share, as aforesaid, has been paid in, and be transferable in such manner as the said corporation by its by-laws shall direct ; but no stockholder shall transfer his stock, or any portion of the same, without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same at the price for which he is willing to sell.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from each stockholder to the corporation, and whether the same be over due or due at a day future, and whether arising from assessments, instalments, or in any other manner ; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe ; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders in the City of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers and such other business as may come before them, but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation thereafter.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law or equity in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process, with the clerk, agent or treasurer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TIVERTON AND LITTLE
COMPTON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN
TIVERTON.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Josbph Osborn, Holden N. Wilcox, Oliver C. Brownell, Samuel West, Isaac C. Wilbour, Gideon H. Durfee, and others, their associates, successors, and assigns, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, by the name of the "Tiverton and Little Compton Mutual Fire Insurance Company," for the purpose of insuring buildings and other property against loss or damage by fire, in said towns of Tiverton and Little Compton only ; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities applicable to such corporations, set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of all acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. All persons who shall at any time become insured in said company, shall be members thereof during the time of the existence of their policies, and no longer ; and each person having insurance in said company shall be entitled to one vote.

SEC. 3. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders in the town of Tiverton, on the third Monday in June, in each year, for the choice of officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them ; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 4. The board of directors of said company are authorized to delegate to an executive committee, to be by them appointed of their own number, such of their powers as may be deemed expedient for the more prompt and advantageous management of their business.

SEC. 5. When the sum subscribed to be insured by the associates shall amount to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the said corporation may insure, for a term not exceeding seven years, dwelling houses and other pro

perty against loss or damage by fire; and in case any member shall sustain loss or damage by fire, over and above the then existing fund of said corporation, the directors may assess the deposit notes of the members, or may assess in any other manner allowed by law or provided for in the policy, such further sums as may be necessary to pay such loss; provided, however, no policy holder shall be liable for more than ten times the amount of premium by him paid.

SEC. 6. Holden N. Wilcox is hereby authorized to call the first meeting of the stockholders for organization, and any other business of the corporation hereby formed, at such time and place in said town of Tiverton, and giving such notice of such meeting as he may deem reasonable and proper.

SEC. 7. Said corporation shall have an office or place of business in the town of Tiverton, in said State; and in all proceedings in law or equity in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process with the president, secretary, or treasurer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE NATIONAL RAILROAD MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. James Y. Smith, Earl P. Mason, William S. Slater, Charles T. Child, and their associates, successors and assigns, hereby are created a body politic and corporate, by the name of the National Railroad Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the purpose of insuring railroad property and other property against loss or damage by fire; and by that name are, and forever hereafter shall be, capable in law to have, hold, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy, and retain to themselves and their successors, lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels and effects, of what kind or nature soever, and the same to grant, sell, demise, aliene or dispose of

and by that name to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, in all courts of record, or in any other place or places whatsoever; and also to have and use a common seal, and the same to alter and renew at pleasure; and to ordain, establish and put in execution such by-laws, ordinances and regulations (they not being contrary to law) as shall seem necessary and convenient for the government of said corporation, and generally to do and execute all acts and things which to them may appertain.

SEC. 2. All and every person or persons who shall at any time become insured, by or with said company, and also their respective heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, (being allowed by their by-laws to continue as persons insuring in said company,) shall be members thereof for and during the time specified in their respective policies, and no longer, and shall be bound by all doings of said company in conformity with this act.

SEC. 3. The direction and management of all the affairs and funds of said company shall be entrusted with, and committed to, not less than nine of the members thereof, who shall be styled the directors, five of whom shall be a quorum, and all questions before them shall be determined by a majority of those present at any legal meeting.

SEC. 4. A general meeting of the company shall be holden in Providence on the second Monday in June, annually, for the purpose of choosing directors and transacting other necessary business—the manner of elections to be prescribed by the by-laws—and other general meetings shall be convened when ordered by the directors, with power to transact any business; notice of the time and place of all general meetings (except the first ensuing, which shall be called by James Y. Smith,) shall be given by the secretary or president, at least seven days before holding the same, in some newspaper printed in Providence. At all such meetings nine members (who are insured at least to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars) shall constitute a quorum, and the determination of a majority of the votes of those present shall be conclusive and bind-

ing on the whole company. Each member shall be entitled to one vote, with the right of voting in elections by proxy, provided, that where two or more members are insured in the same policy, they shall be entitled to but one vote.

SEC. 5. The directors shall meet as soon as may be after their election, and choose one of their number to be president, and they shall also choose a secretary, and such other officers as they may deem necessary. The secretary shall be engaged before a Justice of the Peace to the faithful performance of his duty, and shall keep a true record of all votes and proceedings at the general meetings of the corporation, and at the meetings of directors, and of all policies issued by the corporation, and of all assignments of such policies consented to by them; and the record of such policies and assignments shall be open to the inspection of any person interested therein. All the officers shall hold their offices until others are chosen in their places, and all vacancies may be filled by the directors at their regular monthly meetings—the elections by the directors to be made for the unexpired terms—and the persons so chosen shall hold their offices until the next annual meeting of the company. The directors shall hold meetings when necessary, at which meetings they shall fix upon the place of doing business, the compensation to be allowed their officers and agents, determine the rate of premium to be charged, and the amount to be insured upon any one risk, and all policies of insurance by them made, subscribed by the president, or in case of his death, inability or absence, by any two of the directors, and countersigned by the secretary, shall be binding upon the corporation.

SEC. 6. The board of directors of said company be, and they are, hereby authorized to delegate to an executive committee, to be appointed by them from their own number, such of their powers as they may deem expedient for the more prompt and advantageous management of their business.

SEC. 7. When the sum subscribed to be insured by the associates shall amount to five hundred thousand dollars, the said corporation may, and they are, hereby

authorized to insure for a term not exceeding two years, any railroad, or other property, against loss or damage by fire. And in case any member shall sustain damage by fire, over and above the then existing fund of said corporation, the directors may assess such further sum or sums upon the policies of the members as may be necessary to pay such loss; provided, however, that no individual member, during the term of one year, shall be held to pay, by way of assessment, more than ten times the amount of premium money which he shall be required to pay for his insurance that year.

SEC. 8. Whenever the said corporation shall make insurances upon any property, which they are by this act authorized to insure, the said property insured shall be held by said corporation as security for any assessment. And the policy of insurance to any member or members of said corporation upon his, her or their property, shall of itself create a lien upon said property insured therein for the sum of any such assessment; and the costs which may accrue in collecting the same, without any other act in law whatever, and said lien shall continue during the existence of said policy, or till the amount of said assessment shall be paid, or otherwise secured, to the satisfaction of said corporation, notwithstanding the transfer or alienation thereof.

SEC. 9. All moneys which shall be received by said corporation for premiums, shall, under the direction of the president and directors, be invested in stocks, notes, bonds, or other productive securities, and the same with the income thereof, be appropriated to pay the expenses of said corporation, losses which may occur, or in return premiums to the members of said corporation.

SEC. 10. Whenever any person shall sustain any loss by fire of property insured by said corporation, he shall as soon after the fire as possible, give notice thereof in writing at the office of said corporation. And it shall be the duty of said president or such directors or agents as may be fixed upon for that purpose, to proceed immediately to the place where said fire happened and determine in writing, under his or their hands, the amount if any, of such corporation's liability for such loss. When the corporation's liability shall be ascertained

and the funds on hand belonging to the said corporation are sufficient to pay the same, the president and directors shall cause the same to be paid to the sufferer, at the office of said corporation, within thirty days after the amount is so ascertained and the demand therefor shall have been made for the same at said office. And if it shall so happen that the funds on hand belonging to said corporation are insufficient to pay and satisfy said liability, the said president and directors shall immediately cause an assessment to be made upon the policies of each member, and cause the same to be forthwith collected and paid over to the sufferer in the time and manner above mentioned.

SEC. 11. This act shall not take effect until the corporators shall pay into the State treasury the sum of five hundred dollars for the use of the State.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE POCASSETT COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Thomas S. Ridgeway, Byron Sprague, Earl P. Mason, William S. Slater and David Heaton, 2d, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby created and constituted a body corporate and politic, with perpetual succession, by the name of the "Pocassett Coal and Iron Company," for the purpose of mining coal and iron, and smelting iron ores, and for the transaction of any other business connected therewith or incidental thereto; to make, have and use a common seal, the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be one hundred thousand dollars, which may be increased by said corporation to a sum not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. Said shares shall be deemed per-

sonal estate, and shall be issued, signed and transferred in such manner as the by-laws of said corporation shall prescribe. The stock or shares of each and every stockholder shall be pledged and held liable for all debts and demands due and owing from him to said corporation, whether the same be over due or due at a day future, and whether the same shall arise from instalments, assessments, or any other contract originally made with said corporation or its agents, and the said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of said corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to pay and discharge said debts and demands, with the incidental expenses of such sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 3. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders, holden at the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws of said corporation shall prescribe, for the choice of officers and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such annual meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 4. Said corporation shall have a counting-room or place of business in the town of Cranston, and in all proceedings in law or equity in which said corporation shall be a party the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons or other process, with the agent or treasurer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PERKINS SHEET IRON COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Amasa Sprague, Charles H. Perkins Edward A. Cutler, and Lyman B. Frieze, their associates successors and assigns, are hereby constituted and crea

ted a body corporate and politic, by the name of the "Perkins Sheet Iron Company," for the purpose of manufacturing sheet, boiler, bar, plate, and all kinds of manufactured iron, and for the transaction of other business connected therewith; and by that name shall have perpetual succession, with power to make, have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure; and with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said company shall not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one thousand dollars each, and to be fixed in amount, from time to time, by the vote of the stockholders. Said shares shall be deemed personal estate, and shall not be liable to assessment after the sum of one thousand dollars on each share, as aforesaid, has been paid in, and be transferable in such manner as the said corporation by its by-laws shall direct, but no stockholder shall transfer his stock or any portion of the same without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same at the price for which he is willing to sell.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to such corporation, whether over due or due at a future day, and whether owing from assessments, instalments or in any other manner; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders in the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers and for such other business as may come before them, but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation thereafter.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the State of Rhode Island, and in all proceedings in law or equity in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process, with the clerk, agent, or treasurer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PETTIS GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. George B. Jastram, William J. Pettis, Pardon S. Jastram, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted and created a body politic and corporate, for the purpose either in its own name, or in the name or names of or by a trustee or trustees for its use and benefit, of acquiring, holding, disposing of, managing or working mines and mining lands in the territories of Arizona, Nevada or elsewhere, and of carrying on other business connected therewith or appertaining thereto, by the name of the "Pettis Gold and Silver Mining Company," and by that name shall have perpetual succession, with all the powers, rights and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and in any act in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed five hundred thousand dollars, to be fixed in amount, from time to time, as said corporation may by by-law or otherwise provide, and shall be divided into shares of fifty (\$50) dollars each, which are hereby declared to be personal estate, and shall be issued and transferable in such manner as the by-laws may from time to time prescribe.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of each stockholder shall be pledged and held liable to the corporation for all debts and demands of every nature due or owing from the owner to said corporation, and whether the same be

over due or payable at a future day; and whether arising from instalments, assessments, or otherwise howsoever; and said stock or shares so pledged or holden, or any part thereof, may at any time or from time to time be sold for the payment of any such debts or demands in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to pay and discharge such debts or demands, with incidental expenses, the corporation may have their action against such delinquent stockholder for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders held in the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the election of officers, provided, that a majority of the directors and managers of said company shall be residents of this State, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such annual meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any other legal meeting of said corporation.

SEC. 5. Said company shall have a counting-room or place of business in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law or equity to which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process, either with the treasurer or with the officer in this State whose duty it shall be to keep the records of transfer of shares in the capital stock of said corporation, or other of the directors, or at such counting-room or place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof upon said corporation.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE POKANOKET AND RHODE ISLAND FERRY COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Charles Sherry, Jr., Charles D. Gibson, and their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the Pokanoket and Rhode Island Ferry Company, for the purpose of establishing

a ferry between some point in Portsmouth, near the Old Ferry wharf or the coal mine, and the southerly end of the town of Bristol, or between such point in Portsmouth and the village of Bristol, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, may have, use, break and renew a common seal, and shall have all the powers and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of any acts in addition thereto or in amendment thereof.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said company shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, the number of which may be determined from time to time by the stockholders.

SEC. 3. Said company shall, before going into operation, file in the office of the Secretary of State its selection at which of the points authorized by the first section hereof they will run; and said company shall thenceforth have the exclusive right and privilege of conveying and transporting passengers, horses, neat cattle, and all other freight across said ferry, for the several rates of ferriage hereinafter provided, and subject to the regulations and penalties which are or may be by law provided.

SEC. 4. The rates of ferriage between the terminus of said ferry in Portsmouth, as aforesaid, and the southerly end of said town of Bristol, shall not exceed fifty per cent. additional to the rates prescribed for ferriage between Bristol and Portsmouth, in and by the 48th chapter of Revised Statutes; and the rates of ferriage between said terminus in Portsmouth and the village of Bristol shall not exceed one hundred per cent. additional to the rates therein prescribed.

SEC. 5. Said company shall be subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed upon proprietors of ferriage by the 48th chapter of the Revised Statutes; provided that in case the ferry be established between Portsmouth and the southerly end of the town of Bristol, said company may use any steam ferry boat employed by them in said ferry for the purpose of carrying passengers and freight between Portsmouth and the village

of Bristol or other places; the company keeping in readiness, meanwhile, proper sail boats, row boats, or steam boats, wherewith to perform all the duties of ferryage as prescribed in and by said chapter.

SEC. 6. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation; and whether over due or due at a day future, whether arising from instalments, or from any contract originally made with said company; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 7. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders in the town of Bristol, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may come before them; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 8. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the town of Bristol, and in all proceedings in law or equity to which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving of an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process, with the clerk, agent, or treasurer, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE PETROLEUM COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. James Y. Smith, J. Wales, Charles E. Bailey, Marcus A. Finch, William M. Bailey and Amasa Mason, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby

constituted and created a body corporate under the name of the Providence Petroleum Company, for the purpose of procuring and manufacturing Petroleum and Coal Oils, Coal, Salt, and other minerals, and for purposes incidental thereto and connected therewith, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of the statutes in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into such number of shares, and to be transferred in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation shall determine; and such shares are hereby declared to be personal estate, and they shall not be liable to assessment by the corporation beyond the par value thereof; and said shares shall be transferable and certificates shall be issued to the owners thereof in such manner as said corporation may prescribe.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of each and every stockholder shall be pledged and liable for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholders to said corporation, whether over due or due at a day future, and whether the same shall arise from assessments or instalments, or from any other contract originally made with said corporation; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge such debts or demands with the incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be held an annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, but the omission to hold such annual meeting on the day prescribed shall not impair the validity of their charter, but the business of such annual meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter. At all meetings of the corporation not less than four-tenths of the shares shall constitute a quorum for doing business, and all matters shall be decided by a majority of the votes pro

sent, allowing each stockholder in person or by proxy one vote for each share by him owned.

SEC. 5. No by-law shall be changed without the assent of the stockholders representing two-thirds of the stock, nor without notice having been given of the proposed change at a previous meeting.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall have an office and place of business in the city of Providence; and in all proceedings in law and equity in which the said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process, with the clerk, agent, treasurer, or other officer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE CHARTER OF THE PAWTUCKET LIGHT GUARD, ISSUED AUGUST 18TH, 1857, IN PURSUANCE OF CHAPTER 232, SECTION 5 OF THE REVISED STATUTES.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The Pawtucket Light Guard may be composed of one or more companies armed and equipped as infantry, one company armed and equipped as artillery, and one company armed and equipped as cavalry.

SEC. 2. Elections for the purpose of choosing company officers shall be holden by each company upon the first Monday of April, annually, and at such other times as may be necessary under title thirty-four, one week's notice, in writing, being given of such election by the clerk of the company to each member thereof.

SEC. 3. Elections for the purpose of choosing the field officers of said Pawtucket Light Guard shall be holden by the captains and lieutenants of said companies, in the village of Pawtucket, upon the third Monday of April, annually, and at such other times as may be necessary under title thirty-four. Notice, in writing, for one week of such election shall be given to each officer by the adjutant. The commanding officer of the battalion shall appoint the officers and non-commissioned officers composing the regimental staff, as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WICKFORD RAILROAD COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The time limited for subscribing the stock of said corporation, organizing the company, and locating its railroad, is hereby extended to the first day of July, 1867, and for completing said railroad to the first day of July, 1869.

SEC. 2. So much of the sixteenth section of said act, to which this is in amendment, as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF THE CHARTER OF THE PASCOAG BAPTIST SOCIETY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Section 2d of the charter of the Pascoag Baptist Society shall be so amended as to read as follows :

The members of said corporation shall consist of all those owning pews in the house of worship built by said society, and also of all those who shall contribute money, labor, material, or other property, to the amount of twenty-five dollars each, to aid in the enlargement and repair of said house of worship, or to promote the legitimate objects of said society, and also of all those who shall be elected to membership by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any regular meeting of the corporation.

SEC. 2. Section 5th of said charter shall be so amended to read as follows :

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the standing committee to have the care and oversight of said house of worship, and upon the request of any member of the corporation to admit any ordained preacher of any denomination of Christians to hold meetings for public worship in said house whenever it shall not be actually occupied by the preacher who shall be chosen by said society to officiate regularly in said house, and also it shall be the duty of said committee to order and direct the business of said corporation, subject at all times to such order and direction as said corporation at any regular meeting thereof shall prescribe.

SEC. 3. Section 7th of said charter shall be so amended to read as follows :

SEC. 7. Said corporation shall be, and they are, hereby empowered to apportion and assess taxes on all the pews in said house of worship for the purpose of providing for the repairs and insurance of said house and its appurtenances, and for no other purpose, and such assessments shall be made according to a just and equitable valuation of all the pews in said house at the time such assessment is made, and when such assessment is made. The tax on all pews owned by the society and rented annually for the support of preaching in said house, shall be taken from the rental of such pews for the current year in which the tax is assessed, and the corporation shall cause notice to be given as soon as may be to those owing pews in said house of the time limited for the payment of the tax on the same, and if the same be not paid within such time, then the corporation may, and they are, hereby authorized and empowered to sell at public auction (first giving thirty days' notice of such sale, in such manner as the corporation by their by-laws may prescribe,) the pew or pews on which such assessment remains unpaid, and the treasurer shall transfer the same to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, and the surplus of the proceeds of such sale (after deducting the assessments and the expenses of collecting the same) shall be paid over by the treasurer to the delinquent proprietor or his legal representatives on demand, and the treasurer, for the time being, is hereby authorized and empowered to act as auctioneer at such

sales and at all other public sales of the property of said corporation.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WEYBOSSET MILLS.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Royal C. Taft, William B. Weeden and James W. Taft, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation, by the name of the "Weybosset Mills," for the purpose of manufacturing, dyeing, bleaching, printing and finishing woolen and other goods, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 126 of the Revised Statutes, and of any acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be two hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one thousand dollars each, which may be increased by vote of said corporation to an amount not exceeding three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Said shares shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation; but no stockholder shall transfer his stock or any portion of the same without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same at the price for which he is willing to sell.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, and whether over due or due at a date future, and whether arising from instalments, or in any other manner; and such stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe, and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the

stockholders in the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers and for such other business as may come before them, but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have a counting-room or place of business in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law or equity in which said corporation shall be a party the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons or other process, with the clerk, agent or treasurer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WILBERFORCE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. That Joseph H. Sherwin, C. L. Frost, and others, and their successors and assigns, shall be, and hereby are, created a corporation and body politic, by the name of "The Wilberforce Collegiate Institute," having all the powers granted to similar corporate bodies in this State, with the following provisions: that the stock of the company shall consist of two hundred shares of fifty dollars each, which shall not be liable to assessment, and shall be exempt from taxation; that every stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for every two shares which he may possess; and that he shall, also, be entitled to receive, for the benefit of himself or others, tuition or board in said institution to the amount of the interest on the stock which he may possess, but that he shall not be entitled to interest in any other manner.

SEC. 2. The stockholders of this institution, which shall be located at Carolina Mills, in Washington County, shall hold their first meeting for the choice of officers on the 28th day of June, 1865, at 9 o'clock A. M., in the Chapel Room of the institution.

SEC. 3. Each stockholder, having a right to vote, shall be allowed to vote by proxy.

SEC. 4. This act shall be subject to the general laws of this State, and all future acts of the General Assembly.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WOONSOCKET YOUNG MEN'S
CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Alexander Ballou, Jr., James S. Read, James F. Hotchkiss, F. H. Miett, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the "Woonsocket Young Men's Christian Association," in Woonsocket, in the County of Providence, for the purpose of improving the spiritual and mental condition of young men, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties, liabilities and restrictions set forth in the one hundred and twenty-fifth chapter of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may hold real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN "ACT TO INCORPORATE THE
WANSKUK COMPANY," PASSED MAY, 1863.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The capital stock of said "Wanskuk Company" may be increased, by a vote of said corporation, to an amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE UNION GAS COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. John Eddy, Henry A. Hidden, Henry Lippitt, George H. Whitney, Shubael Hutchins, Albert Waterman, Joseph Belcher, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby created a body corporate and politic by the name of the Union Gas Company, for the purpose of manufacturing and selling gas, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and are made able and capable in law to have, possess, purchase, receive, hold, enjoy and retain unto them, their successors and assigns, estates of every kind, real, personal, or mixed, and the same to manage, let, lease, assign, grant, bargain, sell, alien, convey and dispose of at pleasure ; to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended against in all courts of law or equity, and before all tribunals whatever ; to make, have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure ; and shall also have power to make, establish and put in execution such by-laws and regulations, not contrary to law, as they may deem necessary or convenient for the government of said corporation, and the management of their property and concerns, and the duties, services and employments of their officers and agents, and the same to change, alter, or amend ; and generally to do and execute all acts, matters and things which may be necessary to carry into effect the powers and privileges herein granted.

SEC. 2. Said company shall have full power and authority to open the ground in any part of the streets, highways and lanes of the city of Providence, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen of said city, for the purpose of laying and repairing the pipes for conducting said gas.

SEC. 3. The capital stock of said corporation shall be three hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, which may be increased by a vote of the company to one million dollars. The shares in said capital stock are hereby declared to be

personal estate, and shall be transferable upon the books of the corporation in such form as the directors shall prescribe.

SEC. 4. The stock or shares of each and every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to said corporation, whether over due or due at a day future, and whether the same shall arise from assessments or instalments, or in any other manner; and in case any stockholder shall refuse or neglect to pay such debt or demand to the treasurer thereof, within thirty days after the same shall become due and payable, then it shall be lawful for the treasurer to sell, at public auction, the share or shares of such delinquent stockholder, or so many thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the debt or demand, with all incidental expenses, first giving notice of the time and place of sale, with the sum due from such stockholder, for which his stock shall be pledged or liable, at least twice a week for thirty days prior to the day of sale, in one of the newspapers printed in Providence; and such sale shall be a legal transfer of the share or shares so sold, and a certificate thereof, signed by the treasurer of said corporation, shall be issued to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, and shall be recorded in the office of the treasurer, in the books of the company provided for that purpose by him, and thereupon such purchaser or purchasers shall be considered, to all intents and purposes, the proprietor of such share or shares; and the balance of the money arising from the sale of such share or shares, after discharging the debt or demand for which the same was pledged or liable, with the expenses, shall be paid to the delinquent proprietor or to his assigns; and provided, that if the proceeds of such sale be not sufficient to discharge such debt or demand, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 5. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders holden in Providence, on the first Wednesday of February, for the choice of a board of directors, consisting of not less than three nor more than seven, who shall severally hold their offices for one year, and

until others shall be elected and qualified to act in their stead, unless sooner removed by death, or by a vote of the corporation. And if the corporation, through accident, inadvertance, or mistake, should fail to elect their officers on the day appointed for their annual election, it shall be lawful for them to do so at any subsequent legal meeting, notice of the same to be given in the same manner as shall be prescribed for calling special meetings. Special meetings may be called at any time by the president, and in case of his absence, neglect, inability, or refusal, by stockholders holding one-fifth of the shares of the capital stock, and shall be notified in the manner to be prescribed by the by-laws of the corporation. All or any business of the corporation may be transacted, and acted on, at any legal meeting thereof, and each stockholder, at all meetings of the corporation, shall, in person or by proxy, duly authorized in writing, be entitled to one vote for each and every share by him owned, not exceeding fifty shares, and to one additional vote for every ten shares over and above said fifty shares, and the holders of one-fourth of the stock shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 6. The president and directors shall meet at such times as they shall deem proper, a majority of them to constitute a quorum. They shall have the immediate government and direction of the business and affairs of the corporation, shall appoint a treasurer, and such other officers as they may deem expedient. The said president and directors shall have power to make contracts, to manage and dispose of the property and funds of the corporation in such manner as they shall deem best for the interest of the stockholders; they shall make such dividends of the profits, if any, as to them shall appear proper; and the said directors shall, as such, receive no compensation, unless by a vote of the legal meeting of the stockholders.

SEC. 7. In all proceedings at law or in equity in which this corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of any process with the treasurer, or the person acting as such, or at his usual place of business or residence, shall be deemed a sufficient service thereof.

SEC. 8. Either of the persons named in the first sec-

tion of this act are hereby authorized to call the first meeting of the stockholders, whenever they shall deem it expedient, written notice of the same being given, for the election of directors and organization under this charter, and for the transaction of any other business of the corporation; and the directors so elected shall continue in office until the first annual meeting, and until the election of others in their stead.

SEC. 9. The validity of this charter shall not be impaired by the omission of the stockholders to hold their annual meeting on the day hereinbefore, in section fifth, appointed.

SEC. 10. Any person willfully injuring, or causing to be injured, any property of this corporation, shall forfeit and pay to said corporation double the amount of damages sustained by such injury, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction, together with the costs of suit and attorney's fees.

SEC. 11. Any officer or other agent of this corporation, for that purpose duly appointed, and authorized by the corporation, may at all reasonable times, upon exhibiting a written authority, signed by the president or treasurer of this corporation, enter any dwelling, store, building, room, or place lighted with gas supplied by said corporation, for the purpose of inspecting and examining the meters, pipes, fittings and works for supplying or regulating the supply of gas, and of ascertaining the quantity of gas consumed or supplied.

SEC. 12. If any person or persons supplied with gas by this corporation shall neglect or refuse to pay the rent or remuneration due for the same, or for the meter, pipes or fittings let by this corporation for supplying or using such gas, or for ascertaining the quantity consumed, as required by his or their contract with this corporation, said corporation may prevent and stop the gas from entering the premises of such person or persons; and in all such cases their officers, agents or workmen may enter into or upon any such premises between the hours of eight o'clock in the forenoon and six o'clock in the afternoon, and separate, take and carry away any such meter, pipe, fittings or other works from the mains or pipes of this corporation.

SEC. 13. Any person or persons who shall willfully or fraudulently injure, or suffer to be injured, any meter, pipes or fittings belonging to this corporation, or prevent any meter from duly registering the quantity of gas supplied through the same, or shall alter the index of any such meter, or in any way hinder or interfere with its proper action or just registration, or shall fraudulently burn the gas of this corporation, or waste the same, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay to this corporation the sum of twenty-five dollars, and in addition thereto shall pay to said corporation the amount of damage by them sustained by reason of such injury, prevention, waste, consumption or hindrance.

SEC. 14. Every person who shall lay or place, or cause to be laid or placed, any pipe to communicate with any main pipe belonging to this corporation, or shall otherwise burn or use, or cause to be burned or used, any gas supplied or manufactured by said corporation, without having the same passed through the meter furnished for measuring and ascertaining the quantity of gas supplied to and consumed by such person, shall forfeit and pay to said corporation the sum of fifty dollars, and in addition thereto shall also pay to said corporation the amount of damage by them sustained in consequence or by reason of such forbidden act.

SEC. 15. The liability of the members and officers of this corporation for the debts of the corporation shall be fixed and limited by, and the corporation, its members and officers, shall, in all respects, be subject to the provisions of chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of the acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

SEC. 16. Whenever the net incomes or net profits of said company shall exceed eight per cent. on its capital of said company, actually paid in, said company shall abate their rate of prices for gas so as to reduce such net incomes or net profits to or below eight per cent. on said capital; provided, that if such net income or net profits has in any previous year or years fallen short of eight per cent., the said company may take an excess over eight per cent. until they have made up the deficiency. In ascertaining such net income or net profits

the said company may deduct out of their gross income or gross profits such sums as they have paid for the reasonable repair of their property, but shall not deduct any sum which they have paid to add to or increase their property. And said company shall make to this General Assembly an annual report of their profits and expenses.

SEC. 17. The city council of the city of Providence may subscribe for or purchase capital stock in said company not exceeding in all, five thousand shares, as they may deem expedient; and if said city council, for said city of Providence, shall purchase or subscribe for one hundred shares of said capital stock the city council aforesaid shall be entitled to elect one of the directors provided for in this act.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WHIPPLE GOLD MINING COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Daniel S. Whipple, Daniel M. Salisbury, George W. Hall, Henry B. Metcalf, Parley M. Mathewson, Shubael H. Cady, Lyman A. Cook, their associates successors and assigns, are hereby constituted and created a body politic and corporate, for the purpose, either in its own name or in the name or names of or by trustee or trustees, for its use and benefit, of acquiring holding, disposing of, managing or working mines and mining lands in the territory of Colorado, or elsewhere and of carrying on other business connected therewith or pertaining thereto, by the name of the "Whipple Gold Mining Company," and by that name shall have perpetual succession, with all the powers, rights and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes and in any act in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, and may be increased in amount, from time to time, as said corpora

tion shall by by-law or otherwise provide, to an amount not exceeding one million of dollars, in the whole ; and shall be divided into shares of not less than one hundred dollars each, which are hereby declared to be personal estate, and shall be issued and transferable in such manner as the by-laws may from time to time prescribe.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of each stockholder shall be pledged and held liable for all debts and demands of every nature due or owing from the owner thereof to said corporation, and whether the same be over due or payable at a future day, and whether arising from instalments, assessments, or otherwise howsoever ; and said stock or shares so pledged or holden, or any part thereof, may at any time, or from time to time, be sold for the payment of any such debts or demands in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe, and in case the proceeds of such sales shall be insufficient to pay and discharge such debts or demands, with incidental expenses, the corporation may have their action against such delinquent stockholder for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders, held in the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the election of officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them ; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such annual meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any other legal meeting of said corporation.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the city of Providence ; and in all proceedings in law or equity to which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process, with the clerk, agent, or treasurer, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof upon said corporation.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WILCOX CALORIC ENGINE COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. William W. Hoppin, Frederick S. Hoppin, Charles H. Denison, Amos B. Taylor, Stephen Wilcox, Jr., their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted and created a body corporate and politic, by the name of the "Wilcox Caloric Engine Company," for the purpose of manufacturing Caloric Engines, and for the transaction of other business connected therewith, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, with power to make, have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure; and with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said company shall not exceed two hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and to be fixed in amount, from time to time, by the vote of the stockholders. Said shares shall be deemed personal estate and shall not be liable to assessment after the sum of one hundred dollars on each share, as aforesaid, has been paid in, and be transferable in such manner as the said corporation by its by-laws shall direct.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation; and whether over due or due at any day future, and whether arising from instalments, assessments, or in any other manner; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders in the city of Providence, at such time as

the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may come before them; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation thereafter.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the State of Rhode Island, and in all proceedings in law or equity in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons or other process, with the clerk, agent or treasurer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE UNITED STATES FLAX MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Amasa Sprague, Lyman B. Frieze, John A. Gardner, C. S. Scarborough, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted and created a body corporate and politic, by the name of the "United States Flax Manufacturing Company," for the purpose of manufacturing goods from flax, hemp, jute and other fibrous substances, and for the transaction of other business connected therewith; and by that name shall have perpetual succession, with power to make, have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure, and with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said company shall not exceed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and to be fixed in amount, from time to time, by vote of the stockholders. Said shares shall be deemed personal estate, and shall not be liable to assessment after the sum of one hundred dollars on each share, as aforesaid,

has been paid in, and be transferable in such manner as the said corporation by its by-laws shall direct.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, and whether over due or due at a day future, and whether arising from assessments, instalments, or in any other manner; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders in the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers and for such other business as may come before them, but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation thereafter.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law or equity to which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process, with the clerk, agent or treasurer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE UNION FLAX COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. James Y. Smith, Joseph Lea, William M. Bailey, and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted and created a body corporate, under the name of the Union Flax Company, for the purpose of preparing and manufacturing flax, or other fibre and machinery, and for purposes incidental thereto or con

nected therewith, at Delaware, Ohio, or elsewhere, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of the statutes in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into such number of shares, and to be transferred in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation shall determine; and such shares are hereby declared to be personal estate, and they shall not be liable to assessment by the corporation beyond the par value thereof; and said shares shall be transferred and certificates shall be issued to the owners thereof in such manner as said corporation may prescribe.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of each and every stockholder shall be pledged and liable for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholders to said corporation, whether over due or due at a day future, and whether the same shall arise from assessments or instalments, or from any other contract originally made with said corporation; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge such debts or demands, with the incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be held an annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, but the omission to hold such annual meeting on the day prescribed shall not impair the validity of their charter, but the business of such annual meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter. At all meetings of the corporation not less than four-tenths of the shares shall constitute a quorum for doing business, and all matters shall be decided by a majority of the votes present, allowing each stockholder in person or by proxy, one vote for each share by him owned.

SEC. 5. No by-law shall be changed without the assent of the stockholders representing two-thirds of

the stock, nor without notice having been given of the proposed change at a previous meeting.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall have an office and place of business in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law and equity in which the said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process, with the clerk, agent, treasurer, or other officer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WARWICK COAL MINING COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Byron Sprague, Marshal B. Mead, David Heaton, 2d, and Thomas S. Ridgeway, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted and created a body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession, by the name of the "Warwick Coal Mining Company," for the purpose of mining coal and other mineral substances, and manufacturing the same, and for the transaction of any other business connected therewith or incidental thereto ; to make, have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall consist of one thousand shares, of the par value of one hundred dollars each. Said shares shall be deemed personal estate, and shall be issued, signed and transferred in such manner as the by-laws of said corporation shall provide. The stock or shares of each and every stockholder shall be pledged and held liable for all debts and demands due and owing from him to said corporation ; whether the same be over due or due at a day future, and whether the same shall arise from instalments, assessments, or from any other contract originally made with said corporation or its agents, and said stock or

shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of said corporation may prescribe, and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to pay and discharge said debts or demands with the incidental expenses of sales, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 3. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders holden at the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe, for the choice of officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them ; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such annual meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of said corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 4. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law or equity in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process, with the clerk, agent, treasurer, or any director of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be of sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WOONASQUATUCKET RAILROAD COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. That whenever in consequence of death, absence, or inability of a majority of the persons named in the first section of the above act of incorporation, a meeting for the purposes of organization only, can not be called as therein provided, it shall be proper and lawful for any five of the persons named therein to call such meeting, as in manner and form provided, whether subscribers or not to twenty shares or upwards, each, of the corporate stock of said company.

SEC. 2. So much of section 22 of said act of incorporation as is inconsistent herewith being repealed, and this amendment to take effect on and after its passage.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE THURBER MINING COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Isaac B. Thurber, Jacob Dunnell, Marcy Gorham, James Y. Smith, John Gorham, Isaac Thurber, E. J. Nightingale, William M. Bailey, Jabez C. Knight, Albert Briggs, D. C. Anthony, and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted a corporation by the name of the "Thurber Mining Company," for mining gold, silver and other metals, and for the transaction of other business connected therewith, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of the statutes in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said company shall consist of five hundred (500) shares, of one thousand dollars each, but the said number of shares may be increased by vote of the company to a number not exceeding twenty-five hundred (2500), and such shares are hereby declared to be personal estate, and they shall not be liable to assessment by the corporation beyond the par value thereof; and said shares shall be transferable, and certificates shall be issued to the owners thereof in such manner as said corporation may prescribe.

SEC. 3. There shall be held an annual meeting of stockholders of said company on the first (1st) Wednesday of June, but the omission of the stockholders to hold such annual meeting on the day prescribed shall not impair the validity of their charter, but the business of such annual meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 4. The stock or shares of every shareholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholders to the corporation, whether over due or due at a future day, and whether arising from assessments or in any other manner; and said shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the corporation may by by-law prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to

satisfy such debts or demands with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law or equity in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process, with the clerk, agent, treasurer, or other officer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE UNION PARAFFINE OIL
COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. William C. Chapin, James Y. Smith, M. A. Finch, W. M. Bailey, Amasa Mason, W. M. Bailey, Jr., Amasa M. Eaton, and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted and created a body corporate, under the name of the Union Paraffine Oil Company, for the purpose of manufacturing and preparing oil, and the products of coal, and for purposes incidental thereto or connected therewith; with all the powers and privileges and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of the statutes in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed two hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into such number of shares, and to be transferred in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation shall determine; such shares are hereby declared to be personal estate, and they shall not be liable to assessment by the corporation beyond the par value thereof; and said shares shall be transferable, and certificates shall be issued to the owners thereof in such manner as said corporation may prescribe.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of each and every stockholder shall be pledged and liable for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholders to said corporation, whether over due or due at a day future, and whether the same shall arise from assessments or instalments, or from any other contract originally made with said corporation; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge such debts or demands, with the incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be held an annual meeting of the stockholders of said stockholders at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, but the omission to hold such annual meeting on the day prescribed shall not impair the validity of their charter, but the business of such annual meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter. At all meetings of the corporation not less than four-tenths of the shares shall constitute a quorum for doing business, and all matters shall be decided by a majority of the votes present, allowing each stockholder, in person or by proxy, one vote for each share by him owned.

SEC. 5. No by-law shall be changed without the assent of the stockholders representing two-thirds of the stock, nor without notice having been given of the proposed change at a previous meeting.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall have an office and place of business in the city of Providence; and in all proceedings in law and equity to which the said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process, with the clerk, agent, or treasurer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE SELF-ACTING HEAT GOVERNOR COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. A. H. Tingley, E. W. Tingley, George W. Hall, John B. Allen, and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted a corporation, by the name of "The Self-Acting Heat Governor Company," for manufacturing patent Self-Acting Heat Governors, and tools and machinery, and for the transaction of other business connected therewith, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of the statutes in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not be less than twenty-five thousand dollars, and shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, to be fixed from time to time by vote of the corporation, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, assignable and transferable in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation; but no stockholder shall transfer his stock, or any portion of the same, without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same at the price for which he is willing to sell.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, and whether over due at a day future, and whether arising from instalments, or in any other manner; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be held an annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, but the omission of the stockholders

to hold said annual meeting on the day provided, shall not impair the validity of this charter, but the business of such annual meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation thereafter.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have a counting-room or place of business in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law and equity in which the said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process, with the clerk, agent or treasurer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TINGLEY MARBLE COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Edmund W. Tingley, Henry F. Tingley, and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted a corporation by the name of Tingley Marble Company, for working marble, freestone, and other varieties of stone, and for the transaction of other business connected therewith, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of the statutes in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, to be fixed in amount by a vote of the company, and to be divided into shares of one thousand dollars each. The shares in said capital stock are hereby declared to be personal estate, and shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation; but no stockholder shall transfer his stock, or any portion of the same, without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same at the price for which he is willing to sell.

SEC. 3. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation in the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, but the omission of the stockholders to hold said annual

meeting on the day prescribed shall not impair the validity of their charter, but the business of such annual meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 4. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, whether over due or due at a future day, and whether arising from assessments or in any other manner, and said shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the corporation may by by-laws prescribe, and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to satisfy such debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law or equity in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons or other process, with the clerk, agent or treasurer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE RHODE ISLAND PETROLEUM COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Henry Howard, Daniel E. Day, James Rothwell, Delos C. Wood, Samuel S. Sprague, Adin Alexander, James Davis, and Lyman A. Cook, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted and created a body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession, by the name of the Rhode Island Petroleum Company, for the purpose of obtaining oil from any lands which they may at any time own in fee simple, or which they may acquire the right to use, and of trading in the same; and for the purpose of cutting timber and of manufacturing lumber therefrom, and for the transaction of all other business connected there-

with or incidental thereto ; to make, have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure ; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of five dollars each. The shares in said capital stock are hereby declared to be personal estate, and shall be issued, signed and transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of any stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, and whether over due or due at a day future, and whether arising from assessments, instalments, or in any other manner ; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts or demands in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation shall prescribe ; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders in the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers and for such other business as may come before them, but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have a counting-room or place of business in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law or equity in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process, with the agent or or treasurer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

SEC. 6. Either of the persons named in the first section of this act is hereby authorized to call the first

meeting of said corporation for organization, and any other business of said corporation, at such time and place in the city of Providence, and upon giving such notice of said meeting as he or they may deem reasonable and proper, or the said first meeting may be called in the manner provided by law.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE ROGER WILLIAMS PETROLEUM
AND MINING COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Edward A. Cutler, Edwin J. Nightingale, A. B. Dike, George A. Davis, James M. Campbell, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, under the name of "The Roger Williams Petroleum and Mining Company," for the purpose of acquiring, disposing of, managing and working lands in Pennsylvania and other states, boring wells for oil, mining, and other business connected therewith; and by that name shall have perpetual succession, with power to make, have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure; and with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and the acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto. Said corporation shall also have authority to appoint from time to time a trustee or trustees, to hold all or any portion of the property purchased with the corporate funds, in the State of Pennsylvania or elsewhere, in trust, for the use and benefit of said corporation, and to be obligated to convey the same under the management and direction of its board of directors, and the same to remove at pleasure, and appoint others in their place and stead.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be two hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of fifty dollars each. Said shares shall be deemed personal estate, and shall not be liable to assessment after the sum of fifty dollars on each share, as aforesaid, has been paid in, and they shall be transferable in

such manner as said corporation by its by-laws shall direct.

SEC. 3. The stock and shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, and whether over due or due at a day future, and whether arising from assessments, instalments, or in any other manner; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders held in the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the election of officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such annual meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of said corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law or equity in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process, with the clerk, agent, or treasurer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

SEC. 6. Either of the persons named in the first section of this act is hereby authorized to call the first meeting of stockholders, for organization, and any other business of the corporation hereby formed, at such time and place, and giving such notice of said meeting as they may deem reasonable and proper.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "SLATER HAIR CLOTH COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. William A. Carpenter, Preston F. Everett, Charles Draper, Freeman Baxter, their associates, successors and assigns, are constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of the "Slater Hair Cloth Company," for the purpose of manufacturing hair cloth, dyeing and curling hair, and for the transaction of such other business connected therewith, and by that name shall have perpetual succession ; to make, have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure ; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be fifty (50) thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of fifty dollars each, which may be increased by vote of said corporation to an amount not exceeding one hundred (100) thousand dollars. Said shares are hereby declared to be personal estate, and shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation ; but no stockholder shall transfer his stock, or any portion of the same, without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same at the price for which he is willing to sell.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every shareholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from any such stockholder to the corporation, and whether over due or due at a day future, and whether arising from instalments or in any other manner ; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe ; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. William A. Carpenter is hereby authorized

to call the first meeting of the stockholders for organization, and any other business of the corporation hereby formed, at such time and place, and by giving such notice of such meeting as he may deem reasonable and proper.

SEC. 5. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders in the village of Pawtucket, town of North Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may come before them ; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the village of Pawtucket, town of North Providence, and in all proceedings in law and equity in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons or other process, with the clerk, agent or treasurer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE RIDGWAY COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. David Heaton, 2d, William Cunliff, D. C. Moore, O. F. Thompson, Thomas S. Ridgeway, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted and created a body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession, by the name of the "Ridgway Coal and Iron Company," for the purpose of mining coal and iron and smelting iron ores within this State, and for the transaction of any other business connected therewith or incidental thereto ; to make, have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall consist of two thousand shares, of the par value of fifty dollars each. Said shares shall be deemed personal estate, and shall be issued, signed and transferred in such manner as the by-laws of said corporation shall provide. The stock or shares of each and every stockholder shall be pledged and held liable for all debts and demands due and owing from him to said corporation; whether the same be due, or due at a day future, and whether the same shall arise from instalments, assessments, or other contract originally made with said corporation or its agents, and the stock or shares may be sold for such debts or demands, in such manner as the by-laws of said corporation shall prescribe, and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to pay and discharge said debts and demands, with the incidental expenses of such sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 3. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation holden at the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws of said corporation shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and such other business as may come before them, but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such annual meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 4. Said corporation shall have an office or place of business in the city of Providence; and in all proceedings in law or equity in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process at said office, or with the treasurer or other officer or agent of said corporation, shall be of sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE RHODE ISLAND OIL AND GUANO COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Jesse Boynton, Caleb Farnum, Charles Emerson and Phineas S. Fiske, their associates and

successors, are hereby constituted and made a corporation, by the name of the "Rhode Island Oil and Guano Company," for the purpose of manufacturing oil and guano from fish, and other manufacturing purposes connected therewith; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of the statutes in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be one hundred thousand dollars, with right to increase the same to two hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. Said shares shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, and whether over due or due at a day future, and whether arising from instalments, or in any other manner; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action of debt against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders in Portsmouth, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may come before them, but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in Portsmouth, and in all proceedings in law or in equity in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process, with the clerk, agent, or treasurer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

Sec. 6. Jesse Boynton, Caleb Farnum, Charles Emerson, and Phineas S. Fiske, or either of them, are hereby authorized to call the first meeting of the stockholders for organization, and any other business of the corporation hereby formed, at such time and place, and giving such notice of such meeting as they may deem reasonable and proper.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE
COMPANY, OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. That the petitioners, to wit: Henry H. Ormsbee, Jabez C. Knight, J. Halsey DeWolf, Laman B. Frieze, James T. Rhodes, Allen O. Peck, William H. Reynolds, Alexander Farnum, Jeremiah S. Parish, Frank Mauran, Suchet Mauran, and Caleb Seagrave, and all others who may become associated with them as stockholders, as is hereinafter provided, their successors and assigns forever, be, and they hereby are, created and made a body corporate and politic, for the purpose of insuring persons against, and to make all and every insurance connected with, accidental loss of life or personal injury sustained by accident of any description, on such terms and conditions, and for such periods of time, and confined to such countries and to such persons as shall be from time to time ordered and provided for by the by-laws of said corporation, by the name of The Travelers Insurance Company of Providence, R. I., and by that name shall be, and hereby are, empowered to purchase, have, hold, possess and enjoy, to themselves and their successors, lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels and effects, of every kind; and the same to grant, alien, sell, invest and dispose of; to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in all courts of justice; to have and to use a common seal, and the same to change, alter and renew at pleasure; and to ordain and put into execution such by-laws and regulations as they may deem proper for the well ordering and government of said corporation and the transaction of its business;

provided, they be not repugnant to the laws of the United States or of this State, or to the provisions of this act of incorporation.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not be less than two hundred thousand dollars, and may be at any time hereafter increased by said company to any sum not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, and shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each; and there shall be paid into the treasury of said corporation by each subscriber to said capital stock, at the time of subscribing for the same, an instalment of ten dollars on each share of stock by him subscribed for; and a farther instalment of ten dollars on each share shall be paid within thirty days after the organization of said company; and the remainder of said shares so subscribed for shall, within thirty days after the organization of said company, be secured to be paid, either by bonds and mortgage on real estate, or by such endorsed promissory notes as shall be approved of by the directors of said corporation, and two-thirds of the corporators herein named; and shall be payable in such instalments, and at such times, as the directors may determine; and such endorsers shall have a lien on the stock for which such note or notes are given, on payment of said notes.

SEC. 3. The capital stock of said corporation shall be transferable according to the rules and regulations of the company; and if any subscriber of any share or shares of said stock shall neglect or refuse to pay the instalments as aforesaid, or to secure the payment of the residue of the stock by him subscribed as aforesaid, for the space of sixty days after the same shall become due or required, and after he or they have been notified thereof, the stock of such negligent stockholder shall be sold by the directors, at public auction, giving at least twenty days' notice thereof in some newspaper published in Providence; and the proceeds of said sale shall be first applied in payment of the instalments called for, and the expenses attending the sale, and any debt of any kind, due or not due, to said company, and the balance, if any, shall be refunded to the owner of said stock; and such sale shall in all respects entitle the

purchaser to all the rights of a stockholder, to the extent of the shares so bought; but no stockholder indebted to the company by note, for stock or otherwise, shall transfer or receive his stock without special consent of the directors.

SEC. 4. The business of said corporation shall be the insurance of persons against accidental loss of life or personal injury, sustained by accident of any description; and contracts of insurance may be made on such terms and conditions and for such periods of time, and confined to such persons as shall be, from time to time, ordered and provided for by the by-laws of said corporation.

SEC. 5. The office of said company shall be located in Providence, Rhode Island; and the stock property and affairs of said corporation shall be managed and conducted by not less than seven nor more than fifteen directors,—the stockholders of said company, at any annual meeting, may determine the number of directors which shall be elected for the succeeding year; and the number so determined said company is authorized to elect; provided, that in no case shall less than seven directors be chosen, said directors to be chosen by ballot from among and by the stockholders; which directors first chosen shall hold their office until the third Wednesday of January next ensuing their election, and until others are chosen to supply their places; and the annual meeting for the choice of directors shall (after the first election) be holden at the city of Providence, on the third Wednesday in January or such other day in the month of January as shall be determined by the by-laws of said corporation. In the choice of directors, as aforesaid, each stockholder present or represented by his attorney, shall be allowed one vote for each and every share of stock by him then held, and none but stockholders shall be eligible to the office of director; and the stockholders may determine what number of directors may constitute a quorum for business.

SEC. 6. If it shall so happen that an election of directors of said corporation shall not take place at the time of the annual meeting thereof in any year, said corporation shall not be dissolved thereby, but an elec-

tion may be had at any time within one year thereafter; the time to be fixed upon and notice thereof given by the directors last chosen; and public notice, by order of the directors, shall always be given at least ten days previous to any meeting of the stockholders, in a newspaper printed in Providence, and in such other way as may be deemed expedient; and the president shall have power to call special meetings of the stockholders whenever thereto requested by a majority of the directors.

SEC. 7. To carry out the provisions of this act, and to organize the said corporation, Henry H. Ormsbee, Jabez C. Knight, J. Halsey DeWolf, Lyman B. Frieze, James T. Rhodes, Allen O. Peck, William H. Reynolds, Alexander Farnum, Jeremiah S. Parish, Frank Mauran, Suchet Mauran, and Caleb Seagrave, are authorized and appointed to receive subscriptions to the capital stock thereof, and the first instalment thereon; and as such, are hereby authorized to close the subscription books of said company when the said capital stock shall be fully subscribed, or in case that said capital stock shall be over subscribed, to distribute and apportion the same among the subscribers as the said persons so appointed to distribute may deem proper; and when the capital stock shall have been subscribed for and the first instalment has been paid thereon, by a notice published in some newspaper printed in Providence, three weeks before the time of meeting, the said subscribers may meet together at the time and place named in said call, and adopt such by-laws, rules and regulations as may be necessary and convenient for commencing and carrying on business under this act. They may also, at the same or some subsequent time, choose a board of directors in the manner herein before provided, who shall hold their offices with all the powers given to directors by this act, until others are chosen to supply their places; and when the by-laws have been adopted and the directors have been chosen, as aforesaid, and when the board of directors shall have been organized by their choice of a president and secretary, the said corporation may exercise all the powers and privileges conferred by this act.

SEC. 8. The directors may choose a president, vice-

president, and secretary of their corporation, and appoint such other officers, clerks and agents, and establish such agencies in this State and elsewhere, as shall be by them deemed advisable for conducting the business of the company, fix their compensation, and take bonds for any and all of them for the faithful performance of their duties, and make such covenant and agreement as may be deemed necessary. The president and vice-president shall be chosen from among the directors, and may hold their appointment for one year and until others are chosen; but the other officers and servants of said company may be displaced and new ones appointed at the pleasure of the directors. In the absence or disability of the president, the vice-president shall preside, and if both are absent, or disabled, the directors may choose a president pro tempore; and in case any vacancy shall occur in the board of directors, the remaining directors may choose a director or directors from among the stockholders to fill such vacancy, who shall hold the appointment until others are chosen in their places.

Sec. 9. All policies of insurance or other contracts authorized by this act, may be made with or without the seal of said corporation, and shall be binding and obligatory upon said corporation according to the true intent and meaning of such policies and contracts.

Sec. 10. The capital stock, moneys, and personal estate of said corporation may be invested at the discretion of the directors either in loans, upon bonds and mortgages upon real estate, or in United States stocks, bank stocks, or stocks or bonds created by any state, or of corporations created by this State, and the same may be called in and re-invested at pleasure, under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 11. Suits at law may be maintained by any stockholders or person insured by said company, against said corporation, for losses or injuries insured against by said company, if payment shall be withheld more than thirty days after the same shall be due and payable by the terms of the policy of insurance, or other contract, and after the said corporation shall have been duly notified of such loss or injury.

SEC. 12. This act may be altered, amended, or repealed at the pleasure of the General Assembly.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PRODUCERS BANK."

Upon the petition of the president, directors and stockholders of the Producers Bank, representing that through losses, the capital stock of said bank has been reduced, and praying that the par value of its shares may be reduced from twenty-five to twenty dollars per share.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The par value of each share of the capital stock of the Producers Bank is hereby reduced to the sum of twenty dollars for each share.

SEC. 2. The said Producers Bank shall continue to retain, possess, exercise, and enjoy all the rights, powers and privileges which it has heretofore enjoyed, except that its issue and circulation of bills or notes shall hereafter be proportioned to the reduced value of its capital stock.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE PRESS COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Hiram H. Thomas, William M. Bailey, Claudius B. Farnsworth, Benedict Lapham, and George L. Clark, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the "Providence Press Company," for the purpose of printing and publishing newspapers; for carrying on the general business of a book and job printing office; for manufacturing and trading in merchandise, stock and materials used in said business, and doing any other business incidentally connected therewith, with all the powers and

privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and the acts in addition to and amendment thereof.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said company shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of ten dollars each; provided, that the capital stock may be increased by a vote of said corporation to an amount not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars. The shares shall be transferred in the manner prescribed by the by-laws of the corporation.

SEC. 3. The shares of each stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all demands and debts due from such stockholder to the corporation, and such shares may be sold for the payment of such demands and debts in the manner prescribed by the by-laws of the corporation; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge such debts and demands, with incidental expenses of said sale, the corporation may have an action of debt to recover the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders in the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers and such other business as may properly come before such meeting; but a failure to hold such meeting shall not impair the validity of this act, and the business of said meeting may be transacted at any meeting of the corporation duly notified to be held thereafter.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE ROGER WILLIAMS FOUNDRY AND MACHINE COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The name of said corporation is hereby changed from "Roger Williams Foundry and Machine Company," to that of the "Cove Foundry and Machine Company," and by that name shall have all the privileges, and be subject to all the duties and obligations

which said corporation would have enjoyed or been subject to had its name not been changed.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may increase its capital stock to any amount not exceeding two thousand shares; "but this act shall not take effect until the corporators shall pay into the general treasury a sum of money equal to one-tenth of one per centum in the amount of the capital stock of the said corporation, authorized by this act and the act to which this is an amendment."

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE ROCKY POINT COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Byron Sprague, R. W. Comstock, and George W. Cory, their associates, successors and assigns, shall be, and are, hereby made a body corporate, by the name of the "Rocky Point Company," and by that name shall be, and are, hereby made a body corporate and politic, able and capable in law to have, purchase, possess and enjoy to them, their successors and assigns, real estate, also one or more steamboats, and such other property, personal and mixed, as the company may deem advantageous, to enable them to run said steamboat or boats from any place or places in this State, to any other place in this State, or the United States; and the same to grant, bargain, sell, let, transfer, manage and dispose of at pleasure; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be two hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each; said capital stock to the amount from time to time fixed by the stockholders of the corporation, not exceeding the sum or sums named shall be actually paid in; and no dividends shall be made thereon, except from the earnings of the corporation in their business. The immediate government and direction of the affairs of said corporation shall be vested in such officers as the corporation shall deem necessary and proper, who shall hold their offices

for such time and under such restrictions as the by-laws of said corporation shall provide.

SEC. 3. The annual meeting of said corporation shall be holden in the month of April, in each year. Special and stockholders' meetings may be called by the directors at any time, for the transaction of any legal business.

SEC. 4. No person shall be entitled to the privileges of a stockholder until the whole amount of stock subscribed by such persons, or such instalments thereof as may be made from time to time, by the directors, is paid or secured to the satisfaction of the directors; and the said shares in the capital stock shall be transferable only at the office of the treasurer and secretary of the corporation, which shall be established and kept in the city of Providence, and then by the stockholders themselves, or their lawful agents or attorney, in such form as may be prescribed by the board of directors, and the stock shall be held responsible for all debts due the company from the holder of the same, unless transferred by the consent of the board of directors.

SEC. 5. In all proceedings at law or in equity against said corporation, the leaving an attested copy of the writ or summons, or other process, with the treasurer of said company, or at his office, or with a director of the corporation, shall be deemed sufficient service.

SEC. 6. The first meeting of said corporation, for the purpose of organization and election of officers, shall be held at Providence, at such time and place as may be prescribed by either of the persons named in the first section of this act, he or they giving such notice of such meeting as they may deem reasonable and proper.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE SAINT PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF SAINT JOSEPH'S CHURCH, OF PROVIDENCE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Patrick O. Sullivan, Anthony Doherty, Peter Kelley, Daniel J. Hurley, and their successors, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, with per-

petual succession, by the name of Saint Patrick's Benevolent Society of Saint Joseph's Church, of the city of Providence, for the purpose of promoting benevolent objects and assisting the poor, and by that name may take, hold, and enjoy property not exceeding ten thousand dollars, with all the powers and duties, and subject to all liabilities provided in and by the 125th chapter of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 2. Any three of the persons mentioned in the first section of this act are hereby authorized to call a meeting of the members of said corporation for organization, at such time and place, and giving such notice of such meeting as they may deem reasonable and proper.

SEC. 3. Said corporation may do all things usual and proper to be done by religious and benevolent societies of the denomination with which it is to be connected.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PHILLIPS PLUMBING AND PIPING COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Thomas Phillips, Thomas Phillips, Jr., William H. Fenner, George R. Phillips, Henry Howard, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the "Phillips Plumbing and Piping Company," and by that name shall have perpetual succession; may have, use, break, alter and renew a common seal; and shall have all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of any act in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, the number of which may be determined from time to time by the stockholders of said corporation.

SEC. 3. The shares of the capital stock are hereby declared to be personal estate, and shall be transferable in such manner as the by-laws of said corporation shall prescribe; provided, however, that no stockholder who may wish to dispose of his stock shall be allowed to transfer any share or shares of the capital stock in said corporation, without first giving the refusal of the same to the corporation at the lowest price for which he shall be willing to sell.

SEC. 3. There shall be an annual meeting of said corporation holden in the city of Providence, on the first Tuesday of February in each year, for the choice of such officers as they shall deem expedient, and for such other business as may come before them; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 4. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, and whether over due or due at a day future, and whether arising from instalments or from any contract originally made with said company; and said stock or shares shall be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation shall prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have a counting-room or place of business in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law or equity in which the said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process, with the clerk, agent, or treasurer, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE OIL CREEK AND TIONESTA OIL COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. William C. Cozzens, Wicks Hill, Felix Peckham, Henry Clews, and David W. Holloway, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession, by the name of Oil Creek and Tionesta Oil Company, for the purpose of acquiring, disposing of, managing and working any land and mines which they may at any time own in fee simple or possess by lease, or which they may acquire the right to use for purposes incident to their business; may make, have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure, and generally may do and execute all matters and things which may be necessary to carry into effect the powers herein granted, subject, nevertheless, to all the duties and liabilities, and enforcing all the privileges, set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of all acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall consist of two hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into forty thousand shares of five dollars each. Said shares shall be deemed personal estate, and the ownership thereof be evidenced by certificates, and said certificates shall be issued and said shares shall be transferred in such manner as the by-laws of said corporation shall direct. The stock and shares of each and every shareholder shall be pledged and held liable for all debts and demands due and owing from him to said corporation, whether the same be over due or not due, and whether the same shall arise from assessment, or from any contract made with said corporation or its agents. And said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of said debts and demands in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to pay and discharge said debts and demands, with inci-

dental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 3. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation holden at the office of the company, at such time as the by-laws of the corporation shall prescribe, for the choice of a board of not less than five or more than nine directors, a majority of whom shall be residents of the State of Rhode Island, and all of whom shall be shareholders in said corporation, and who shall hold their offices for one year and until others are chosen in their places, unless sooner removed by a vote of not less than three-quarters of the legal votes of the shareholders at any legal meeting; and any vacancy that may happen in said board of directors may be filled by the remaining directors, and such director so elected shall hold his office as other directors. And such other business as may be properly brought before said annual meeting, may be then and there transacted. Any failure to hold such annual meeting shall not effect the validity of this act, but the business thereof may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation thereafter.

SEC. 4. The board of directors shall elect a president from their own number, and shall elect a treasurer and secretary and such other officers and agents as shall seem to them best, and said officers shall perform such duties and hold their respective offices on such terms and under such bonds as the by-laws of the corporation shall determine. And the board of directors shall have the general management, control and superintendence of the business of the said corporation, subject to the provisions of this act and to the by-laws of the said corporation.

SEC. 5. Any persons named in the first section of this act is hereby authorized to call the first meeting of the shareholders of this corporation for organization and election of officers, who shall hold their offices until the next annual election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it, notice of such proposed meeting to be given at least one week before holding the same in some newspaper printed in the city of Newport.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall have an office in the city of Newport, and in all proceedings in law and equity in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons or process, with the clerk, agent or treasurer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE LAND AND WHARF COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Joseph G. Johnson, Cyrus Harris, Stephen Harris, Alfred Garfield, Arba B. Dike, George P. Tew, Amasa Sprague and Alfred Anthony, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation, by the name of the "Providence Land and Wharf Company," for the purpose of filling and improving lands and wharf property; and for the transaction of other business connected therewith, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, with power to make, have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and in any act of amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said company shall not exceed five hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. Said shares shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, and whether over due or due at a day future, and whether arising from instalments or in any other manner; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be

insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders in the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may come before them; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation thereafter.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings at law or in equity against said corporation, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process, with the clerk, agent or treasurer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PHENIX OIL AND COAL MINING COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Isaac A. Brownell, D. K. Hoxsie, A. A. Kimball, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the Phenix Oil and Coal Mining Company, for the purpose of acquiring, disposing of, working and improving lands and mines in the State of Pennsylvania, or elsewhere, and of obtaining therefrom petroleum mineral oils, coal, and other substances, and of refining and manufacturing such substances, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities of chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said company shall be one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of ten dollars each, which said capital stock may be increased by a vote of said corporation to an amount not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand

dollars. Said shares shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of any stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, and whether over due or due at a day future, and whether arising from instalments, or in any other manner; the said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation shall prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders holden at the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in said city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law or equity in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process, with the clerk, agent, or treasurer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE RIVERSIDE MILLS.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. George W. Chapin, Lewis T. Downs, their associates, successors, and assigns, are hereby constituted and created a body corporate and politic, by the name of "Riverside Mills," for manufacturing and other purposes, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and are made able and capable in law to have

possess, purchase, receive, hold, enjoy and retain unto them, their successors and assigns, estates of every kind, real, personal or mixed, and the same to manage, let, lease, assign, grant, bargain, sell, aliene, convey and dispose of at pleasure ; to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended against, in all courts of law and equity, and before all tribunals whatever ; to make, have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure ; and shall also have power to make, establish and put in execution such by-laws and regulations, not contrary to law, as they may deem necessary or convenient for the government of said corporation, and the management of their property and concerns, and the duties, services and employments of their officers and agents, and the same to change, alter or amend ; and generally to do and execute all acts, matters and things which may be necessary to carry into effect the powers and privileges herein granted.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be fixed in amount by vote of the company, and to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. The shares in said capital stock are hereby declared to be personal estate, and shall be transferred by bill of sale, which shall be recorded in the office of the treasurer of the corporation, in such books as shall be provided for that purpose : provided, however, that no stockholder shall dispose of all or any portion of his or her stock, without giving at least ten day's notice thereof, in writing, to the treasurer of the corporation, before said sale, of his or her intention so to do, and without first giving, in writing, for the space of thirty days, the refusal of said stock to the corporation, at the least price for which he or she is willing to dispose of said stock to any one else ; and provided, also, that the shares in said capital stock shall not be liable to assessment, after the capital stock, so fixed in amount, as aforesaid, has been paid in, except in equal proportions, and by the consent of the stockholders owning, at least, three-fourths of the shares of the capital stock of the corporation.

SEC. 3. There shall be an annual meeting of the

stockholders, holden in Providence, on the first Wednesday of February, for the choice of a president, treasurer and board of directors, and such other officers as they may deem necessary or expedient, who shall severally hold their offices for one year, and until others shall be elected and qualified to act in their stead, unless sooner removed by death, or by a vote of the corporation. The treasurer, who shall reside in the county of Providence, shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duty as such, give bond with surety, in such sum as the board of directors shall designate, for the faithful discharge of his duty as treasurer, which bond shall be deposited with the president. And if the corporation should fail to elect their officers on the day appointed for their annual election, it shall be lawful for them so to do, at any subsequent legal meeting, to be holden within one year, notice of the same to be given in the same manner as shall be prescribed for calling special meetings. Special meetings may be called at any time by the treasurer, and in case of his absence, neglect, inability, or refusal, by stockholders, holding one-fifth of the shares of the capital stock, and shall be notified in the manner to be prescribed by the by-laws of the corporation. All or any business of the corporation may be transacted and acted on, at any legal meeting thereof, and each stockholder, at all meetings of the corporation, shall, in person, or by proxy, duly authorized in writing, be entitled to one vote for each and every share by him owned, and the holders of five hundred shares, with the president or treasurer, shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 4. The stock or shares of each and every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to said corporation, whether over due or due at a day future, and whether the same shall arise from assessments or instalments, or in any other manner; and in case any stockholder shall refuse or neglect to pay such debt or demand to the treasurer thereof, within thirty days after the same shall become due and payable, then it shall be lawful for the treasurer to sell, at public auction, the share or shares of such delinquent

stockholder, or so many thereof, as may be necessary to satisfy the debt or demand, with all incidental expenses, first giving notice of the time and place of sale, with the sum due from such stockholder, for which his stock shall be pledged or liable, at least twice a week for sixty days, prior to the day of sale, in one of the newspapers printed in Providence, and such sale shall be a legal transfer of the share or shares so sold, and a certificate thereof, signed by the treasurer of said corporation, shall be issued to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, and shall be recorded in the office of the treasurer, in the books of the company, provided for that purpose by him, and thereupon such purchaser or purchasers shall be considered, to all intents and purposes, the proprietor of such share or shares; and the balance of the money arising from the sale of such share or shares, after discharging the debt or demand, for which the same was pledged or liable, with the expenses, shall be paid to the delinquent proprietor or to his assigns; and provided, that if the proceeds of such sale be not sufficient to discharge such debt or demand, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have a place of business in the city of Providence; and all proceedings in law or equity in which said company shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process with the clerk, agent or treasurer of said corporation, or with some agent of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

SEC. 6. The validity of this charter shall not be impaired by the omission of the stockholders to hold their annual meeting on the day herein before, in section third, appointed.

SEC. 7. The above named George W. Chapin. is hereby authorized to call the first meeting of the stockholders, whenever he shall deem it expedient, for the election of officers and organization under this charter, and for the transaction of any other business of the corporation, by giving notice of the time and place thereof, to the persons named in the first section of this

act; and the officers so elected, shall continue in office until the first annual meeting, as herein before named, and until others are elected in their stead.

SEC. 8. The liability of the members and officers of this corporation, for the debts of the company, shall be fixed and limited by, and the corporation, its members and officers, shall, in all respects, be subject to, the provisions of chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and the several acts in amendment thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE RICHMOND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION. 1. George M. Richmond, Frank E. Richmond, Walter Richmond, Earl P. Mason, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, by the name of the "Richmond Manufacturing Company," for the purpose of manufacturing, bleaching, dyeing and printing cotton and woollen cloth; with all the rights and privileges, and subject to the provisions of chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and all acts and amendments thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, and may be fixed at any less sum, and altered from time to time by vote of the stockholders, and shall be divided into shares of one thousand dollars each. The shares in said corporation shall be and are hereby declared to be personal property. The form of certificates of said shares and the mode of transferring the same upon the books of said corporation shall be as may be provided by said corporation.

SEC. 3. No stockholder in said corporation shall have the right to sell, convey or dispose of all or any of his stock in said corporation until he shall have first given to said corporation ten days' notice, in writing, of his intention to sell, and also a written offer for the period of ten days to sell the same to said corporation at the

lowest price he will sell the same to any party. And said corporation shall, during the continuance of said offer, have the first right to purchase said stock, and if it elect to purchase the same the person so offering, shall, on tender by said corporation of the amount of such offer, convey said shares to said corporation.

SAC. 4. The shares of every stockholder shall be, and are, hereby pledged and liable to said corporation for all assessments and debts arising from assessments due or owing from the owners thereof to said corporation, and no transfer of such shares shall be permitted on the books of said corporation to any person or persons until all such debts are paid or satisfactorily secured. In case any stockholder shall refuse or neglect to pay to said corporation such debts within sixty days after the same shall become due and payable, then, and in every such case, it shall be lawful for said corporation to sell at public auction the share or shares of such delinquent stockholder, or so many thereof, (not parts of shares,) as may be necessary to satisfy and pay said debt with all incidental expenses, first giving not less than twenty days' notice of such sale by advertising the same at least twice a week prior to said sale in some newspaper printed in the city of Providence, together with a statement of the amount of said debt as near as may be. Such sale may be made by any agent of said corporation thereto authorized, and upon such sale, said corporation shall issue to the purchaser or purchasers new certificates of said stock in usual form, and such sale shall vest in said purchasers, the ownership of such shares to all intents and purposes, and such shares may be recorded in the name of such purchasers. And upon such sale, said corporation shall receive the amount the same shall be sold for, and after paying all expenses of sale, apply the residue thereof to the payment in full of all sums due and owing to said corporation from such delinquent stockholder. And in case said proceeds are more than sufficient to pay all said debts and expenses, then the surplus shall be paid over to such delinquent stockholder or his legal representatives. And in case the proceeds of such sale are not sufficient to pay said debts and expenses, said corporation may recover the

deficiency of such delinquent stockholder. The power of sale herein given shall not be construed to deprive said corporation of the right to sue and recover from any stockholder any debt due from him to said corporation, but the two remedies shall be concurrent.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall at all times have an office or place of business in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law or equity in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving of an attested copy of any process with any agent or officer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be a good service thereof.

SEC. 6. All executions against said corporation shall first run against and be levied upon the property of said corporation.

SEC. 7. George M. Richmond, or either person named in this act of incorporation, is hereby authorized to call the first meeting of said corporation for organization, and such other business of said corporation as may come before it at such time and place, and upon such notice as he or they deem reasonable.

RESOLUTION of adjournment.

Voted and Resolved, That all business pending before this General Assembly unfinished, be referred to the next session; and that this General Assembly be, and the same is, hereby adjourned to meet at the State House in Providence, on the second Monday in January next at 11 o'clock A. M.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,

Providence, July 7, 1865.

I certify that the Acts, Resolves, Roll and Reports printed in this volume, are true copies of the originals on file in this office.

APPENDIX.

ROLL OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

At the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, begun and holden at Newport, on the last Tuesday of May, (being the 30th day of the month,) in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of Independence the eighty-ninth.

PRESENT :

His Excellency JAMES Y. SMITH, Governor.

SENATORS FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

Newport, -	-	PARDON W. STEVENS,
Providence, -	-	THOMAS DURFEE,
Portsmouth, -	-	BORDEN CHACE,
Warwick, -	-	BENEDICT LAPHAM,
Westerly, -	-	JAMES M. PENDLETON,
New Shoreham,	-	NICHOLAS BALL,
North Kingstown, -	-	GEORGE H. CHURCH,
South Kingstown, -	-	SYLVESTER ROBINSON,
East Greenwich, -	-	JAMES T. EDWARDS,
Woonsocket, -	-	FREDERICK N. COTTRELL,
Smithfield, -	-	CHARLES MOIES,
Uxbridge, -	-	ALANSON STEERE,
Dorchester, -	-	GAIUS W. HUBBARD,
Charlestown, -	-	HAZARD A. BURDICK, 2d.

West Greenwich, -	EDWIN W. HOPKINS,
Coventry, - - -	JOB KENYON,
Exeter, - - -	ANSON GREENE,
Middletown, - -	JETHRO PECKHAM,
Bristol, - - -	SAMUEL W. CHURCH,
Tiverton, - - -	JOSEPH OSBORNE,
Little Compton, -	OLIVER C. BROWNELL,
Warren, - - -	WILLIAM B. LAWTON,
Cumberland, - -	SAMUEL S. FOSS,
Richmond, - - -	ENOS K. TIFFT,
Cranston, - - -	GEORGE P. TEW,
Hopkinton, - - -	WILLIAM R. GREENE,
Johnston, - - -	LABAN C. WADE,
North Providence, -	OLNEY ARNOLD,
Barrington, - - -	LEWIS B. SMITH,
Foster, - - -	ELISHA JOHNSON,
Burrillville, - -	JOB S. STEERE,
East Providence, -	FRANCIS ARMINGTON,
Pawtucket, - - -	THOMAS K. KING,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,

Secretary of the Senate, *ex-officio*.

JULIAN R. CAMPBELL, of Providence, Clerk.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

Newport.

Benjamin Finch,
George G. King,
Benjamin J. Tilley,
William P. Sheffield,
James Atkinson.

Providence.

Joseph A. Barker,
Stephen Crary,
Oliver F. Dutcher,
Benjamin B. Knight,
John P. Knowles,
George B. Peck,
Thomas A. Richardson,

Lycurgus Sayles,
Josiah Simmons,
Pardon M. Stone,
Henry A. Webb.

Portsmouth.

George B. Coggeshall.

Warwick.

Richard W. Greene,
Henry D. Brown,
David Pike,
William Butler.

Westerly.

Edwin G. Champlin,

John E. Weeden.

New Shoreham.

Luther Dickens.

North Kingstown.

James W. Davis.

South Kingstown.

George G. Pearce,

Jesse V. B. Watson.

East Greenwich.

Silas Weaver.

Jamestown.

Allen Gardiner.

Smithfield.

Daniel R. Ballow,

Horace Daniels,

George W. Holt,

Simon B. Mowry,

Spencer Mowry,

William T. Smith.

Scituate.

Samuel G. Allen,

William D. Smith.

Glocester.

George S. Owen.

Charlestown.

Samuel B. Hoxie.

West Greenwich.

Benjamin T. Gorton.

Coventry.

Daniel Babcock,

Prosper K. Hutchinson.

Exeter.

Thomas Phillips.

Middletown.

Thomas Coggeshall, Jr.

Bristol.

Joseph M. Blake,

James D'Wolf Perry.

Tiverton.

Nathaniel B. Durfee.

Little Compton.

Charles W. Howland.

Warren.

Wheaton Allen.

Cumberland.

Edmund N. Clark,

William L. Darling,

Oscar J. Rathburn,

William M. Rawson.

Richmond.

Hazard E. Champlin.

Cranston.

William Ellsbree,

Pardon A. Phillips,

Henry G. Tucker.

Hopkinton.

William L. Clarke.

Johnston.

Emor J. Angell.

John M. King.

North Providence.

Thomas Davis,

Joseph E. Dispeau,

Amasa M. Eaton,

Charles E. Hall,

Pardon Jenkes.

Barrington.

Lewis T. Fisher.

Foster.

Gideon Burgess.

Burrillville.

James E. France,

Stephen Emerson.

Pawtucket.

Isaac Shove.

East Providence.

Albert K. Gerald.

GEORGE L. CLARKE, Speaker.

JOSEPH W. CONGDON, } Clerks.
SUMNER U. SHEARMAN, }

PROCEEDINGS IN GRAND COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, May 30, 1865.

The two Houses of the General Assembly having convened in Grand Committee for the purpose of receiving, counting, and declaring the votes for General Officers, given at the annual election, on the first Wednesday in April, 1865, the votes were delivered in, together with the lists of votes from the several towns.

His Excellency, JAMES Y. SMITH, Governor, in the chair.

The chair announced the following as the committee, to assort and count the votes:

Newport County—Oliver C. Brownell, Mr. Tilley, Allen Gardiner.

Providence County—Messrs. Samuel M. Foss, Henry A. Webb, Amasa M. Eaton, Horace Daniels, and O. J. Rathbone.

Kent County—Job Kenyon, Silas Weaver, William Butler.

Bristol County—Lewis B. Smith, Wheaton Allen, and Lewis T. Fisher.

Washington County—William R. Greene, S. B. Hoxie and E. G. Champlin.

The Grand Committee took a recess till three and a half o'clock.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 3 1-2 o'clock.

The Grand Committee re-assembled.

His Excellency, the Governor in the chair.

The Select Committee to count the votes for General Officers submitted the following report.

The Select Committee appointed to count the votes for General Officers beg leave to submit the following report:

That the whole number of electors voting for Governor, is 10,985, and that 5,493, are necessary for a choice. That 10,153 electors voted for James Y. Smith; that 100 electors voted for George H. Browne, of Gloucester; that 197 electors voted for Edward Harris of Cumberland; and that 535 electors voted scattering. They further report that James Y. Smith, of Providence, is elected Governor by a majority of 9,321 votes over all others.

That the whole number of electors voting for Lieutenant Governor is 10,815, and that 5,407 votes are necessary for a choice. That 10,213 electors voted for Duncan C. Pell of Newport; that 97 electors voted for Henry Butler of Warwick, and that 505 electors voted scattering. They further report that Duncan C. Pell of Newport, is elected Lieutenant Governor by a majority of 10,213 votes over all others.

That the whole number of electors voting for Secretary of State is 10,684, that 5,343 votes are necessary for a choice. That 10,684 electors voted for John R. Bartlett of Providence, and that 62 electors voted scattering. They further report that the said John R. Bartlett of Providence, is elected Secretary of State, by a majority of 10,622 votes over all others.

That the whole number of electors voting for Attorney General is 10,802, and that 5,402 votes are necessary for a choice. That 10,395 electors voted for Horatio Rogers Jr. of Providence; that 284 electors voted for Walter S. Burges of Cranston, and that 123 electors voted scattering. They further report that Horatio Rogers, Jr, of Providence, is elected Attorney General by a majority of 9,988 votes over all others.

That the whole number of electors voting for General Treasurer is 10,826, and that 5,414 votes are necessary for a choice. That 10,694 electors voted for Samuel A. Parker of Newport; that 94 electors voted for H. H. Cook of Newport, and that 34 electors voted scattering. They further report that Samuel A. Parker of Newport, is elected General Treasurer by a majority of 10,562 over all others.

The Committee further recommend the passage of the accompanying resolution :

Resolved, that the following named persons be, and they hereby are, declared elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES Y. SMITH, of Providence, Governor.

DUNCAN C. PELL, of Newport, Lieut. Governor.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, of Providence, Secretary of State.

HORATIO ROGERS, JR., of Providence, Attorney General.

SAMUEL A. PARKER, of Newport, General Treasurer.

S. S. FOSS, Chairman of the Committee.

The oath of office was then administered to the Governor elect by the Secretary of State.

The Governor next administered the oath of office to the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the General Treasurer:

Proclamation was then made by the Sergeant-at-arms of the several officers elected, according to ancient usage.

On motion the Grand Committee rose and the two Houses separated, and the Governor and the Senate returned to the Senate chamber.

IN SENATE, May 31.

The Governor announced the following Executive appointments:

Commissioner of Public Schools.—Joshua B. Chapin, of Barrington.

Commissioner of Wrecks on Block Island.—Nicholas Ball.

Commissioner of the Narragansett Indians.—Gurdon H. Hoxie.

Commissioner of the Indian School.—Hazard H. Burdick, 2d.

Inspectors of the State Prison.—Thomas Brown, Thomas K. King, Hiram H. Thomas, George L. Clarke, Stephen C. Arnold, Alfred Anthony, Stephen R. Weeden.

Inspector of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad.—Henry L. Greene.

Inspector of the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad.
Charles A. Greene.

Inspector of the Fall River, Warren and Bristol Railroad.
John Humphrey.

Scaler of Weights and Measures.—Professor Nathaniel P. Hill.

Aids-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief.—Albert S. Gallup, Robert Manton, Amos D. Smith, 3d, Charles E. Bailey, Elisha Dyer, Jr., Rowland R. Hazard, Jr., John H. Almy, Charles A. Nichols, James B. M. Grosvenor, Samuel P. Sanford.

IN GRAND COMMITTEE.

May 31, 1865.

The two Houses met in Grand Committee for the purpose of proceeding with the election of Civil and Military officers of the State for the year ensuing.

His Excellency, the Governor, in the chair.

The calling of the roll was waived.

The certificates of the Justices of the several Clerks relative to the condition of the books and papers in the offices of the Clerks of the respective Courts were handed in and read.

In compliance with an invitation from the Governor the Grand Committee received a visit from Vice Admiral Farragut, Rear Admiral Porter, Commodore George S. Blake, and Lieut. Worden, the latter of Monitor fame. The interview between these officers and the members of the General Assembly and State officers was an exceedingly cordial and happy one.

Upon the retiring of these gentlemen the election was proceeded with, and the following officers elected, viz:

State Auditor—James C. Collins.

CLERKS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Newport County—Thomas W. Wood.

Providence County—Charles Blake.

Bristol County—Charles A. Greene.

Kent County—John H. Kenyon.

Washington County—John G. Clarke, Jr.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Newport County—Thomas W. Wood.
Providence County—Amasa S. Westcott.
Bristol County—Charles A. Greene.
Kent County—John H. Kenyon.
Washington County—John Henry Wells.

SHERIFFS.

Newport County—Robert Seatle.
Providence County—Edward G. Burrows.
Bristol County—John B. Pearce.
Kent County—Thomas Bateman.
Washington County—Weeden H. Berry.

Court of Magistrates in the City of Providence—John R. Randolph, William H. Greene, Thomas C. Greene.

Court of Magistrates in Woonsocket—George A. Wilbur, Justice; Francillo Jillson, Clerk.

Court of Justices in the City of Newport—William A. White, Justice; Henry N. Ward, Clerk.

Railroad Commissioners—Spencer Mowry, for Providence County; William P. Bateman, for Newport County; Joel M. Spencer, for Kent County; Sands C. Carr, for Washington County; H. H. Luther, for Bristol County.

Agent of Providence and Pawtucket Turnpike—William Earle.

Commissioners to Inspect Ferries—W. G. Caswell, John G. Child, John E. Watson.

Inspector of Beef and Pork—Henry M. Kimball.

Inspector of Scythestones—Wellington Aldrich.

Inspector of Lime—David Wilbour.

PUBLIC NOTARIES.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

Alexander S. Arnold,
 Frederick W. Arnold,
 Lemuel Angell,
 Ezek Aldrich,
 Edwin Aldrich,
 H. Mark Anthony,
 Stephen C. Arnold,
 William G. Arnold,
 Edward C. Ashley,
 Lucius C. Ashley,
 Alfred Allen,
 Wellington Aldrich,
 Samuel B. Bullock,
 John Brayton,
 Samuel W. Brown,
 George H. Browne,
 Benjamin J. Bliven,
 William W. Blodgett,
 William Binney,
 Bailey E. Borden,
 Mellins Burt,
 Walter S. Burges,
 F. S. Brownell,
 Charles Blake,
 George H. Burnham,
 Ezra Briggs,
 Ellis M. Blake,
 Charles O. Barns,
 F. R. Brownell,
 Charles P. Berry,
 Warren S. Ballou,
 James R. Barnes,
 Daniel R. Ballou,
 Henry L. Ballou,
 Alexander Ballou, Jr.,
 D. Homer Batcheller,
 Henry Cleveland,

Nathaniel G. Crowell, Jr.,
 Julian R. Campbell,
 James C. Collins,
 John A. Corey,
 Benjamin T. Cranston, Jr.,
 Elias Carpenter, Jr.,
 Z. Cohan,
 John L. Clark,
 Joseph P. Clifford,
 Henry Cleveland,
 James M. Clarke,
 George M. Carpenter,
 Theodore F. Lord,
 Samuel Clark.
 Davis Cook, Jr.,
 S. Clough,
 George M. Daniels,
 Arba B. Dike,
 Thomas A. Doyle,
 John Eddy,
 Jesse P. Eddy,
 B. F. Eames,
 Stephen Essex,
 Ezra D. Fogg,
 C. B. Farnsworth,
 Hardin Fiske,
 John P. Gregory,
 William H. Gooding,
 Albert G. Greene,
 W. H. Greene,
 W. H. Greene,
 W. H. Greene,
 David V. Gerald,
 George W. Guild,
 Thomas O. Greene,
 John A. Gardiner,
 Welcome A. Greene,

Charles N. Hoyt,
Daniel Howard,
Seth L. Horton,
James E. Hudson,
George W. Hall,
Albert M. Hewitt,
Wingate Hayes,
W. D. S. Havens,
William H. Hathaway,
Christopher Holden,
Oliver A. Inman,
Henry H. Ide,
Samuel A. Irons,
Elias M. Jenckes,
George B. Jastram,
Joseph G. Johnson,
J. A. D. Joslin,
Thomas R. King,
John King,
George A. Kent,
Bradford F. Knapp,
Wellington Kent,
George M. Randall,
B. N. Lapham,
A. H. Littlefield,
Timothy A. Leonard,
Oscar Lapham,
Albert C. Monroe,
Charles Matteson,
James G. Markland,
Henry Martin,
Francis W. Miner,
Thomas A. Millett,
Stephen Martin,
David Moore,
George A. Mumford,
Albert Mowry,
William P. Morton,
Spencer Mowry,
Elisha C. Mowry,
Franklin Metcalf,
Horace Martin,

Thomas Moies,
Samuel T. Mallory,
John L. Noyes,
John W. Noyes,
S. A. Nightingale,
Isaac Pitman,
W. D. Pike,
William S. Perrin,
Ezekiel G. Pierce,
Isaac L. Potter,
Nicholas S. Prior,
James H. Parsons,
Joseph S. Pitman,
Reuben H. Purinton,
Henry A. Potter,
Zuriel Potter,
Samuel W. Peckham,
Walter L. Potter,
Samuel A. Pearce,
Orland W. Prince,
Daniel L. Paine,
Thomas A. Paine,
George Palmer,
Daniel Pearce,
Edward D. Pearce,
Sylvester Patterson,
Horatio Rogers, Jr.,
Simon Randall,
Albert G. Robinson,
Z. C. Rennie,
Frank E. Richmond,
John R. Randolph,
Livingston Scott,
Clinton D. Sellow,
Isaac Saunders,
Levi Salisbury,
John M. Shaw,
Charles Morris Smith,
Samuel Shove,
John W. Smith,
Leprellet B. Salisbury,
Philip C. Scott,

P. B. Stiness, Jr.,
 Isaac Shove,
 Robert Sherman,
 Simon Sayles,
 Raymond Stone,
 Thomas Steere,
 Henry J. Spooner,
 W. R. Sayles,
 Amos D. Smith, 3d,
 John H. Stiness,
 Alden W. Sibley,
 Joseph S. Sisson,
 F. J. Sheldon,
 Elisha Scott,
 Charles Edward St. Clair,
 Isaac H. Saunders,
 N. Van Slyck,
 James Tillinghast,
 John F. Tobey,
 Jonah Titus,
 Edward G. Taft,

John Turner,
 Pardon E. Tillinghast,
 Edward A. Taft,
 Benjamin F. Thurston,
 Samuel O. Taber,
 Joseph Tillinghast,
 Cæsar A. Updike,
 Nathan T. Verry,
 Robert Wilson,
 Beriah Wall,
 Alanson Wood,
 David Wilkinson,
 Ira Winsor,
 George Wheaton,
 John B. Walker,
 David R. Whitman,
 Samuel C. Wall,
 Alfred H. Willard,
 George A. Wilbur,
 Arthur Young.

NEWPORT COUNTY.

Samuel Allen,
 James Atkinson,
 Alfred Card,
 David M. Coggeshall,
 Henry H. Cook,
 Joshua Coggeshall,
 John W. Davis,
 N. B. Durfee,
 George W. Ellery,
 William Gilpin,
 William B. Lewis,
 R. B. Howland,
 R. H. Hazard, Jr.,
 Benjamin Marsh, 2d,
 Benjamin W. Pearce,

F. B. Peckham, Jr.,
 Samuel B. Rose,
 William M. Rose,
 Robert Seattle,
 Richard Sherman,
 Alfred Smith,
 John G. Sheffield,
 William P. Sheffield,
 Henry M. Tompkins,
 Charles N. Tilley,
 Henry N. Ward,
 William A. White,
 T. W. Wood,
 C. C. Van Zandt.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Massadore T. Bennett,
 Albert C. Bennett,
 W. Bradford,
 John T. Child,
 George S. Collins,
 John W. Dearth,
 Peter Gladding,
 Charles A. Greene,

George T. Gardner,
 H. H. Luther,
 John P. Pierce,
 Nathaniel J. Saunders,
 Ebenezer Tiffany,
 John Turner,
 Nathaniel Warren,
 Henry Wardwell.

KENT COUNTY.

James P. Arnold,
 John A. Bates,
 Vernon A. Bailey,
 Joseph W. Congdon,
 Geo. W. Cutting,
 Edwin W. Hopkins,
 Asahel Mathewson,
 John Potter,
 Thos. A. Reynolds,
 Ira O. Seamans,

Joel M. Spencer,
 Henry Vaughan,
 Jason T. Gorton,
 John W. A. Greene,
 Benj. W. Kettell,
 Enos Lapham,
 John S. Roberts,
 Edward Stanhope,
 Sidney S. Tillinghast,
 Simeon Weaver,

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

S. A. Alpin, Jr.,
 Hiram Arnold,
 John A. Brown,
 William H. Chapman,
 Edward G. Crandall,
 Wm. P. Cary,
 E. C. Clark,
 Halsey P. Clark,
 John G. Clarke, jr.,
 Nathan F. Dixon,
 James P. Dockray,
 Anson Greene,
 Joseph H. Griffin,
 Asa F. Gardiner,
 Thomas A. Hall,
 O. B. Irish,

Asel Noyes,
 George H. Olney,
 Enoch B. Pendleton,
 Elisha R. Potter,
 Albert S. Potter,
 John G. Perry,
 Samuel Pearce,
 Nathan L. Richmond,
 Benjamin F. Robinson,
 Stephen D. Reynolds,
 William F. Segar,
 George W. Sheldon,
 Henry Whipple,
 Asa B. Waite,
 Thomas S. Wightman,
 Benjamin York.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

Providence.

Lucius C. Ashley,
Silas J. Allen,
B. W. Blaisdell,
Samuel C. Blodget,
Isaac A. Brownell,
George H. Burnham,
William Batchellor,
William N. Brown,
Benjamin J. Bliven,
Charles Blake,
Frederick R. Brownell,
George B. Barrows,
Joseph S. Bennett, Jr.,
Ansel E. Bradley,
William N. Browne,
Michael J. Brennan.
James H. Coggeshall,
Duncan Campbell,
Cyril A. Carpenter,
G. M. Carpenter,
Samuel Currey,
Russell Clapp,
J. S. G. Cobb,
John A. Creighton,
Josiah F. Crocker,
James M. Clarke,
S. A. Cooke, Jr.,
J. R. Campbell,
S. Clough,
F. Colwell, Jr.,
Thomas A. Doyle,
William W. Douglass,
Lewis J. Doyle,
Thomas Durfee,
Arthur F. Dexter,
Benjamin T. Eames,
Stephen Eddy,

Samuel W. Field,
John A. Foster,
Ezra D. Fogg,
William R. Greene,
John A. Gardiner,
E. M. Arnold,
Albert G. Greene,
Thomas C. Greene,
John H. Gould,
William H. Greene, Atty,
Thomas J. A. Gross,
William H. Gardner,
A. W. Howitt,
Charles Hart,
Thomas W. Hart,
E. C. Harris,
Wingate Hayes,
Silas Hemmenway,
Thomas W. Hazard,
Augustus Hoppin,
Charles N. Hoyt,
George W. Hall,
J. A. D. Joslin,
G. B. Jastram,
John P. Knowles,
John King,
A. S. Langley,
Theodore F. Lord,
Henry Martin,
Stephen Martin,
James G. Markland,
Elisha C. Mowry,
William G. R. Mowry,
Ezra J. Morris,
Edward C. Mauran,
Charles Matteson,
James M. Munroe,
J. W. Ormsbee,

Isaiah H. Ormsbee,
 George T. Paine,
 James H. Parsons,
 Abraham Payne,
 N. F. Patten,
 William H. Pullen,
 Samuel Peckham,
 George Palmer,
 Joseph Pitman,
 Orlando W. Prince,
 Isaac Pitman,
 John A. Price,
 Martin C. Pollard,
 William A. Potter,
 Benjamin L. Ray
 J. M. Ripley,
 H. M. Rawson,
 John R. Randolph,
 H. Rogers, Jr.,
 Charles Edward St. Clair,
 Sumner U. Shearman,
 George L. Sayles,
 John M. Shaw,
 F. N. Sheldon,
 Henry J. Spooner,
 C. D. Sewell,
 Martin C. Stokes,
 William Sanford,
 Charles Morris Smith,
 Edwin M. Snow,
 P. C. Scott,
 Lycurgus Sayles,
 T. J. Sheldon,
 James Tillinghast,
 John F. Tobey,
 William A. Townsend,
 John D. Thurston,
 C. G. Taft,
 Edward A. Taft,
 Cæsar A. Updike,
 A. G. Utley,
 Nicholas Van Slyck,

George W. Wightman,
 Amos M. Warner,
 S. C. Wall,
 Amasa S. Westcott,
 Joshua A. Work,
 Gustavus A. Williamson,
 George O. Willard,
 Henry B. Whitman.

North Providence.

James C. Collins,
 Ralph P. Devereux,
 William Earle,
 W. D. S. Havens,
 John D. Hart,
 R. G. Lewis,
 Royal Lee,
 George Page,
 P. B. Stiness, Jr.,
 John H. Stiness,
 Joseph F. Sisson,
 John Tucker,
 Randal B. Wilcox,
 Daniel Wilkinson,
 John H. Weeden.

Cumberland.

William G. Arnold,
 Ira W. Arnold,
 Fenner Brown,
 Henry S. Ballou,
 Alexander Ballou, Jr.,
 Davis Cook, Jr.,
 T. M. Cook,
 John L. Cook,
 Thomas H. Clark,
 John M. Clarke,
 Davis D. Farnum,
 Benjamin F. Fessenden,
 John Irons,
 Elias M. Jenckes,
 Rodman Lewis,
 Jason Newell,
 A. G. Robinson,

James F. Smith,
Daniel Whipple,
Tom H. Whiting,
Nathan T. Very.

Smithfield.

Alford Allen,
Daniel R. Ballou,
Bailey E. Borden,
George L. Barnes,
Frederick N. Goff,
John Harris,
Spencer Mowry,
Stephen W. Mowry,
John P. Gregory,
Daniel Pearce,
Carlile Vose.

Burrillville.

Nelson Armstrong,
Francis Carpenter,
Cyril Esten,
George Inman,
Oliver A. Inman,
Oscar Lapham,
Franklin Metcalf,
Samuel W. Willan,
Major Scofield,
Smith Mowry,
Bezaleel Taft,
James O. Smith.

Cranston.

Mowry Aldrich,
James E. Hudson,
Sheldon Knight,
Samuel B. Parker,

Walter L. Potter,
James R. Smith,
Elisha Scott.

Johnston.

H. Mark Anthony,
John Brayton,
Benjamin A. Harris,
S. A. Irons,
William H. P. Steere,
Robert Wilson,
Andrew W. Winsor,
Granville S. Williams.

Pawtucket.

William W. Blodgett,
C. B. Farnsworth,
Alden W. Sibley,
Samuel Shove,
Isaac Shove,
Henry F. Smith.

East Providence.

Benjamin J. Brown,
Christopher Dexter,
David V. Gerald,
Henry H. Ide,
Henry A. L. Potter,
George F. Wilson.

Foster.

John B. Baldwin,
Cyrus Round,
James Stone.

Glocester.

Ebenezer Kingman,
Ziba O. Slocum,
Alphonso C. Williams.

NEWPORT COUNTY.

Newport.

Thomas E. Cox,
Robert Seattle,
William A. White,
Henry N. Ward,

James G. Topham.

Little Compton.

Ephraim W. Brownell,
Henry M. Tompkins,

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Bristol.

William Bradford,
John Turner.

Barrington.

Lewis F. Fisher,
Francis Wood.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

North Kingstown.

A. B. Chadsey,
Allen Reynolds,
Thomas S. Whitman,
Alphonso Church,
William H. Allen,
John L. Noyes.

South Kingstown.

John L. Brown,
Isaac M. Church,
Elisha C. Clarke,
Nathan M. Chappell,
Benjamin F. Hall,
George L. Hazard,

S. B. Perry,
George S. Pearce,
Elisha R. Potter,
Daniel M. C. Stedman.

Westerley.

E. G. Champlin,
Samuel H. Cross,
Christopher A. Hall.

Hopkinton.

Nathan L. Richmond.

Charlestown.

J. H. Griffin.

Exeter.

John A. Corey.

IN GRAND COMMITTEE.

PROVIDENCE, June 15, 1865.

The two Houses met in Grand Committee for the purpose of electing Justices of the Peace and Public Notaries, a Judge of the Supreme Court, a Reporter of the Supreme Court and other officers.

His Excellency the Governor in the chair.

The following were elected :

Justice of the Supreme Court—Thomas Durfee.

Reporter of the Supreme Court—John P. Knowles.

Justice of the Court of Magistrates—Albert G. Utley.

Justices of the Court of Magistrates in the village of Pawtucket—Daniel Wilkinson, Isaac Shove, John P. Gregory.

Bank Commissioner—William W. Blodgett.

Committee to Count the Votes for Members of the 39th Congress—Lewis B. Smith, James T. Edwards, Oliver F. Dutcher, W. Elsbree, N. B. Durfee, and the Deputy Secretary of State.

The committee to count the votes for members of Congress retired, and on their return made the following report:

The committee appointed to count the votes for Representatives in the 39th Congress, beg leave to report as follows:

In the Eastern District the whole number of electors voting was 5,233; necessary for a choice 2,617. That 5,180 electors voted for Thomas A. Jenckes, of Providence, and 53 electors voted scattering, and that Thomas A. Jenckes is elected by a majority of 5,127 votes.

In the Western District the whole number of electors voting was 4,483; necessary for a choice 2,242. That 3,193 electors voted for Nathan F. Dixon, of Westerly; that 1,286 electors voted for Gideon Bradford, of Cranston, and that 4 electors voted scattering, and that Nathan F. Dixon is elected by a majority of 1,903 votes over all others.

They therefore recommend the passage of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Thomas A. Jenckes is hereby declared elected Representative to the 39th Congress of the United States from the Eastern District.

Resolved, That Nathan F. Dixon is hereby declared elected Representative to the 39th Congress of the United States from the Western District.

N. B. DURFEE, Chairman.

Which resolutions were adopted.

On motion the Grand Committee rose and the two Houses separated.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE ELECTED BY TOWNS.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

City of Providence.—George B. Earle, Reuben A. Guild, Allen Greene, Cæsar A. Updike, Arba B. Dike, William H. Greene, (Atty), William E. Hamlin, Thomas A. Millett, Roger W. Potter, Robert Purkis, Jr., William S. Patten, Joseph W. Taylor, William M. Morse, Eugene E. Hammett, Thomas A. Doyle, Charles J. Wheeler, Robert A. Pearson, Edward I. Ham, Gustavus A. Williamson, William H. Hall, Samuel W. Brown, John N. Francis, John Foster, Samuel A. Winsor, Joseph C. Johnson, Levi A. Packard, Levi Salisbury, J. Erastus Lester, Edward G. Farmer, Elisha Smith.

Smithfield.—Daniel N. Paine, Thomas A. Paine, Pardon Sayles, William H. Seagraves, Simon A. Sayles, Augustus M. Aldrich, William A. Gooding, John J. Carpenter, Joseph W. Tillinghast, John Farnum, John Harris, Daniel R. Ballou.

Cumberland.—Moses Aldrich, Ira W. Arnold, Abner Jillson, Benjamin S. Burlingame, Isaac E. Razee, David Patt, George M. Carpenter, Liberty E. Weld, William S. Balcom, Rodman Lewis.

Burrillville.—Oliver A. Inman, Whipple Walling, Smit Mowry, Francis M. Wood, Francis Carpenter, Samuel Willard, Daniel L. Mowry, Major Schofield, Nelson Armstrong, Simon S. Lapham.

Cranston.—Mason Cornell, Pardon Tillinghast, James R. Smith, Samuel B. Parker, James L. Gardner, William V. Davoll, Elisha S. Arnold, James Andrew, Walter Potter, Pardon A. Phillips.

East Providence.—Nathaniel Cole, Seth L. Horton, Benjamin J. Brown.

Pawtucket.—Isaac Shove, Thomas K. King, Wellington Kent, Richard B. Gage.

Foster.—Eddy Walker, George S. Tillinghast, Pardon Williams.

Scituate.—Isaac Saunders, Horace Martin, Harris

Clarke, Jeremiah H. Field, Simeon C. Arnold, Waterman James, Daniel Thurber, Henry W. Emmons, Robert Knight, Emra A. Potter.

Glocester.—Clovis H. Brown.

NEWPORT COUNTY.

Portsmouth.—John Tallman, Joseph Thomas, Richard Sherman, Daniel Chase.

Middletown.—Nathaniel Peckham. John Gould, George A. Brown.

Twerton.—Asa Gray, Charles R. Hicks, Thomas H. Borden.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Westerly.—George D. Cross, Mumford G. Knowles, Oliver Babcock, Samuel H. Cross.

Richmond.—Mathew C. Card, Enos K. Tefft, Albert A. Saunders, Benjamin B. Sheldon, Thomas M. Lewis.

Charlestown.—Joseph H. Griffin, Paul M. Clark, Charles Cross.

South Kingstown.—Wilkins Updike, Elisha R. Potter, Samuel B. Perry, Isaac M. Church, Elisha C. Clarke, D. M. C. Stedman, John L. Brown, Peleg Lawton, Jr., George L. Hazard.

North Kingstown.—Daniel G. Allen, Thomas J. Hiscox, George T. Nichols, Benjamin C. Lawton, Stephen C. Reynolds.

Hopkinton.—Oliver B. Irish, George H. Olney, Nathan L. Richmond, Benjamin W. Crandall.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Warren.—John T. Child, Henry H. Luther, George S. Collins, George Barton, Nathaniel T. Sanders.

Bristol.—Nathaniel Coggeshall, Mason W. Pierce, Charles A. Greene, William H. Church.

Barrington.—Francis Wood, Henry Smith, John A. Wheaton.

KENT COUNTY.

Warwick.—Pardon Spencer, John H. Kenyon, Caleb

R. Hill, Samuel Himes, Cyrus Holden, Samuel W. Clark, John C. Sweet, Charles Phillips, Benjamin Nichols, Henry A. Remington, Henry B. Potter.

West Greenwich.—Elisha Johnson, John T. Lewis, Samuel Howard, Amos R. Sweet, Charles W. Brown, Samuel T. Briggs, Jeremiah Matteson, Joseph S. Phillips.

East Greenwich.—Jeremiah S. Slocum, Silas Weaver, Sidney S. Tillinghast, Stephen Greene, Timothy Andrew, George W. Sheldon, Edmond Bagley.

REPORT OF THE STATE AUDITOR,

MAY SESSION, 1865.

STATE AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
PROVIDENCE, May 25th, 1865. }

To the Honorable General Assembly:

The undersigned, State Auditor, respectfully

R E P O R T S :

That he has carefully examined the books and ordinary expense accounts of the General Treasurer, for the six months from October 31st, 1864, to April 30th, 1865, and found his books in good order and accurately kept; his accounts carefully stated, and the charges therein supported by proper and sufficient vouchers; and has also audited the accounts of the Military Department of this State, as required by a resolution passed by the General Assembly at its January Session, A. D. 1864, and found the books in this department in like good order and condition, and found all charges therein supported by sufficient vouchers.

The following are the public funds of the State:

PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND.

2,000 shares	Globe Bank, Providence.....	\$101,008 19
332 "	Mechanics Bank, "	16,600 00
1,166 "	Bank of North America, Providence.....	59,289 57
30 "	Arcade Bank, "	1,534 25
813 "	Bank of Commerce, "	42,935 24
546 "	American Bank, "	28,659 12
		<u>\$250,026 87</u>

TOURO JEWISH SYNAGOGUE FUND.

30 shares of the	Manufacturers Bank, Providence.....	\$3,277 25
32 "	" Merchants " "	1,788 27
20 "	" Weybosset " "	1,095 14
10 "	" Roger Williams " "	841 50
24 "	" Commercial " "	1,301 00
300 "	" Blackstone Canal " "	5,160 97
21 "	" Newport Bank, Newport.....	1,291 85

18 shares of the Lime Rock Bank, Providence.....	926 40
34 " " Arcade " " 	1,806 53
	<hr/>
	\$17,488 91

The undersigned has, during the last six months of the present fiscal year, viz.; from the 31st of October, 1864, to the 30th of April, 1865, drawn and audited orders upon the General Treasurer to the amount of one hundred and sixteen thousand four hundred and ninety-six dollars and twelve cents. These orders have been issued under, and charged to, the different heads of appropriation, in the following amounts :

Salaries.....	\$11,615 48
Pay of members of the General Assembly....	7,509 02
Expenses of the General Assembly.....	4,006 87

JUDICIARY EXPENSES.

Jurors.....	\$5,664 55
Witnesses in higher Courts.....	1,670 58
Clerks of Courts.....	483 08
Officers in higher Courts.....	2,984 78
Incidental expenses of Courts.	221 60
Justices of the Peace.....	267 10
Witnesses in Justices' Courts.....	194 85
Officers for service in criminal cases.....	162 56
	<hr/>
	\$12,649 10
Jailers and board of persons in jail.....	713 87
Orders of the Governor.....	107 83
Public Printing.....	5,526 29
Repairs of Court Houses and Jails..	645 40
Railroad Commissioners.....	5 50
Fuel and gas.....	1,320 04
Rents of Public Offices.....	725 00
Public Schools.....	34,997 35
Normal School.....	689 62
Providence Reform School.....	9,456 00
Support of Insane and other dependent persons.....	8,320 15
Militia and Military Affairs.....	9,517 26
Expenses of Bank Returns..	783 33
Military Department.....	1,553 00
Miscellaneous expenses.....	6,355 01
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	\$116,496 12

The following are the items of the

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Paid David M. Goggeshall, distributing ballots in Newport County to be used in voting upon the amendment to the Constitution.....	\$13 4
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Paid Desmond Fitzgerald, deputy secretary.....	18 00
Hudson Steam and Gas Pipe Co., putting in gas pipe at Court of Magistrates, Providence.....	4 62
Francis Talbot, bringing box containing bills of the Bank of the Republic.....	25
Desmond Fitzgerald, deputy secretary, \$12; expresses, \$10 65.....	22 65
John H. Gould, attending Court of Magistrates, Provi- dence.....	8 00
John A. Creighton, care of Court of Magistrates, Provi- dence.....	55 00
John Byrne, care of Governor and Secretary of State's offices, \$10; work at State House, \$42.....	52 00
Henry Staples, twine for School Commissioner's office..	1 75
Anthony, Potter & Co., sink for Auditor's office.....	15 00
J. Congdon & Son, twine for Secretary of State's office	6 61
Desmond Fitzgerald, deputy Secretary.....	30 00
H Staples & Co., twine for School Commissioner's office	97
George H. Whitney, stationery for Auditor's office....	1 50
John H. Gould, attending Court of Magistrates, Provi- dence.....	9 00
John A. Creighton, care of Court of Magistrates, Provi- dence.....	11 07
George P. Baker, professional attendance at State Pri- son and Providence County Jail, from January 1st to December 31st, 1864.....	100 00
John Byrne, towels, &c, Sheriff's office.....	2 49
John Byrne, care of Secretary of State's and Gover- nor's offices.....	8 00
John Byrne, services at Court House.....	57 00
George H. Whitney, articles for Court of Magistrates, Providence.....	60 24
Owen McCarron, care of Auditor's and School Commis- sioner's office.....	19 50
William Douglass, services as Chaplain State Prison..	100 00
Henry Turner, Physician Newport Jail.....	14 12
Walter C. Simmons, postage School Commissioner's office	5 61
Walter C. Simmons, postage State Auditor's office....	48 39
James C. Collins, expenses to Newport to examine Gen- eral Treasurer's accounts.....	10 00
Walter C. Simmons, postage Secretary of State's office.	19 51
Geo. R. Thayer, attending Indian Meeting at Charles- town.....	5 00
J. W. Gaines, cleaning out ashes Court of Magistrates, Providence.....	5 25
George W. Haines, signs for Auditor's office....	3 37
Charles E. Hammet, stationery Justices' Court, New- port.....	3 33
James Topham, postage Justices' Court, Newport....	60
Wm. C. Thurston, attendance Court of Justices, New- port.....	25 00
Gladding & Brother, stationery for Auditor's office....	6 62
John Burns, cleaning State House.....	18 75

Paid John Burns, 1 window, 1 brush, State House.....	1 75
George C. Jencks, moving goods State House....	2 00
James Atkinson, printing for Court of Justices, New- port.....	18 00
N. W. DeMunn, Printing R. I. Schoolmaster.....	300 00
T. & W. Breck, trunks to carry papers to Newport...	3 00
H. H. Thomas, Railroad Commissioners.....	1 50
G. H. Pease, N. E. Directory for Auditor's and School Commissioner's offices.....	5 00
N. Bangs Williams, stationery for Auditor's office...	64 57
C. G. Miner, Indian Commission allowed by General Assembly.....	10 00
C. Earl Whitaker, goods furnished Court of Magistrates, Providence.....	6 50
C. Earl Whitaker, goods furnished State House, Provi- dence.....	55 41
Wm. H. Colwell, preparing registry of male natural- ized citizens of the age of twenty-one years of the town of Pawtucket, by direction of the Governor in 1862.....	25 00
Sidney S. Rider, stationery Secretary of State's office..	15 34
F. A. Page & Co., articles for Court House, Provi- dence.....	3 57
S. L. Tillinghast, articles for Kent County Court House	8 20
John H. Gould, attending Court of Magistrates, Provi- dence.....	9 00
John A. Howland, tin cases for clerk's office Court of Magistrates.....	2 90
Earl Carpenter & Son, ice for Auditor's office, \$13 15 ; clerk's office Court of Magistrates, \$13 15 ; Court of Magistrates, \$13 15 ; Court House, \$22 06...	61 51
Asa Hill, map for Auditor's office.....	75
E. M. Snow, preparing eleventh register report for 1863	250 00
Christopher Holden, distributing ballots for constitu- tional amendment.....	50 00
Cushing & Dewitt, establishing boundary line between Providence and East Providence.....	210 50
Christopher Holden, five Justice of the Peace Commis- sion's returns.....	5 00
John W. Money, services Commissioner Indian Schools	25 00
Samuel W. Church, allowed by General Assembly to execute the commission for the services of the com- mutation committee and the expenses incurred by them in executing said commission.....	1,240 67
Laban C. Wade, legislative committee to visit Wash- ington.....	124 94
Samuel A. Parker, stationery General Treasurer's office, \$11 16 ; postage do., \$7 15 ; trunk do., \$6 ; ex- press and telegrams, \$6 ; expenses to Providence on official business, \$1 50 ; expenses to Providence at request of finance committee, \$3 50.....	35 31
Wm. H. Pullen, summoning witnesses before Railroad Commissioners.....	10 45

Paid John R. Bartlett, for superintending the registration returns and making the index letter, same as allowed by law, Res. No. 3, May, 1860	150 00
Potter, Dennison & Co., repairing sink for Auditor's office	1 00
Potter, Dennison & Co., furniture for State House, Providence....	51 50
John Byrne, services at State House, \$84; for taking care of Governor's and Secretary of State's offices, \$16	100 00
Mathew Vance, carting ashes from State House.....	6 00
Desmond FitzGerald, expresses for Secretary State's office	6 42
Owen McCarron, care of Auditor's and School Commissioner's offices.....	20 00
Edward G. Burrows, services on boundary committee, East Providence.....	50 00
Wm. H. Low, rent of room for recruiting in 1862....	50 78
Desmond FitzGerald, nine weeks labor at Secretary State's office	72 00
B. A. Slocum, expenses penalty of bribery.....	6 00
Spicer & Peckham, pan and shovel for School Commissioner's office	75
Edward D. Pearce, services on boundary line, East Providence.....	50 00
John Byrne, care of State House.....	20 00
Wm. H. Brown, cleaning School Commissioner's and Auditor's offices.....	9 00
Edwin R. Gardner, services as clerk of finance committee House of Representatives.....	184 47
Thomas W. Wood, filing papers in clerk's office Supreme Court, Newport.....	100 00
Charles P. Hartshorn, diagram of Senate Chamber...	5 00
Nathaniel Miller, for attending James Bushee.....	25 00
Henry King, medical attendance on James Bushee...	112 50
Henry Miller, for sprinkling the street opposite the State House, from May 11th to October 31st, 1864....	18 75
Whipple V. Phillips, wood for military camps.....	41 58
A. Crawford Greene, gun-rack for armory.....	34 50
D. D. Sweet & Co., setting glass in State Auditor's office	1 00
Jethro Peckham, inspector of ferries.....	20 00
Jeremiah Pray, payment of money paid to the State on recognizances.....	255 00
Sidney S. Rider, stationery Secretary of State's office..	22 70
Company H, 8th Regiment 3d Brigade, resolution of General Assembly.....	100 00
Lewis L. Fisher, cleaning muskets....	12 28
Weeden H. Berry, sheriff Washington County.....	92 75
Wm. Earle, bunting, ensign, lead-line, &c., for State House	67 88
George M. Carpenter, services as clerk special Senate committee.	185 50

Paid John P. Knowles, repairs on Watch Boat	161 87
Wm. Earle, " "	128 81
C. A. S. Barrus, " "	45 00
George H. Whitney, stationery clerk's office Court of Magistrates, Providence.....	59 25
George H. Whitney, stationery for Auditor's office....	3 67
Chambers & Calder, brush for School Commissioners' office.....	88
John H. Gould, officer Court of Magistrates, Providence	9 00
Albert E. Harris, boarding recruits.....	27 60
J. A. Creighton, care Court of Magistrates, Providence	32 50
John Byrne, care State House and Secretary of State's office..	52 00
Thomas C. Greene, for services rendered at the request of the Senate committee on frauds.....	68 75
John R. Rice, fees paid to the State belonging to him.	9 00
Desmond FitzGerald, services at Secretary of State's office six weeks.....	48 00
Joseph H. Griffin, attending small pox on the Narragansett Indians.....	129 00
E. R. Clark, for services as chaplain of 1st R. I. Cavalry from date of appointment.....	100 00
Desmond FitzGerald, express Secretary State's office..	4 90
Walter Simmons, postage School Commissioners' office	13 00
" " " Secretary State's office.....	21 64
" " " State Auditor's office... ..	36 26
J. W. Day, labor on gas fixtures School Commissioners' office.....	50
T. W. Wood, cleaning snow from Court House, Newport	12 61
H. D. Maxfield, attendance on Presidential Electors...	4 50
Hazard H. Cooper, services as armorer.....	30 19
J. M. Talcott, library for Reform School, allowed by General Assembly, January, 1865.....	100 00
Sidney S. Rider, stationery for Auditor's and School Commissioners' offices.....	3 12
Wm. G. Arnold, cleaning office of Court of Magistrates, Woonsocket, 3 stoves, pipe, &c., 1330 executions, warrants, &c.....	57 80
George W. Babcock, repairing State seal.....	10 38
John Byrne, services at State House.....	52 50
	<hr/>
	\$6,355 01

All of which is respectfully submitted by

JAMES C. COLLINS,

State Auditor.

REPORT
OF THE
RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,
AT THE
MAY SESSION, A. D. 1865.

To the Hon. General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island:

The undersigned, Board of Railroad Commissioners, respectfully submit the following Report:

This, it will be perceived, is in reference to the condition of the roads the present spring, and a report of the accidents during the present year, as the last report, which your Board had the honor to submit, was up to the commencement of this year.

The first accident was on the New York, Boston and Providence Railroad, on Saturday, January 14th, by which Mr. Samuel Harrison, of Potter's Hill, was killed almost instantly. Your Board met January 19th, when it was proved that two men were walking upon the track between Westerly and Dorrville, both of whom undoubtedly were under the influence of liquor. It was about dark, and raining. They were perceived by the engineer and fireman, when but a short distance from them. It was a regular train, and upon time. The bell was rung, the whistle blown, the brakes applied, and the engine was reversed, still the man was struck and killed; and your Board

Voted, That in the opinion of the Board the accident is not chargeable to carelessness of employees of the New York, Boston and Providence Railroad Company.

The daily papers of February 8th, stated that an accident had happened upon the Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls Railroad, whereby Mr. Spear, one of the drivers on said road,

was injured. The Secretary of your Board made inquiries relative to it, and finding the facts of the case to be as represented in the papers, did not deem a meeting necessary.

The next meeting of your Board was on the 28th of February, and was called to investigate the causes which resulted in the death of Thomas Dorgan, on the 4th of February, by the cars of the Old Colony and Newport Railroad Company, near the coal mines in Portsmouth, R. I. From the best evidence which your Board could get, it seems that he must have been killed by the steamboat train running on said road, at about eight o'clock p. m. No one on said train saw any one on the road, or knew of the accident until the following Monday. The man, however, was seen walking upon the track a few minutes before the cars were then due, and his body was found badly mutilated a few moments after the cars passed. There is a crossing near the place where he was found, and the employees testified, when at this crossing, the bell was rung and the whistle was blown, and also that the head light was lighted.

A subsequent meeting was held to obtain additional testimony, after hearing which, it was

Voted, That in the judgment of this Board the Old Colony and Newport Railroad Company are exonerated from all liability in the case.

On the 8th of April, James O. Neal, an employee of the New York, Boston and Providence Railroad Company, was injured while attempting to get on a gravel train between Charlestown and Westerly, and on the 24th of April, John McMagle, an employee of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, was also slightly injured while coupling cars in Providence. The Secretary of your Board, after having made inquiries relative to each of the accidents, did not deem it essential that a meeting of your Board should be held.

On the 3d of May a notice was received from Mr. H. A. Chace, representing the Boston and Providence Railroad Company in Providence, stating that a team had been damaged by their cars. An investigation into this case and the result of the same, will appear under the date of a subsequent meeting of your Board in this report.

The next meeting of your Board was on the 12th of May, and

was for the purpose of examining the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad. The bridges and road bed were found to be in good condition, but your Board also found many places where filling was required, but they were assured by the Road-Master that it would immediately be attended to.

In the afternoon of the same day, the Fall River, Warren and Providence Railroad was examined, but it was not found to be completed.

The next meeting of your Board was held on the 13th of May, at Newport, to ascertain the causes which resulted in a serious injury to Mr. Jonathan T. Almy, of Newport, on Wednesday May 10th, by the cars of the Old Colony and Newport Railroad Company. It appears that Mr. Almy, a gentleman eighty-four years of age, was walking upon the track, going towards Newport, and when within about a mile of it, was perceived by the engineer of the train from Newport. The usual precautions were all taken by the employees on the train; still he was hit, and so injured that an amputation of an arm resulted therefrom. He was undoubtedly confused and knew not what to do. Your Board called upon his family, and were by them told that neither he or they attributed any blame to the Company. Your Board

Voted, That in the opinion of the Board the accident was not caused by carelessness of employees of the Old Colony and Newport Railroad Company.

Your Board again met on Monday, May 15th, to investigate the causes which resulted in the death of Stephen Cullen, on the 3d of May. It was ascertained that he was an employee of the New York, Boston and Providence Railroad Company, and being upon said road performing his duty, and turning the crank on a hand car, it probably caught in some portion of his clothing, throwing him over the front of the car, and directly before its wheels. He was ran over, and lived but a few hours. Your Board could not find that the accident was chargeable to the New York, Boston and Providence Railroad Company.

The same day the track of the Union Railroad Company, and of the Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls Railroad Company, were examined and the condition of the same found to be satisfactory to your Board.

Your Board again met on Tuesday, May 16th, and examined the Providence and Worcester Railroad, and found the same to be in satisfactory order and condition. Also, examined the New York and Boston Air Line Railroad, and finding thereon a crossing which your Board considered was not in as safe condition as it should be. There is in the vicinity of this location a large amount of travel, and your Board

Voted, To recommend to the New York and Boston Air Line Railroad Company to reduce the speed of all their outward and inward bound trains when running between the depot at Woonsocket and the new mill of Mr. Edward Harris, to a rate not exceeding twelve miles per hour. Also, to station a flag-man at the crossing next north of the first bridge, north of the depot at Woonsocket, to be there at all times when trains are there due. The bridge next to the depot at Woonsocket upon this road, was found to need some new planking, and the agent of the Company stated to your Board that it would be repaired immediately.

Mr. Jethro T. Briggs, of Providence, was hurt on the 17th day of May, by the cars of the Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls Railroad Company. The injury was caused by attempting to jump on the car when in motion, and resulted in a wheel passing over his foot. Your Board upon inquiring into this case, learned from very reliable authority that Mr. Briggs attributed the whole cause of the accident to his own carelessness, therefore the case was not further investigated. No notice of this accident has been received by your Board from the Corporation.

The New York, Providence and Boston Railroad was this day examined, when every thing appertaining thereto was found to be in good condition.

On the 18th of May your Board again met, and examined the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad. The bridges were found to be in unusually good condition, several of them having recently been repaired. The road crossings near the Arctic Mill were considered by your Board to be unsafe inasmuch as there is a great travel here across the railroad, and it was

Voted, To recommend the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company to station a flag-man at the road crossing near the Arctic Mill, to be there at all times when trains are there due.

The next meeting of your Board was on the 19th of May, and was for the purpose of examining the Boston and Providence Railroad. Repairs were being made on the bridge over the Blackstone, required partly for the double track which is soon to be laid over it. Slight repairs were suggested on the bridge at Omega, and the attention of the road-master was called to it, and your Board were informed that arrangements had already been made for repairing it. Every thing else appertaining to the road was in most excellent condition.

This completed the spring examination of the roads. Since the appointment of your Board, every piece of track, and every bridge within the State, has been carefully and thoroughly examined twice, and notwithstanding the exorbitant prices charged for all materials used in the construction and maintenance of said roads, in the judgment of your Board all the roads are in a good and creditable condition.

Your Board met again on the 22d of May, to ascertain the causes which resulted in the death of Mr. Mark A. D'W. Smith, on the 16th of May, by cars of the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad Company. Owing to the non-attendance of some important witnesses at this meeting, the case was not investigated, and your Board adjourned to May 26th. At this adjourned meeting it was ascertained the accident was caused by Mr. Smith attempting to drive an ox team across the track at a private crossing. The team had got partly on when the cars were first seen, and were backed off to a safe distance, but as the engine approached one of the oxen jumped toward it. Your Board

Voted, That in the judgment of this Board the accident was not caused by carelessness of the employees of the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad Company.

With this report closes the term of appointment of your Board. During the year there have been thirty-nine meetings, twenty-two of which were to investigate accidents. Of these twenty-two, eleven persons were killed and fifteen were injured. Of these eleven killed, two were passengers, one of whom fell off, and the other was killed in attempting to jump on, both when the cars were in motion, two were employees, and seven were caused by persons walking on the track. Of the fifteen persons injured, four were passengers, one of whom, when riding on the

platform of a horse car, was jostled off, one jumped off after train had started, and two in the attempt to jump on, eight were employees, and three were caused by persons walking on the track.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SPENCER MOWRY, JAMES T. HARRIS, EDWIN W. HOPKINS, JOHN GOULD, HENRY STAPLES,	}	Railroad Commissioners.
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PROVIDENCE, May 31st, 1865.

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ACTS AND RESOLVES
PASSED AT THE
JANUARY SESSION
OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
OF THE
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS,
1866.



PROVIDENCE :
PROVIDENCE PRESS COMPANY, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1866.

•

§ The General Assembly convened at Providence, on the second Monday in January, 1866, (being the 9th,) in conformity with the provisions of Article 4 of the Constitution, as amended by the electors on the first Tuesday of November, 1854, and adjourned on Saturday, the thirty-first day of March following, to meet again in Newport, on the last Tuesday in May, 1866.

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ACTS AND RESOLVES

PASSED AT THE

JANUARY SESSION, 1866.

[The Chapters are numbered continuously from the Revised Statutes.]

CHAPTER 598.

AN ACT TO REVISE, CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE," AND THE SEVERAL ACTS IN ADDITION THERETO AND IN AMENDMENT THEREOF.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. CLAUSE 1. The inhabitants of the City of Providence shall continue to be a body politic and corporate by the name of the "City of Providence," and as such, shall continue to have, exercise and enjoy all the rights, immunities, powers, privileges and franchises, and shall be subject to all the duties and obligations now incumbent on or appertaining to said city as a municipal corporation, or by virtue of the laws of this State; so far as the same shall not be altered by this act, or by any acts in amendment hereof. They may ordain and publish such laws, ordinances and regulations as shall be needful to the good order of the said body politic and may inflict fines and penalties for the breach thereof, not exceeding, for any one offence, two hundred dollars, and six months imprisonment; and they may hold courts of judicature with the powers and jurisdictions hereinafter provided.

Incorporate name.

May ordain laws and ordinances.

Fines and penalties.

City Officers SEC. 2. **CLAUSE 1.** The administration of all the fiscal, prudential and municipal affairs of said city, with the conduct and government thereof, shall be vested in one principal officer, to be styled the Mayor, one council of eight persons, to be styled the Aldermen, and one council of thirty-two persons, to be styled the Common Council; together with such other magistrates or officers as are hereinafter specified, or by the laws of this State or the ordinances of the said city, are, or hereafter may be authorized or prescribed.

City Council **CLAUSE 2.** The Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, in their joint capacity, shall be styled the City Council.

City government, when organized. SEC. 3. **CLAUSE 1.** The Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, chosen as is hereinafter provided, shall meet in convention on the first Monday of June in each year, for the purpose of entering upon the duties of their respective offices for such year, and for the election of all such officers as are now by law, or by this act, or any subsequent act, may be made elective by the City Council. At such meeting, and at all meetings of the City Council in convention, the Mayor shall preside, but shall have only a casting vote.

Mayor's vote **CLAUSE 2.** They shall before entering upon the duties of their offices, be first severally sworn or affirmed to the faithful discharge of the same, and to the support of the constitution and laws of this State, and of the constitution of the United States; in the form and manner provided for by the laws of this State. The Mayor shall first be duly engaged, and he shall then receive their certificates of election from the members elect to either board, who have not already presented the same, and shall administer the same oath or affirmation severally to all such as shall not have been already thus engaged.

Oaths of Officers. SEC. 4. **CLAUSE 1.** The Mayor and Aldermen shall compose one Board, and shall sit and act together as one body, at all meetings whereof the Mayor shall preside, but shall have no vote.

Of the Board of Aldermen **CLAUSE 2.** Said Board shall annually, and immediately after its organization as a Board, elect one of its number President of said Board; who shall hold said appointment during the current municipal year.

President of Board.

CLAUSE 3. The President thus chosen shall, in the absence of the Mayor, preside over said Board, and also at the meetings of the City Council in convention; and in the absence of the Mayor from the city, or in case of his death or disability, he shall exercise for the time being all the powers and duties of the Mayor.

To preside
in absence of
Mayor.

SEC. 5. CLAUSE 1. The City Council in convention shall elect annually, on the first Monday of June, an officer to be styled the City Clerk.

City Clerk,
how and
when elect-
ed.

CLAUSE 2. Said City Clerk shall perform all such duties as may be prescribed by the City Council, or by the Board of Aldermen, and in addition thereto and to the duties prescribed by this act, he shall discharge the duties and exercise the powers by law incumbent upon or vested in Town Clerks, *excepting* such as regard matters of Probate, such as pertain to the office and duties of City Registrar, and such as regard the Recording of Conveyances and other instruments required by law to be recorded.

Duties of
City Clerk.

CLAUSE 3. He shall act as Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, shall keep a journal of the acts and proceedings of said Board, and shall deliver over all journals, books and papers entrusted to him as such City Clerk, to his successor in office, immediately upon his successor being chosen and qualified according to law.

Clerk Board
of Aldermen

CLAUSE 4. He shall keep an accurate record of all fees or moneys received by him from whatever source, in a book to be kept for that purpose by him, which shall be at all times open for inspection by any member of the City Council.

Record of
moneys re-
ceived.

CLAUSE 5. The City Council in convention shall elect annually on the first Monday in June, an officer to be styled the "Recorder of Deeds," who shall perform all the duties and exercise the powers by law incumbent upon or vested in the City Clerk of said city, or the Town Clerks of the several towns; so far only as the same regard the Recording of Conveyances and other instruments required by law to be recorded, and the furnishing of certificates or copies thereof. In addition thereto, he shall perform all such other duties regarding the transfers of real and per-

Recorder of
Deeds.

Duties of

sonal estate in said city, as the City Council may from time to time prescribe.

Assessor of
Taxes, when
elected.

CLAUSE 6. The City Council in convention shall also elect annually on the first Monday of June, one Assessor of Taxes for said city, who shall hold his office for the term of three years; and to this end the said City Council shall at its first annual election hereunder, choose three Assessors of Taxes, one to serve for three years, one to serve for two years, and one to serve for one year; and shall annually thereafter elect one Assessor as hereinbefore provided. Said Assessors so chosen, shall constitute the Board of Assessors of Taxes for the city of Providence.

Board of
Assessors.

Common
Council.

SEC. 6. CLAUSE 1. The persons chosen and qualified as members of the Common Council of said city, shall sit and act together as a separate body, distinct from the Board of Aldermen; except in those cases in which the two bodies are to meet in convention.

President
and Clerk of
Common
Council.

CLAUSE 2. The Common Council shall annually choose one of their members as President; and shall also choose a Clerk, who shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of the duties of his office. He shall attend the Council when in session, keep a journal of its acts, votes and proceedings, and perform such other services in his said capacity as the Council may require.

Yeas and
nays to be
recorded.

CLAUSE 3. The yeas and nays of the members of either Board, on any question, shall be entered on the journal of such Board; if the Common Council by the desire of one-fifth of the members present; if the Board of Aldermen, by the desire of any member of said Board.

Boards to fill
vacancies.

CLAUSE 4. Each Board may determine the rules of its proceedings, judge of the election of its own members, and in case of failure of elections, or of vacancy by death, absence, or disability, may order new elections.

Quorum;
what to con-
stitute.

CLAUSE 5. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist in each Board of a majority of the members thereof.

Powers of
Mayor.

SEC. 7. CLAUSE 1. The Mayor of said city shall be the chief executive officer thereof, and shall be *ex-officio* a Justice of the Peace within the city: he shall be compensated for his services by a salary to be fixed by

the City Council, and shall receive no other compensation or emolument whatever. His compensation.

CLAUSE 2. It shall be his duty to be at all times vigilant and active in causing the laws to be executed and enforced; and in order to enable him more effectually to preserve the peace and good order of the city, all the powers given to sheriffs and other officers, by chapter 213 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Offences against the public peace and property," are hereby conferred upon him. To execute laws.

CLAUSE 3. He is also empowered to commit to prison for purposes of prosecution, and for a term not exceeding twenty-four hours, any dissolute person or persons who may be detected in revelling in the streets, committing any mischief, quarrelling or otherwise behaving in a disorderly manner, to the disturbance of the peaceable inhabitants of the city. He is also empowered to enter any house or building which he has reasonable cause to suspect to be inhabited by persons of ill-fame, or to which persons of dissolute, idle, or disorderly character are suspected of resorting, and if any such persons are found assembled in or about any such house or building, he shall command all such persons immediately to disperse, if, in his opinion, the good order of any portion of the city require it; and in case of neglect or refusal to obey such command, he is hereby authorized to commit any person or persons so disobeying, to prison, for purposes of prosecution, and for a term not exceeding twenty-four hours, and if need be, he may require the aid of any sheriff, deputy sheriff, city sergeant, constable or police, or other peace officer, or all of them, together with such other aid as may be necessary. To preserve the peace.
Empowered to enter suspicious dwellings.

CLAUSE 4. He shall inspect the conduct of subordinate officers, and cause all negligence, carelessness, and violation of duty, to be duly prosecuted and punished. To inspect conduct of inferior officers.

CLAUSE 5. Whenever, in his judgment, the good of the city shall require, he may call meetings of the City Council, or of either Board thereof, although any of such bodies may have adjourned to a more distant day. May convene either Board.

CLAUSE 6. He shall from time to time communicate to both branches of the City Council all such information, and recommend all such measures, as the business

and interests of the city may, in his opinion, require.

The Mayor's
veto.

CLAUSE 7. Every ordinance, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the Common Council and the Board of Aldermen may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the Mayor. If he approve he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it to the Board in which it originated, with his objections; and if it shall then pass such Board by a vote of three-fifths of all the persons elected thereto, it shall be sent, together with such objections, to the other Board, and if approved by a similar majority of that Board, it shall become a law. If any bill shall not be returned by the Mayor, before the end of the meeting next after the bill has been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it.

May exer-
cise other
powers.

CLAUSE 8. The Mayor shall also continue to exercise all the powers now conferred upon him by an act entitled "An Act to authorize the City of Providence to establish a House of Correction, and for other purposes," and by all acts in addition thereto, or in amendment thereof.

May discon-
tinue ac-
tions.

CLAUSE 9. He shall also have power to discontinue all actions brought on behalf of the city by any officer, for the violation of any of the ordinances of the city; and to order the discharge of the parties complained against; as well as before, as after conviction in such action; whenever in his judgment it is best for the interest of the city so to do.

Powers of
Mayor and
Aldermen.

SEC. 8. CLAUSE 1. The Mayor and Aldermen shall exercise the executive powers of said city generally, and the administration of police; together with such other powers as now are, or hereafter may be, conferred upon them by the laws of this State, or by the ordinances of the City Council.

Of the City
Council, and
their powers

SEC. 9. CLAUSE 1. The City Council of said city shall have power to make laws, ordinances and regulations for the government of said city, *relative to*—the erection, establishment and regulation of public markets, and market places, and to the trade thereof—to the streets, sidewalks and highways of said city, and to the ordering of the same to be made, and to mending, paving, cleaning and lighting the same—to hackney

carriages, trucks, carts and other vehicles, and licensing and regulating the same—to nuisances within the limits of said city, their prevention and removal—to landing places, wharves, the anchoring and mooring of vessels, and to injuries and encroachments upon the river and harbor—to trees planted for use, ornament or shade—to public walks and buildings—to chimneys and the cleaning thereof—to fire engines, to the fire department of said city, and the protection of said city from fires—to the police department, and the security of the city from riotous and disorderly persons—to taverns, cook-shops, oyster houses, and all places of entertainment—to the assize of bread—to public shows, entertainments, exhibitions and spectacles, and the licensing or prohibition thereof—to the construction, use and regulation of theatres, and all public places of amusement—to the public health—to public burying grounds, and the burial of the dead—to foot or sidewalks in the streets, and to posts, gutters, drains, signs, steps, cellar-doors, windows and lamps therein.

CLAUSE 2. Said City Council shall also have the power to inflict penalties for the breach of any of such ordinances; *provided*, that such ordinances shall not be contrary to the laws of this State, and that nothing herein contained shall be construed to exempt offenders from the punishment or penalty already prescribed by the laws of this State, for any of the offences herein described. All penalties provided for by any ordinance of said city, shall be forfeited to the use of said city, or to such persons and uses as shall be by such ordinances described; and they may be sued for and recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction.

CLAUSE 3. The City Council shall also have power to assess and collect taxes, from time to time, in the same manner as other city taxes are assessed and collected, and to appropriate the same to establish and maintain free schools therein, and to defray the expenses incident thereto.

CLAUSE 4. The City Council shall have power to appoint annually the Surveyor of Highways of said city, and to prescribe his duties and fix his compensation; and he shall perform all such duties as may be prescribed by said City Council, and none other. They

And Chief
of Police.

Of other
officers.

May fix sala-
ries of all
officers.

When offi-
cers shall
pay money
into the
Treasury.

Salaries
fixed in
March.

No change
of salary
during the
year.

Terms of
office.

Of vacan-
cies.

Officers, how
removed for
misconduct.

shall also have power to appoint annually an officer to be styled the Chief of Police, and to prescribe his duties and fix his compensation; and also to appoint, from time to time, all such other officers as may be needful or proper to carry into execution the powers or laws of said city, unless the appointment of such officers be prohibited by law; and also to define the duties and fix the compensation of all officers of said city.

CLAUSE 5. The City Council shall have power to provide for the compensation of all city officers or persons acting as such, by establishing a salary, payable at stated periods, in all cases where by law such officers or persons now are or hereafter may be empowered to demand and receive fees for services rendered by them; and in every case where such salary shall be so established by the City Council, it shall be in full compensation for all duties performed by such officer or person, and every such officer or person shall collect all fees legally demandable by him, shall keep an accurate record thereof, and shall pay over to the City Treasurer once in each quarter of the year, all moneys thus received by him; and shall at the same time hand into the City Treasurer a schedule of such receipts, sworn to by himself.

CLAUSE 6. All salaries shall be fixed by the City Council in the month of March, in each year subsequent to the year 1866.

CLAUSE 7. No salary of any officer shall be increased or diminished to take effect during the municipal year in which such increase or diminution is made.

CLAUSE 8. Unless where by this act a different term of office is provided for, all officers of the city shall be elected annually, and shall hold their respective offices during the current municipal year for which they were elected, or until their successors are chosen and duly qualified. All vacancies, unless herein otherwise directed, shall be supplied for the current municipal year.

CLAUSE 9. The City Council may, by a concurrent vote, two-thirds of the members elected to either Board voting in the affirmative, remove all officers for misconduct or incapacity.

CLAUSE 10. They shall also have power to fill all ^{Vacancies; how filled.} vacancies arising from any cause, in any of the municipal offices of said city, except those of Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen, until the next regular election of such officers. They may also, from time to time, fix the compensation of the Collector of Taxes ^{Compensation of Collector of Taxes.} for said city, either by establishing a salary for said officer, or by allowing him a percentage upon the amount of tax by him collected, which compensation shall be paid out of the treasury of said city, and shall be in full satisfaction for his services.

CLAUSE 11. All the powers vested in the said City Council by this act, shall be exercised by concurrent ^{Powers exercised by concurrent vote.} vote; each Board to have a negative upon the other: but all elections of officers, unless otherwise provided by law, shall be had in convention of the two Boards; and whenever required by any member of the convention, shall be by ballot.

CLAUSE 12. Each Alderman, and each member of ^{Salaries of Aldermen.} the Common Council, shall receive for his services an ^{Of members of Common Council.} annual salary, to be fixed by the City Council; and shall receive no other emolument or compensation whatever; and no member of either Board shall be eligible to any office of profit within the gift of the City Council during the continuance of such membership.

CLAUSE 13. The City Council shall take care that mon- ^{Responsibilities of City Council.} eys shall not be paid from the treasury unless granted or appropriated, they shall secure a just and proper accountability by requiring bond with sufficient penalty and sureties, from all persons entrusted with the receipts, custody and disbursements of moneys; and shall fix the ^{Bonds of officers.} bonds of all officers of said city, and in such amounts as they shall see fit. They shall have the care and superintendence of the city buildings, and the custody and management of all city property, with power to let or sell what may be legally let or sold, and to purchase and take in the name of the city, such real and personal property as they may think useful to the public interest.

CLAUSE 14. All taxes ordered to be assessed by the ^{Taxes; how assessed.} City Council, or by the General Assembly, shall be assessed, apportioned and collected according to the laws of this State, and the City Council shall as often

as once in each year, cause to be published for the information of the citizens, a particular account of receipts and expenditures, and a schedule of the city property.

Ordinances
and Regula-
tions to be
published.

CLAUSE 15. All ordinances and regulations made and passed by said City Council, and all rules and regulations passed by the Board of Aldermen, shall be published by the City Clerk in such newspapers, and for such length of time, as said Council and said Board of Aldermen shall respectively direct; and in default of such direction, they shall be published by him in at least one daily newspaper of said city, and during at least three days.

Judicial pow-
ers, how ex-
ercised.

SEC. 10. CLAUSE 1. The judicial powers herein granted or continued to said city, shall be exercised by two courts, one to be styled the Municipal Court, and the other the Police Court; and each of said courts may punish for contempt by fine and imprisonment.

Of the Muni-
cipal Court.

Judge of;
how elected.

SEC. 11. CLAUSE 1. The Municipal Court shall be the Court of Probate for the City of Providence; it shall be holden by one Judge, to be appointed by the City Council, who shall hold regular terms at such times and in such place in said city as may be appointed by ordinance of the City Council, and may adjourn his court from time to time; and in case of his sickness or absence, the clerk of said court, who shall also be appointed by said City Council, may adjourn the same to such time as may be necessary on that account.

Of fees; how
taxed and
collected.

CLAUSE 2. All fees allowed by law in said court shall be taxed and collected by the clerk thereof, and shall be paid over by him to the City Treasurer, accompanied by a sworn statement thereof, in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Jurisdiction
of Court.

CLAUSE 3. Said court shall have original jurisdiction of all suits for offences against the ordinances of the City Council, and the rules and regulations of the Board of Aldermen, in which the penalty or fine shall exceed ten days' imprisonment or twenty dollars fine. It shall have final appellate jurisdiction in suits originally brought at the Police Court, for offences against the ordinances of the City Council, and the rules and regulations of the Board of Aldermen, where the fine or penalty shall not exceed twenty dollars, or ten days' imprisonment.

CLAUSE 4. The judge of said court may empanel juries of the citizens, to be drawn by the Board of Aldermen in the same manner as at present practiced by said board; to be taken up by writ of *venire facias*, or from the bystanders; and the plaintiff or appellant in said court shall pay to the clerk thereof the sum of five dollars for the trial of each cause, before the verdict therein shall be rendered, to be by said clerk paid into the city treasury.

CLAUSE 5. It shall be lawful for said judge so to vary the forms of all writs, or other process, whether of common law or probate, as to make the same consistent with the organization, style and jurisdiction of said court; and such writs and process shall have the same effect, validity and extent, and be served, obeyed, enforced and returned in the same modes and by the same officers, as are the writs and process from Courts of Common Pleas and of Probate; and they may also be served by the constables of said city.

Forms of
writs.

CLAUSE 6 The said judge shall cause records of the proceedings, judgments, orders and decrees of said court, to be kept by the clerk thereof.

How served.
Records,
how kept.

CLAUSE 7. The judgments, orders and decrees of said court, in cases originating therein, may be appealed from, as by law prescribed, in cases originating in courts of probate or of common pleas.

Of appeal.

CLAUSE 8. If said judge shall be personally interested or related within the ninth degree to a party in any cause in said court, and if any party in such cause shall object to him on that account, the Mayor and Aldermen shall appoint one of the Aldermen to constitute said court, and act as Municipal Judge in that cause; who shall have the same power as the Municipal Judge. In case the clerk of said court shall be a party in any writ or process therein, such writ or process shall be signed by the judge thereof.

Cases where
Judge is a
party.

CLAUSE 9. All recognizances taken by the Police Court, upon appeal to the Municipal Court, and all recognizances defaulted by said Police Court, shall be certified to the next term of the Municipal Court, and filed in the office of the clerk thereof, and said Municipal Court shall have full power and jurisdiction in such cases, and also over recognizances taken by said

Of recogni-
zances.

Of execu- court and defaulted, and may issue *seire facias* and exe-
tions. cution thereon. All executions issuing from said court
Police Court shall be returnable to the next term thereof.

What to SEC. 12. CLAUSE 1. The Police Court shall consist
constitute. of so many of the Justices of the Peace of said city,
not exceeding three, as shall be annually elected by
concurrent vote of the City Council, or oftener in case
of vacancy, and all the jurisdiction, power and authority
of said court shall be vested in any one justice thereof.

When in CLAUSE 2. Said court shall be considered to be in
session. session at all times, and at such place or places in said
city as the said court or the justice holding the same
shall appoint.

Jurisdiction CLAUSE 3. It shall have original jurisdiction of all
of. offences against the act entitled "An Act to authorize
the City of Providence to establish a House of Correo-
tion, and for other purposes," and all acts in amend-
ment thereof; and of all offences against the ordinances
of the City Council, and the rules and regulations of
the Board of Aldermen, where the fine or penalty shall
not exceed twenty dollars or ten days' imprisonment.

To keep a CLAUSE 4. Said court shall keep a regular docket of
docket. all cases therein, shall record its judgments, orders and
sentences, and furnish certified copies thereof when
required, for which copies it shall receive the same fees
as are by law allowed to clerks of the Courts of Com-
mon Pleas.

Proceedings CLAUSE 5. The proceedings in all cases in said court
in. shall be commenced by complaint and warrant, or writ;
Of writs. and said court shall have power to issue writs of
summons for witnesses, and compel their attendance,
and to punish for contempt by a fine not exceeding
twenty dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding ten
days. Said court may also issue writs of *habeas corpus*
Powers of. *ad testificandum*, and may commit to the Providence
County Jail, House of Correction, or Providence
Reform School, and upon continuance of said complaint,
may take recognizance to the State, with surety or sure-
ties in such sums as said court shall think proper, with
condition to appear before said court and make further
answer to such complaint, and in the meantime to keep
the peace; and in want thereof may commit to the
Providence County Jail or to the Providence Reform

Recogni-
sances.

School, until such recognizance shall be given, or the parties be lawfully discharged therefrom. Said court may also issue all other processes necessary for carrying out and enforcing the jurisdiction of said court.

CLASSE 6. Any party aggrieved by any sentence of said court, may appeal to the next term of the Municipal Court to be holden more than ten days after, ^{Of appeal from judgments.} taking such appeal, upon entering into recognizance to the State before a Justice of said court, with sufficient surety in such sums as said court shall direct, with condition that said appellants will file their reasons of appeal, together with a copy of the whole case, in said Municipal Court, ten days before the term to which such appeal shall be taken, and shall appear before said Municipal Court and there prosecute such appeal with effect and abide and perform the order or sentence of said court in such case; and in the meantime keep the peace towards all the people of the State; and for want thereof be committed to the said county jail until such recognizance be given, or said parties be legally discharged therefrom. Upon conviction in said Municipal Court said party shall be sentenced, and said Municipal ^{Of sentence and commitment.} Court shall have power to sentence and commit to said County Jail, House of Correction or Reform School, and to issue all necessary processes therefor.

CLAUSE 7. The cost taxed by the Police Court shall ^{Of costs.} be the same as those taxed by Justices of the Peace in other parts of the State, and the cost taxed by the Municipal Court shall be the same as those taxed in the courts of Common Pleas, and the payment of the costs shall be a part of the sentence in each of said courts.

SEC. 13. CLAUSE 1. For the purpose of holding elections, said city shall be divided into eight wards, by a ^{City divided into eight wards.} division to be made by the City Council, and the said City Council are hereby required to provide by ordinance for the making of said division on or before the first day of May, A. D. 1866. It shall also be the duty of said City Council, from time to time, not oftener than ^{When to be made.} once in five years, to alter said wards if it be needful, ^{Wards may be altered.} in such manner as to preserve as nearly as may be an equal number of voters in each. A quorum for the transaction of business in ward meetings shall consist of at least eleven qualified voters.

Election of
ward officers

CLAUSE 2. There shall be chosen in each ward, annually, on the day appointed by law for the election of State officers, a Warden and Ward Clerk, who shall hold their offices for one year, and until others shall have been chosen in their places and qualified to act. The wardens shall preside at the meetings of the wards, with the powers and duties of moderators of town meetings, and the ward clerks shall record all proceedings and certify the votes given. The Board of Aldermen shall determine the place of each ward meeting, and also the day and hour of such meeting, when such are not fixed by law: and the City Clerk shall give notice in at least one of the newspapers printed in said city, of the times and places of all ward meetings.

Of election
of Common
Councilmen.

CLAUSE 3. On the second Wednesday of May in each year, the qualified voters of each ward in said city, shall give in their votes in their respective wards, for two Common Councilmen to serve for the term of two years.

Of election
of Aldermen
in 1866.

CLAUSE 4. On the second Wednesday of May, in the year 1866, and on the same day in every alternate year thereafter, the qualified voters of the second, fourth, sixth and eighth wards shall give in their votes in their respective wards for one Alderman, to serve for two years.

Election of
Aldermen
in 1867.

CLAUSE 5. On the second Wednesday in May, in the year 1867, and on the same day in each alternate year thereafter, the qualified voters of the first, third, fifth and seventh wards shall give in their votes in their respective wards for one Alderman, to serve for two years.

CLAUSE 6. Each Alderman and each Common Councilman so voted for shall be a qualified voter in said city for Aldermen and Common Councilmen, and resident in the ward for which he is elected.

Of election
of Mayor.

CLAUSE 7. On the second Wednesday in May, in the year 1866, and on the same day in each alternate year thereafter, the electors of said city qualified to vote for general officers, shall give in their votes in their respective wards for a Mayor, to serve for the term of two years; and on the second Wednesday of May in each year, they shall give in their votes in their respective

wards, for a City Treasurer, City Solicitor, Collector of Taxes, Harbor Master, Overseer of the Poor, and Superintendent of Health, who shall severally perform such duties as may be prescribed by said City Council, and none other.

CLAUSE 8. The name of the candidate for Mayor shall be written or printed on a separate ballot. The names of the candidates for Aldermen and Common Councilmen in each ward shall be written or printed on another ballot, and the names of the candidates for all the other offices provided for in this section or by law required to be then voted for, shall be written or printed on another ballot. The voting for all shall continue during the whole time limited by law for voting on that day.

CLAUSE 9. All the ballots shall be sorted, counted, sealed up, certified and directed in open ward meeting to the City Clerk, and shall be opened and counted by the Board of Aldermen, within forty-eight hours after the closing of the polls, and said Board shall cause written notices to be given to such persons as shall have been elected to said offices.

CLAUSE 10. The person receiving the majority of all the votes cast at such election for Mayor, shall be elected to that office; and the persons respectively receiving the largest number of votes cast at such election for the other officers enumerated or provided for in this section shall be severally elected to the office for which votes were given. The Mayor, Aldermen and Common Councilmen shall hold their respective offices for the period of two years from the date of such election, and until others are elected and qualified to fill their places. In case of failure to fill said offices at such election, or in case any person elected to either of said offices shall refuse to accept, the Board of Aldermen shall issue warrants for another election to fill the vacancy; and so, from time to time, shall order new elections until all such offices shall be filled; *provided, however, that a period of not less than seven nor more than ten days shall intervene between such elections.*

SAC. 14. CLAUSE 1. On the second Wednesday in May, 1866, and for the purpose of organization under this charter, the qualified voters of each ward in said city shall give in their votes in their respective wards

Election of
Common
Councilmen.

for four Common Councilmen, two of whom shall serve for one year and two for two years, and the term of their service respectively shall be specified upon the several ballots; and the qualified voters of the first, third, fifth and seventh wards shall give in their votes in their respective wards for one Alderman to serve for one year; and each Alderman and Common Councilman so voted for shall have the qualifications required by the previous section of this act.

Who de-
clared to be
freemen.

SEC. 15. CLAUSE 1. All persons who, by the provisions of the Constitution of this State, are entitled to vote in the City of Providence for Aldermen and members of the Common Council, or upon any proposition to impose a tax, or for the expenditure of money, are hereby declared to be *freemen*, entitled to vote in all meetings held in said city for the purpose of transacting business in relation to the property and estate devised to the town of Providence by the last will and testament of Ebenezer Knight Dexter, and denominated the Dexter Donation, and the Asylum or other town or city property connected therewith. And it shall be lawful at all times for such *freemen* of said city, or any number of them, not less than forty, to hold such town meetings in said city, and the times and places of holding such meetings, and the warning thereof, shall be appointed and directed by the City Council; and the proceedings of every such town meeting shall be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose by the City Clerk, who shall be *ex-officio* the clerk of said meeting.

The Dexter
donation.

Of town
meetings.

Of the expi-
ration of or-
dinances.

SEC. 16. CLAUSE 1. All the ordinances, rules and regulations heretofore made by the City Council or the Board of Aldermen of said city, and now in force, and all processes made under or by virtue of the same, shall, notwithstanding this act, be and remain in force until they shall expire by limitation, or shall be repealed by said bodies respectively; and prosecutions and suits may be commenced and proceeded in thereon, in the name of said city or of the officers or other persons, by said ordinances, rules and regulations, empowered or directed to prosecute or sue; and the fines and penalties recovered shall go to the uses in such ordinances, rules and regulations named, or according to law. Nothing in this act shall be construed to impair any

right which has accrued or discharge any obligation which has attached by force of the acts to which this act is in amendment, otherwise than is herein specially provided for.

SEC. 17. CLAUSE 1. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this act, or the provisions whereof are herein enacted, shall be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

SEC. 18. CLAUSE 1. This act shall take effect immediately upon and after its passage.

CHAPTER 599.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO REVISE, CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE ACT ENTITLED 'AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE,' AND THE SEVERAL ACTS IN ADDITION THERETO AND IN AMENDMENT THEREOF." Passed Mar. 12, 1866.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Section IV of the act of which this is in amendment is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

SEC. 4. The Mayor and Aldermen shall compose one Board, and shall sit and act together as one body, at all meetings whereof the Mayor shall preside, but shall have only a casting vote. Board of Aldermen.

Said Board shall annually, and immediately after its organization as a Board, elect one of its number President of said Board ; who shall hold said appointment during the current municipal year. President: when and how chosen.

The President thus chosen shall, in the absence of the Mayor, preside over said Board, and also at the meetings of the City Council in convention ; and in the absence of the Mayor from the city, or in case of his death or disability, he shall exercise for the time being all the powers and duties of the Mayor. When to preside.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 600.

Passed Mar. 4, 1866. **AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A HARBOR LINE IN THE HARBOR IN THE TOWN OF EAST PROVIDENCE, BETWEEN THE NORTH-WESTERLY CORNER OF CENTRAL BRIDGE, AND DEVIL'S HAND ROCK.**

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

East Providence harbor line.

SECTION 1. The present boundary line of the town of East Providence, as the same was established at the January session, 1865, of the General Assembly, commencing at the northwesterly corner of the stone abutment of Central Bridge, on the easterly side of Seekonk river, and running as described in said act to a point in Providence river, three hundred feet due west of the most westerly projection of Devil's Hand Rock, is hereby established as the harbor line in the harbor in the town of East Providence, to which the owners of the adjoining upland may fill.

Of wharves.

SEC. 2. The town council of the town of East Providence shall have also the power and authority now possessed by the General Assembly, to make provisions, terms, and conditions in relation to filling and grading, and the building and extending of wharves to said harbor lines, in relation to the mode and manner of constructing said wharves, the material of which the same shall be composed and the keeping of the same in repair, in relation to the laying out, building, and extending of highways, streets, gangways, and culverts thereto, and generally to make such provisions relative to the filling and grading, and the building and extending of wharves to said harbor lines as it shall deem best for the public interest and convenience.

Obstructing harbor.

SEC. 3. If any person or persons shall violate any of the provisions, terms, and conditions prescribed by said town council, by virtue of the power and authority given by this act, or shall erect or create any obstruction in said harbor beyond said harbor lines, he or they shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than ten thousand dollars, to be recovered by indictment before the Supreme Court, one-half to and for the use of the town of East Providence, and the

Penalty.

other half to and for the use of the State, and the town council of said town of East Providence shall be authorized before or after conviction, to remove such obstructions at the expense of the person erecting or creating the same.

CHAPTER 601.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 535 OF THE STATUTES, Passed Jan. 31, 1866.
ENTITLED "AN ACT ENABLING ANY OF THE INCORPORATED BANKS OF THIS STATE TO CLOSE UP THEIR BUSINESS, WITH THE VIEW OF ORGANIZING AS NATIONAL BANKS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Section 7 of the act to which this is an amendment is hereby so amended that the bills of State banks provided to be destroyed under the provisions of said seventh section of said act may be destroyed by the obligors, or a majority of them, in the bond provided to be given under the provisions of the said act, and be certified by said obligors, or a majority of them, under oath to the General Treasurer. Bank bills destroyed by obligors.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 602.

AN ACT EXPLANATORY OF 535 OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED "AN ACT ENABLING ANY OF THE INCORPORATED BANKS OF THE STATE TO CLOSE UP THEIR BUSINESS WITH THE VIEW OF ORGANIZING AS NATIONAL BANKS." Passed Mar. 22, 1866.

Whereas, the General Assembly at their January Session, A. D. 1865, passed an act enabling any of the incorporated banks of this State to close up their business with the view of organizing as National Banks, being Chapter 535 of the Public Laws:

And whereas a difference of opinion hath arisen in relation to the meaning of section sixth of said act:

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. That nothing in the above entitled act shall be construed to affect in any manner the power and right of a corporation to dispose of and convey their real property in conformity with the provisions of Section 6th of Chapter 125 of the Revised Statutes.

CHAPTER 603.

Passed Feb. 26, 1866. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 221 OF THE REVISED STATUTES "OF APPEALS FROM JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN CRIMINAL CASES."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Of discharge
of prisoners.

SECTION 1. When the defendant in any criminal case or proceeding who now stands committed or who shall hereafter be committed to jail under the provisions of Section 3 of the chapter of which this is in amendment, shall have performed sufficient labor in such jail so that the sum earned by him thereby is or shall be equal to the amount of the fine and all the costs in the case in which he is committed or shall have been so committed, including all costs accruing at said jail, such defendant thereupon may request the jailor to apply the amount so earned by him to the settlement of said fine and costs, and said amount shall, upon the making of such request, be so applied, and the said defendant shall then be discharged.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

CHAPTER 604.

Passed Feb. 26, 1866. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF TITLE XXXI, CHAPTER 221 OF THE REVISED STATUTES—"OF APPEALS FROM JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN CRIMINAL CASES."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Of appeal.

SECTION 1. Section 1 of Title XXXI, Chapter 221, is hereby amended by striking out the words "provided such appeal be prayed at the time of passing such sentence," and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "provided such appeal be prayed within five days after passing such sentence."

SEC. 2. Such appeal can be prayed at the jail, from any Justice of the Supreme Court, or from any Justice of the Peace authorized to take bail at the jail in certain criminal cases, and such recognizance shall be taken by such justice or magistrate, as is required when appeal is prayed at the time of passing such sentence.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 605.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF TITLE XXXI, CHAPTER 221 OF THE REVISED STATUTES—"OF APPEALS FROM JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN CRIMINAL CASES." Passed Feb. 20, 1866.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Any person who would have been entitled to appeal under the provisions of said act, had said act passed this General Assembly on Friday, February 16th, 1866, shall be entitled to the same right on the day of the passage hereof.

CHAPTER 606.

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE CUSTODY OF PRISONERS COMMITTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE UNITED STATES. Passed Jan. 30, 1866.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the warden of the State Prison to receive and safe keep therein, all prisoners committed thereto under the authority of any court of the United States held within this State, until such prisoner shall be discharged by due course of law of the United States, under the like penalties and liabilities as in case of prisoners committed by the authority of this State. U. S. prisoners, custody of.

SEC. 2. The trustees of the Reform School in the city of Providence shall be authorized to receive into said school children under the age of eighteen years convicted before any court of the United States, within this State, of criminal offence, upon like terms and conditions as if convicted of criminal offences before any of the courts of this State. of Reform School.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

CHAPTER 607.

Passed Mar. 28, 1866. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 202 OF THE REVISED STATUTES. "OF DOWER, THE ACTION OF DOWER AND OF JOINTURE."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The sixteenth Section of Chapter 202 of the Revised Statutes "Of Dower, the action of Dower and of Jointure," shall be, and the same is, hereby so amended as to read as follows :

Of dower.

SEC. 16. Any Court of Probate in this State which shall have granted letters of administration or letters testamentary on the estate of any deceased person shall have power, upon the application of the widow of the deceased, to cause the dower of such widow to be assigned and set off to her in all or any of the lands, tenements or hereditaments lying within the State which belonged to the deceased during his intermarriage, whereof such widow is dowable. Notice of such application shall be given to all parties interested, except the applicant, in the manner prescribed by Section 4, Chapter 152 of the Revised Statutes; provided, however, that all the heirs at law or devisees having the next immediate estate of freehold and all parties interested in all or any of said lands, tenements or hereditaments may join in such application, in which case no notice thereof need be given.

CHAPTER 608.

Passed Jan. 18, 1866. AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE TOWN OF SOUTH KINGSTOWN TO CONSTRUCT A BRIDGE ACROSS NARROW RIVER IN SAID TOWN."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The town of South Kingstown are hereby authorized and empowered to construct a bridge across Narrow river, in said town, in the line of a proposed new highway to be laid out by said town, through that part thereof known as Boston Neck and Little Neck.

CHAPTER 609.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO TITLE XIII OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION." Passed Mar. 7, 1866.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. In deciding upon applications for admission to any school in this State, maintained wholly or in part at the public expense, no distinction shall be made on account of the race or color of the applicant.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect on the 15th day of May next.

SEC. 3. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 610.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF "AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE ELECTION OF SCHOOL COMMITTEE IN THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE." Passed Mar. 9, 1866.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The School Committee of the City of Providence shall consist of fifty-one members.

SEC. 2. Section 1 of the act of which this is an amendment, is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 611.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO TITLE XIII, CHAPTER 605 OF THE REVISED STATUTES OF THE "TRUSTEES OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS." Passed Mar. 9, 1866.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The Trustees of any School District may allow pupils, not residents of the State, to attend the public schools of such district upon the payment of such sums for tuition as the trustees may determine ; provided, that such attendance and tuition shall be approved by the School Committee.

SEC. 2. When a town shall not be divided into School Districts, or when public schools shall be provided without reference to such division, the School Committee may exercise the powers provided in the preceding section hereof to be exercised by trustees.

SEC. 3. All moneys received for tuition as hereinbefore provided shall be paid into the district or town treasury, as the case may be, and shall be used for school purposes only.

SEC. 4. No attendance upon the public schools authorized by this act shall be reckoned in determining the "average attendance," for the purpose of regulating the distribution of the school money.

CHAPTER 612.

Passed Mar. 7, 1866. AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 125 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, OF "PROVISIONS RESPECTING CORPORATIONS IN GENERAL."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Any corporation created by charter or any general law, shall have perpetual succession, and may make, have and use a common seal, with the right to break, alter and renew the same at pleasure.

SEC. 2. Unless otherwise provided in the act of incorporation, the shares into which the capital stock of any corporation shall be divided, shall be deemed to be personal estate, and shall be transferable in such manner as the by-laws of such corporation shall prescribe.

SEC. 3. The validity of any act of incorporation shall not be impaired by a failure to hold an annual meeting for the election of officers, or a failure to elect officers at the time prescribed by the charter or by-laws of the corporation ; but such election may be held at a subsequent meeting of the stockholders duly notified for that purpose.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 613.

AN ACT IN RELATION TO CONVEYANCES BY INFANT TRUSTEES: Passed Mar. 16, 1866.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Where any person seized or possessed of any real or personal estate upon any express, implied, resulting or constructive trust, shall be under the age of twenty-one years, it shall be lawful for such infant by the direction of the Supreme Court in any suit regularly instituted therein to convey and transfer the same to such person and in such manner as the said court shall direct,—and every such conveyance shall be as effectual as if the infant trustee had been at the time of making such conveyance or transfer of the age of twenty-one years,—and any such infant shall and may be compelled by the order of said court to make such conveyance and transfer in like manner as trustees of full age are compellable so to do,—and the said court may make all necessary orders and decrees respecting the payment and disposition of any moneys belonging to any such infant trustee which may be payable by any person or persons upon the making of any conveyance under this act.

CHAPTER 614.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 307 OF THE REVISED STATUTES "OF SHOWS AND EXHIBITIONS." Passed Mar. 23, 1866.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The town council of any town may grant a license, for a term not exceeding one year, under such restrictions and regulations as they shall think proper, to the owner of any house, room or hall in the town, for the purpose of permitting exhibitions therein, which license shall be revocable at the pleasure of said town council. Town Council may grant licenses.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 615.

Passed Mar. 20, 1866. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AND IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 129 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, OF INSURANCE COMPANIES."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Receivers of
Insurance
Companies
may assess.

SECTION 1. The receiver of any insurance corporation appointed, or who shall be appointed, under the provisions of section 5th of the act of which this is an amendment, shall—under decree of the Supreme Court, or some justice thereof for that purpose—make and assess, pursuant as far as may be to the provisions of the charter of the company of which he shall be receiver, such further assessments, in addition to those which may have been heretofore made by such company, as may be necessary for the payment of the debts of such corporation, with the incidental expenses of assessing and collecting the same, and all the cost and expenses of closing up the business of such corporation under said act, including such reasonable compensation of such receiver as may be allowed by said court or some justice thereof, and may demand, receive, sue for and collect the same ; and for the purpose of such assessment and collection shall be, and hereby is, clothed with all the powers and rights in these respects which such corporation possesses, by virtue of its charter or otherwise, as by law provided.

Expense of
closing com-
panies.

SEC. 2. This act shall go into effect immediately, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 616.

Passed Mar. 21, 1866. AN ACT TO PROVIDE COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS WITH ADDITIONAL NORMAL INSTRUCTION.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Of Normal
Instruction.

SECTION 1. The General Treasurer shall pay yearly, on receiving an order to that effect from the Commissioner of Public Schools, to the Trustees of the Acad-

emy at East Greenwich, and to any other Academies or High Schools, possessing, in the opinion of the Commissioner, suitable appliances for furnishing "Normal instruction," the sum of fifteen dollars, (\$15,) for each scholar who shall have been in said Academy or Academies and High Schools, instructed for not less than one term, in accordance with the requirements of this act, in the studies taught in the common schools of this State and in the science of common school teaching, provided the whole amount thus appropriated shall not exceed fifteen hundred dollars (\$1500) per year.

SEC. 2. The Commissioner shall not give his order for any amount, as above provided, until the Trustees of said Academy or Academies and High Schools shall have furnished him satisfactory evidence that a class, not to exceed forty in number in any Academy or High Schools, have been instructed with special reference to teaching in the common schools, and said trustees shall obtain from each person thus taught, a certificate, stating his or her intention to become a teacher, and shall furnish the same to the Commissioner of Public Schools, and they shall also furnish him a certificate stating such persons' qualifications for teaching, to the satisfaction of said School Commissioner; provided, that in case the number so instructed shall exceed one hundred persons, the aforesaid sum of \$1500 shall be divided pro rata among the whole number thus taught.

CHAPTER 617.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 21, TITLE V, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF PUBLIC NOTARIES AND COMMISSIONERS." Passed Mar. 31, 1866.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SEC. 1. The Governor may appoint, in any foreign country, and in each of the United States, in the District of Columbia, and in any Territory of the United States, one or more Commissioners, under the seal of this State, to continue in office for the period of five years.

Governor may appoint Commissioners.

Expiration
of office.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of State shall notify all Commissioners of this State who have held office more than five years, that their term of office will expire on the first day of August next; and those who have held their appointments as Commissioners less than five years, that their several terms of office will expire in five years from the day of their appointment.

SEC. 3. Section 2 of Chapter 21 of the Revised Statutes, of which this is in amendment, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 618.

Passed Feb. 6, 1866. AN ACT RELATING TO THE BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE AND THE TOWN OF NORTH PROVIDENCE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Boundary
line between
the city of
Providence
and North
Providence.

SECTION 1. The boundary line between the City of Providence and the town of North Providence, at that portion of said line at which the estate for a long time known and now known as the Woonasquatucket Print Works, and now owned by the Richmond Manufacturing Company, is situated, shall be, and is, hereby declared to be the Woonasquatucket River, the said river being declared to be the new channel thereof, or new river, as the same was deepened, straightened, widened and walled on both sides at said Print Works estate by George M. Richmond the grantor of said company, and the old river or old channel is hereby declared no longer to be the said boundary line, it being however provided, that the act is not to affect any rights which the State of Rhode Island has or may have in the premises.

CHAPTER 619.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 453 OF THE STATUTES, Passed May, 29, 1866.
 "OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE EDUCATION OF INDIGENT
 BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB, IDIOT AND IMBECILE PERSONS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Section 1 of Chapter 453 of the Statutes, Appropriation for the blind. providing for the support of State beneficiaries at the Institution for the Blind, at South Boston, is so far amended that the appropriation for each beneficiary at the said Institution shall not exceed the sum of two hundred dollars per annum, instead of one hundred and fifty dollars, as heretofore appropriated.

CHAPTER 620.

AN ACT TO PREVENT THE FRAUDULENT EVASION OF THE Passed Mar. 23, 1866.
 PAYMENT OF FARES DUE FROM TRAVELLERS BY STEAM-
 BOAT AND FERRY-BOAT.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Any person who shall fraudulently evade, Evasion of fare. or attempt to evade the payment of any toll or fare, lawfully established by the owners or charterers of any steamboat or ferry-boat, either by giving a false answer to the collector of the fare, or by travelling beyond the point to which he may have paid the fare, or by leaving such steamboat or ferry-boat without having paid the fare established for the distance travelled, or otherwise, Penalty for. shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars for each and every offence.

SEC. 2. No respondent in any prosecution under this act, or under the act entitled "An Act in amendment of the Revised Statutes of Railroad Corporations," passed at the January session, 1858, offering himself as a witness, shall be excluded from testifying because he is such respondent.

CHAPTER 621.

Passed Mar. 27, 1866. **AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE REGISTRATION OF STATE BONDS.**

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Bonds.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the General Treasurer, under the direction of the Governor, to procure a proper plate to be engraved, and to have proper certificates printed; and to procure a proper book for the registration of State bonds as is hereinafter provided.

Of surrendered bonds.

SEC. 2. Whenever any holder of any of the coupon bonds of the State shall surrender such bonds, with the unpaid coupons belonging to the same, to the General Treasurer, with a request that the General Treasurer will issue a certificate of such surrender and make a proper record thereof in the office of the General Treasurer, it shall be the duty of the General Treasurer to make an entry of such surrender in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, and to issue a certificate thereof, which certificate shall be duly recorded, to the person making such surrender, and that such person is entitled to receive the amount mentioned in such surrendered bond, and the interest thereon, payable at the times and place in the said surrendered bond set forth, which certificates shall not be transferable but by the order of the holder thereof, or of his personal representative made thereon, and upon notice to the General Treasurer; and upon the reception of any notice of such transfer, it shall be the duty of the General Treasurer to enter a memorandum thereof upon the record of such certificate.

Expenses, how paid.

SEC. 3. The Governor is hereby authorized to audit and order to be paid the expenses incurred in procuring the plates and printing the certificates therein provided for, and all necessary expenses in carrying into full and complete effect the provisions of this act, and to prescribe all such necessary rules and regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as he may deem proper to carry it into full and complete effect.

CHAPTER 622.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF TITLE XVIII, CHAPTER 115, "OF Passed Mar. 24, 1866.
LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The business of the partnership shall be Of general partners. conducted under a firm in which the names of the general partners only shall be inserted, and the general partners only shall transact the business; and if the name of any special partner shall be used in the firm Special partners. with his consent or privity, or if he shall personally make any contract respecting the concerns of the partnership with any person except the general partners, he shall be deemed and treated as a general partner. If the firm consists of more than three members all their names need not be inserted in the style of the firm, but the firm name may embrace the names of one or more of the partners with the words, "and company," added.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately after its passage.

CHAPTER 623.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF TITLE XXXIV OF THE REVISED Passed Mar. 28, 1866.
STATUTES, "OF THE MILITIA."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. From and after the passage of this Act, Of military companies. all military companies chartered in accordance with the provision of law or by act of the General Assembly, shall have the same number and grade of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and shall in all respects be organized in the same manner as troops in the same arm of the service are, or from time to time may be officered and organized in the army of the United States.

CHAPTER 624.

Passed Mar. 28, 1866. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF TITLE XXXII, CHAPTER 228, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF THE STATE PRISON, ITS OFFICERS AND DISCIPLINE."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Chaplain for Prison.

SECTION 1. The Board of Inspectors of the State Prison and County Jail are hereby authorized to employ a suitable person to conduct the religious services on Sunday, and perform such other duties as the Board may prescribe, provided the expense to the State shall not exceed the sum of six hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 2. So much of Section 6 of the act of which this is in amendment, as is inconsistent therewith, is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 625.

Passed Mar. 28, 1866. AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES FOR CHARITIES, AND THE APPLICATION OF THE TRUST PROPERTY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Trust property, cy-pres application of.

SECTION 1. In case the bill of complaint in any suit regularly instituted for the appointment of a trustee or trustees, or a new trustee or new trustees for any charity or charitable or public purpose, shall allege substantially that the purposes expressed by the donor in and by the instrument creating the trust cannot be effectuated, the prayer of the bill may include, in addition to the other relief asked for, a prayer for a cy-pres application of the trust property; and thereupon all such proceedings, orders and decrees shall be had and taken in said suit as well as to said application of the trust property, as to the appointment of a trustee or trustees as aforesaid, with the like effect and in the same manner as in a separate suit regularly instituted for each of such purposes; and in case a cy-pres application shall be so made, said trust property shall vest in the trustee or trustees who may be appointed in the said suit upon the trusts, and to and for the ends, intents

and purposes to be expressed and declared in and by the decree by which such appointment shall be made, without the necessity of any conveyance for that purpose; but where any part of the trust property shall consist of real estate, a certified copy of the said decree, under the seal of said court, shall be recorded in the office for the recording of deeds in the town where such real estate lies; and in case the trust property shall consist of personal estate only, a copy of said decree, sealed and certified as aforesaid, shall be recorded in the office for the recording of deeds in the town where the trustee or trustees appointed by the said decree, or either of them, shall reside.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 626.

AN ACT FOR THE PROTECTION OF FISH IN THE WATERS OF RHODE ISLAND. Passed Mar. 26, 1866.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Any person who shall throw or deposit, Protection of fish. or cause to be thrown or deposited into any of the waters of this State, any parts or offal of menhaden or other fish, or any refuse matter from the manufacture of fish oil, whether the same be scrap offal or water impregnated with fish, or shall cause or suffer any deleterious substance from the smelting or manufacture of copper, or from other manufactures which is destructive to fish, or shall tend to drive fish out of said waters, to be emptied, deposited or run into the same, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of one hundred dollars for each offence.

SEC. 2. Any vessel, craft, boat, or floating apparatus of any kind whatsoever, employed either in the manufacture of fish oil, the dressing of bait for the mackerel fisheries, or the dressing of fish for other purposes, in violation of this act or any of its provisions, shall be liable for any forfeitures and costs resulting from prosecutions under the same. And it shall be lawful upon

positive information or evidence, for any person to seize and detain said property not exceeding six hours, that due process may be instituted and served, and the said property held to satisfy the judgment rendered.

SEC. 3. All acts or parts of acts relating to the protection of menhaden fish which are inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall go into effect on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1866.

CHAPTER 627.

Passed Mar.
24, 1866.

AN ACT FOR THE ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Petition to
be presented
to Municipal
or Probate
Court.

SECTION 1. Any inhabitant of this State may petition the municipal or probate court in the town of his residence, for leave to adopt a child not his own, and, if desired, for a change of the child's name; but the prayer of such petition by a person having a husband or wife shall not be granted, unless the husband or wife joins therein.

Parents or
guardians to
consent.

SEC. 2. The parents of the child, or the survivor of them, shall, except as herein provided, consent in writing to such adoption. If neither parent is living, the guardian of the child, or if there be no guardian, the next of kin in this State, may give such consent; or if there is no next of kin, the court may appoint some suitable person to act in the proceedings as next friend of the child, and to give or withhold such consent.

Provision in
case parents
are insane or
desert chil-
dren.

SEC. 3. If either parent is insane, or imprisoned in the State Prison under a sentence for a term not less than three years, or has wilfully deserted and neglected to provide proper care and maintenance for the child, for one year next preceding the time of filing the petition, the court shall proceed as if such parent were dead, and in its discretion may appoint some suitable person to act in the proceedings as next friend of the child, and give or withhold the consent aforesaid.

SEC. 4. If a parent does not consent to the adoption of his child, the court shall order a copy of the petition and order thereon to be served on him, personally, if found in the State, and if not, to be published once a week, for three successive weeks, in such newspaper printed in the county as the court directs, the last publication to be at least four weeks before the time appointed for the hearing. Like notice shall also be published when a child has no parent living, and no guardian or next of kin in this State. The court may order such further notice as it deems necessary or proper.

Provision in case parents refuse consent.

SEC. 5. If the child is of the age of fourteen years or upwards, the adoption shall not be made without his or her consent.

In case the child is over 14 years old.

SEC. 6. If upon such petition so presented and consented to, the court is satisfied of the identity and relations of the persons, and that the petitioner is of sufficient ability to bring up the child, and furnish suitable nurture and education, having reference to the degree and condition of its parents, and that it is fit and proper that such adoption should take effect, a decree shall be made setting forth the facts, and ordering that from the date of the decree the child shall, to all legal intents and purposes, be the child of the petitioner.

When the court shall issue decree.

SEC. 7. A child so adopted shall be deemed, for the purposes of inheritance by such child, and all other legal consequences and incidents of the natural relation of parents and children, the child of the parents by adoption, the same as if he had been born to them in lawful wedlock; except that he shall not be capable of taking property expressly limited to the heirs of the body or bodies of the parents by adoption, nor property from the lineal or collateral kindred of such parents by right of representation.

Of inheritance of property.

SEC. 8. The parents of such child shall be deprived by the decree of all legal rights as respects the child; and the child shall be freed from all obligations of maintenance and obedience as respects his parents.

Legal rights of parents.

SEC. 9. Any petitioner may appeal to the supreme court from the decree of the probate court on such petition, in like manner as appeals may be taken from other decrees of that court, and any child made the

Of appeals to the Supreme Court.

subject of such petition may, by a next friend, appeal in like manner; but no bond shall be required or costs awarded against such child or next friend.

Case in which the court may reverse decree.

SEC. 10. A parent who has not before the hearing upon a petition for the adoption of his child had personal notice thereof, may, at any time within one year after actual notice, apply to the supreme court to reverse the decree. Said court, after due notice, may, in its discretion, reverse the same, if it appears that any of the material allegations in the petition were not true.

Of change of child's name

SEC. 11. If in a petition for the adoption of a child, a change of the child's name is requested, the court, upon decreeing the adoption, may also decree such change of name, and grant a certificate thereof.

CHAPTER 628.

Passed Mar.
24, 1866.

AN ACT CONCERNING "INSURANCE COMPANIES."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Of deposits of securities.

SECTION 1. In all cases in which the laws of any of the United States, other than this State, now require, and may hereafter require, that the Insurance Companies incorporated by the laws of other States, shall deposit with some officer of such State, stocks or other securities, in trust or for the benefit of policy-holders of such companies, as a pre-requisite to such company transacting business in such other State, the General Treasurer of this State is hereby authorized to receive from any Insurance Company now incorporated, or which may hereafter be incorporated under the laws of this State, stocks or other securities, in such amount as may be required by the laws of such other State or States, on deposit and in trust for the benefit of the policy-holders of such company.

SEC. 2. The General Treasurer shall hold such stocks or securities so deposited as security for policy-holders in said company, but any company so depositing may be permitted to receive and to collect the interest and dividends on its securities so deposited, and from time to time to withdraw such securities on depositing with the said General Treasurer other securities of the same character, the market value of which, at the time of such deposit, shall equal or exceed the amount required to be deposited.

Security of
policy hold-
ers.

SEC. 3. Whenever any Insurance Company shall have deposited the requisite stocks or other securities, in conformity with the laws of the State or States in which such company is desirous of transacting business, it shall become the duty of the General Treasurer to furnish such company, at their expense, with a certificate under seal, of such deposit for each State which shall require the same, which certificate shall embrace the items of security, and the amount of each thus deposited, and that he, the said General Treasurer, is satisfied that they are of the market value represented; but no stock or other securities so deposited, shall be withdrawn except as provided in the preceding section.

General
Treasurer to
issue certifi-
cates of de-
posit.

SEC. 4. Whenever any Insurance Company which shall have so deposited stocks or other securities with the General Treasurer of the State, shall desire to relinquish its business, the General Treasurer shall, on application of such company, under the oath of the President or principal officer, and Secretary, give notice of such intentions, in two newspapers published in this State, to be inserted at least twice a week, for six months; and after such publication, the General Treasurer, on being satisfied by an examination of the books, and of the officers of such company under oath, that all its debts and liabilities are paid or extinguished upon any contract or agreement, shall deliver up to such company the stocks or other securities held by him belonging to such company.

Notice to be
given of re-
linquish-
ment of busi-
ness.

SEC. 5. Whenever it shall become necessary on application of any company, for the General Treasurer, or any person appointed by him, to examine into and ascertain the value and condition of any stocks or other

Expenses of
examination
by whom
borne.

securities deposited with him by any Insurance Company, the expenses of such examination shall be borne by the company so applying, and the said General Treasurer shall be allowed to charge for his time and expenses, or for the time and expenses of the person he shall appoint to make such examination; such examination shall be made annually by the General Treasurer, and in case it shall appear at any time that the stocks or other securities so deposited amount to less than the sum required for the purposes for which such deposit has been made, the General Treasurer shall notify the company, and unless the deficiency is made up within thirty days, it shall be the duty of the said General Treasurer to countermand all the certificates he may have issued, and notify the treasurer, comptroller, or other financial officer of such States as he may have transmitted his certificate to, pursuant to the third section of this act, and shall publish his doings in one newspaper printed in the city of Providence, for three weeks.

State not
liable for
stock.

SEC. 6. Nothing in this act shall be construed as rendering this State liable for the value of any stock or other securities, deposited by any Insurance Company, according to the provisions herein contained.

Of agents.

SEC. 7. It shall not be lawful for any person to act within this State as agent or otherwise, in procuring or securing applications for insurance, upon the life or health of any person, or in any manner to aid in transacting the business of such Life or Health Insurance, for any company or association incorporated by, or organized under the laws of any other State government, unless such company is possessed of one hundred thousand dollars capital, and the same is invested in stocks created by the laws of the United States, or by or under the laws of the State in which said company is located, or in other good and sound stocks, or other securities, the market value of which, at the time of such deposit, shall be at or above par, which investments are deposited with the Auditor, Comptroller, or chief financial officer of the State, by whose laws said company is incorporated, and the General Treasurer of this State is furnished with the certificate of such auditor, comp.

troller, or chief financial officer aforesaid, under his hand and official seal, that he, as such auditor, comptroller, or chief financial officer of such State, holds in trust and on deposit, for the benefit of all the policy holders of such company, the security before mentioned, which certificate shall embrace the items of security so held, that he is satisfied that such securities are worth one hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 8. Whenever by the laws of any other State of ^{Of charges, tax & fines, etc.} the United States, any charges, taxes, fines, penalties, deposits of money, or of securities, or other obligations, or prohibitions, are imposed upon Insurance Companies incorporated or organized under the laws of this State or upon the agents of such Insurance Companies, so long as such laws continue in force, the same charges, taxes, fines, penalties, deposits and obligations, shall be imposed upon all Insurance Companies doing business in this State, which are incorporated or organized under the laws of such other State, and upon their agents.

CHAPTER 629.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE DIVISION LINE BETWEEN THE TOWNS OF SMITHFIELD AND NORTH PROVIDENCE ON THE ONE SIDE, AND THE TOWN OF PAWTUCKET ON THE OTHER SIDE. Passed Mar. 1, 1866.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The division and boundary line between the towns of Smithfield and North Providence on the one side and the town of Pawtucket on the other side shall be, and hereby is, established as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the middle of Blackstone river opposite to the point on the eastern bank thereof where the dividing line between the town of Attleborough, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and said town of Pawtucket meets said river, thence running southerly and following the middle line of said Blackstone river and of Pawtucket river, as said rivers now run, to a point in the middle of said Pawtucket river opposite to the point on eastern bank thereof where the dividing

line between said town of Pawtucket and the town of East Providence meets said Pawtucket river ; and the jurisdiction of said town of Pawtucket shall hereafter extend to said division and boundary line.

CHAPTER 630.

Passed Mar. 24, 1866. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 97, TITLE XVI, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF PRIVATE AND SEVERAL OYSTER FISHERIES."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Oyster beds,
Commissioner
may lease.

SECTION 1. The Commissioner of Shell Fisheries may lease, in the name of the State, at public auction, or otherwise, and under his hand and seal as Commissioner, to any suitable person, an inhabitant of this State, as a private and several oyster fishery, for the planting and cultivating of oysters, any piece of land within the State, covered by tide-water at low tide, and not within the established harbor line of any town, upon such terms and conditions as he shall deem judicious, but in no case leasing for a term longer than ten years or less than five ; nor for a less rent than ten dollars per annum for every acre leased ; nor to any one person or firm, in one lot or parcel, more than one acre ; with discretionary power, on request of a lessee and for reasonable cause, to cancel or modify any lease now outstanding or that may hereafter be granted, and also power to wholly remit or make abatement from the rent that may become due under any lease, if, by reason of the prevalence of star-fish, or from other cause beyond the control of the lessee, it shall to said Commissioner seem just so to do : provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall authorize said Commissioner to lease any portion of the land lying north of a certain line extending easterly from the south end of Thomas J. Hill's wharf, to a certain free stone monument set up many years since by the commissioners of shell fisheries, at about high water line on Lyon's Point, on the east shore of the river ; or to lease Quicksand Ponds in Little Compton, Point Judith Ponds in South Kingstown, or any pond in Tiv-

Terms of
lease.

Lands not to
be leased.

erton, Charlestown, or New Shoreham, Long Bed, Rock Island Bed, Marsh Island Bed, Long Neck Flats in Providence river.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of said Commissioner to keep a full record of all his proceedings; to take charge of, and keep in repair, the watch-boat belonging to the State; to cause all plats and surveys of oyster grounds to be properly bound for preservation and use; and annually to render a report to the General Assembly, at its January session, setting forth the number of acres under lease, the aggregate of the rental thereof, and the amount of fees received for his services, with such other statistics, information and recommendations, as he shall deem expedient.

Commissioner to keep a record.

To report.

SEC. 3. The said Commissioner shall not, during his continuance in office, be a lessee of any oyster bed, or directly or indirectly interested in the products, income, or profits of any bed rented or planted by any person.

Not to be a lessee.

SEC. 4. Said Commissioner shall have power to administer oaths in all proceedings before him, but shall not be allowed any fees therefor.

May administer oaths.

SEC. 5. The second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth sections of Chapter 513 of Public Laws, passed March 1, 1864, and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed, but without prejudice to any rights of action or of defence that may have accrued to any party while the same were in force.

CHAPTER 631.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF TITLE XVIII, CHAPTER 119, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF HAWKERS AND PEDDLERS." Passed March 30, 1866.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The provisions of Chapter 119 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed, or be so applied as to include within the provisions thereof persons who in good faith procure orders for books, periodicals, or other publications, which orders are to be sent to, and be filled by persons who are engaged in trade and have some fixed and settled place of business.

SEC. 2. No action shall be commenced to recover any penalty incurred under the provisions of this act to which this is an amendment, until the writ upon which the same shall have been commenced shall have endorsed thereon the approval of the sheriff in the county, or the town clerk, in the town where such action shall be commenced, and no such action shall be settled or discontinued but in open court, without the approbation of such sheriff or town clerk, signified in writing upon such writ, and any sheriff or town clerk approving the commencement, settlement, or discontinuance of such suit, shall, as soon as may be thereafter, give notice, in writing, of such approval to the General Treasurer.

CHAPTER 632.

Passed Mar. 7, 1866. AN ACT ENABLING THE STATE BANKS TO CLOSE UP THEIR BANKING BUSINESS AND TO SURRENDER THEIR CHARTERS.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Bank not to
issue bills
after closing.

SECTION 1. Whenever the stockholders of any banking corporation created by the laws of this State shall vote to close up the banking business of the said corporation, such corporation shall, from and after the time named in such vote, cease to have any power or authority to issue any bills or notes for any purpose whatever, or to do any business except in investing its funds on hand, redeeming its liabilities, collecting its dues, disposing of its assets, and transacting such business as may be incidental to the final closing up of the affairs of the said bank; and the plates and bills of the said bank shall be destroyed in the manner prescribed in the act entitled "An Act enabling any of the incorporated banks of this State to close up their business with the view of organizing as National Banks."

Bills destroy
ed.

Of agents or
bank.

SEC. 2. And for the purpose of closing up the affairs of any such bank, it shall be lawful for the stockholders or directors of the bank to appoint any agent or agents other than the directors, to close up the business with such power and authority as they may impose by vote upon such agent or agents.

SEC. 3. The directors shall cause public notice to be ^{Notice to be given.} given of the intention of the stockholders of such bank to close up its affairs by publishing, for six weeks, a notice thereof in the newspaper published at the place nearest where such bank shall be located, and in some newspaper published in the city of Providence, and of the time and place where and when the debts of the said bank will be paid, and its liabilities be discharged.

SEC. 4. All persons having claims against any such ^{Time limited for presenting claims.} liquidating bank shall present them for adjustment within three years from the publication of the notice herein provided for, or they shall be barred from making the same thereafter.

SEC. 5. At the expiration of the said "three years," such bank shall cease to be a corporation for any purpose whatever, but to prosecute and defend pending suits, and to distribute any of its remaining assets among the persons entitled to the same.

CHAPTER 633.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 96 OF TITLE XVI OF ^{Passed Mar. 26, 1866.} THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF FREE AND COMMON OYSTER FISHERIES."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Every person who shall knowingly and wilfully break up, damage, or injure any bed of oysters, ^{Injury of beds, penalty for.} or any tract of land leased from the State, as and for an oyster bed, by depositing thereon earth, stones, or dredgings or scoopings from the river or docks, or in any other manner, shall be fined five hundred dollars for each offence; one half thereof to the use of the State, and the other half thereof to the use of the complainant.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall plant upon any private ^{Private beds} bed, any oysters taken from the free and common oyster fisheries within this State, south of a line drawn from the southerly end of Thomas J. Hill's wharf, extending easterly to a monument set up by the Commissioners of Shell Fisheries, on the Seekonk shore,

shall forfeit twenty dollars for each bushel so planted—to be recovered by separate complaint and warrant—one-half thereof to the use of the complainant, the other half to the use of the State: provided, however, that the planting upon private beds of young oysters found above low water mark, or found adhering to the shells of oysters, fit for market or present use, shall not be deemed a violation of this section.

Small oysters to be returned.

SEC. 3. All persons taking oysters from any bed in the free and common oyster fisheries within the waters of this State, shall, at the time of such taking, cull out and restore to said bed all small oysters, shells and other substances valuable to said bed, retaining only such oysters as are fit for market and present use, and the small oysters adhering to the same; and any person violating the provisions of this section, shall be fined twenty dollars for each offence, one-half to the use of the complainants, the other half to the use of the State.

SEC. 4. The eleventh and twelfth sections of Chapter 96 of the Revised Statutes are hereby repealed; provided, however, that actions or prosecutions now pending for the violation of the same, shall be nowise affected hereby.

CHAPTER 634.

Passed Mar. 9, 1866. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 44 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF REPAIRING HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Grading of streets.

SECTION 1. The town councils of the several towns may direct the Street Commissioner or Surveyors of Highways, to grade or change the grade of any street or highway, or part of any street or highway in their respective towns, and to lay out and grade sidewalks and pave gutters in said streets or highways.

Provision for curbstones.

SEC. 2. Whenever any sidewalk shall be laid out and graded under the direction of such town council, and such town council shall determine that said sidewalk ought to be provided with curbstones, the owners of

the land as well as the land bordering on said sidewalk shall be charged with the costs of the necessary curbstones which shall be placed at, or beside said sidewalks.

SEC. 3. In case of neglect on the part of the owners of land, situated as aforesaid, to pay for the curbstones set at or beside said sidewalk, the street commissioners or surveyor of highways shall report to the assessors of taxes, the amount of the costs of said curbstones, which amount, together with ten per cent. thereon, said assessors shall assess against said land, or the owners thereof; and the collector of taxes shall collect the same in the same manner as the State and town taxes are or may hereafter be collected.

SEC. 4. Any person taxed as aforesaid in any sum exceeding twenty dollars, shall have the right to appeal to the next Court of Common Pleas for the county in which such sidewalk is situated, first giving bond to the town in the sum of one hundred dollars, to prosecute his appeal, and producing an attested copy of the whole proceedings to said court and filing his reasons of appeal with the clerk of the court ten days before the sitting thereof. Of appeal.

SEC. 5. No change shall be made in the grade of any street or highway except by direction of the town council of the town in which such street or highway is situated; nor without written notice to all abutting proprietors, that they may be heard by said town council upon the question whether such change shall be made; such notice to parties living within this State to be given in writing, signed by the town clerk, at least five days before the hearing, and notice to parties living without the State, by advertisement in some newspaper printed within the State. Notice to be given of change of grade.

CHAPTER 635.

Passed Mar. 31, 1866. AN ACT IN ADDITION TO TITLE 19, CHAPTER 129 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF INSURANCE COMPANIES."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

When stock
is reduced
by losses.

SECTION 1. Whenever the capital stock of any insurance company shall be diminished by reason of losses or from any other cause, the stockholders of such company, at any legal meeting thereof called for the purpose, may, (after making due allowance from the assets of the company of such amount as may be required to re-insure its outstanding risks,) assess such further sum as may be necessary to fill up the capital stock to its original amount, upon the several stockholders in proportion to the amount of stock owned by each; and the stock of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable for such assessment; and in case any stockholder refuses to pay any such assessment, the stock standing in the name of such delinquent stockholder, may be sold at public auction after thirty days' notice, in such manner as may be provided in the by-laws of such insurance company.

Assessments
to fill up.

Failure to
pay assess-
ment.

Meeting of
stockholders
to make as-
sessments.

SEC. 2. The board of directors, or the president and secretary of any insurance company, may call special meetings of the stockholders of such company whenever they may deem it expedient to do so, first giving thirty days notice of the time, place, and purpose of such meeting, in some newspaper published in the county where such insurance company is established, or if there be no newspaper in the county, then in some newspaper of an adjoining county; and at all such special meetings not less than two-thirds of the shares shall be represented, either in person or by proxy, to constitute a quorum for doing business; and the stockholders of such insurance company, when so assembled, may act upon the business for which they were specially called together, and also upon such other business as might, by law, be transacted at any regular meeting of said company.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after the passage thereof.

CHAPTER 636.

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE CITY MARSHAL OF THE CITY Passed Feb. 6, 1866.
OF PROVIDENCE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The present City Marshal of the city of City Marshal. Providence shall continue to hold and exercise the duties of his office until the election of a Chief of Police by the City Council of said city, and no longer.

SEC. 2. The said Chief of Police, when elected by Surety for costs of prosecution. said City Council, and in case of his death, absence, or disability, his duly appointed deputy shall not be required to furnish surety for costs in any prosecution which may be brought by either of them.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on and after its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with it are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 637.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF, AND IN ADDITION TO, CHAPTER Passed Mar. 7, 1866.
203, TITLE XXIX, OF THE REVISED STATUTES "OF PARTITION OF ESTATES IN COMMON AND JOINT TENANCY AND OF OTHER ACTIONS CONCERNING SUCH ESTATES."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Partition either at law by metes and When partition may be made. bounds, or in equity by an auction sale and division of the proceeds may be made of any lands, tenements or hereditaments between the person or persons who hold the fee of any share or shares thereof, and the person or persons who hold, or are, or may be entitled to any share or shares thereof, for life, or in reversion or remainder, and whether such remainder be vested or contingent, and whether it be to persons in being and ascertained, or to persons not in being or to be ascertained thereafter, or subject to open, to let in those afterwards to come into being, or having other interests whatsoever vested or contingent therein; provided, that all persons in being at the time of the commencement of the suit for partition, interested in the

Of costs. estate, be made parties to the proceedings and their title or interest fully shown upon the record by the pleadings; and, provided also, that before final judgment or decree for partition or sale in any such case, it shall be the duty of the court to appoint some discreet person to represent the interest of persons, if any not then in being whose reasonable charges, as allowed by the court, shall be taxed in the costs, and be a charge upon the share or shares of the estate in which such parties, not in being, shall or may be interested.

How sale shall vest in purchaser.

SEC. 2. In the event of partition, by sale and division, of the proceeds, in any such case, such sale shall vest in the purchaser an absolute estate, in fee simple, in the lands, tenements or hereditaments so sold, and the share or shares of the proceeds, representing the share or shares of the estate, subject to any such reversion or remainder after deducting and paying therefrom their proportional parts of the costs and expenses of partition, as determined by the court, shall be invested under the order of the court, for the benefit of the persons interested or who may become interested in the same, in the same manner, as is now provided in case of unknown parties, in and by Section 18, of the Chapter to which this is in addition and amendment.

How invested.

SEC. 3. So much of Section 17, of said Chapter 203 as is inconsistent herewith, and also Chapter 360, of the Statutes are hereby repeated,—and this act shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

Exceptions of partitioning.

SEC. 4. Nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the partitioning, by sale and division of the proceeds, of any lands, tenements or hereditaments, in which persons, not in being, are to be or may be interested under, and by virtue of the provisions of any last will and testament of a date prior to the passage of this act; lands to which water rights, water power or mill privileges are appurtenant or attached only excepted.

CHAPTER 638.

AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING ON THE THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN. Passed Mar. 16, 1866.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SEC. 1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be authorized by law, are hereby appropriated to the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of April, A. D. 1867, and to be paid out of the several appropriations herein mentioned :

FOR SALARIES.

To the Governor, one thousand dollars.

To the Lieutenant Governor, two hundred and fifty dollars.

To the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, twenty-five hundred dollars, and to each of the Associate Justices twenty-four hundred dollars.

To the Secretary of State, twelve hundred dollars.

To the Attorney General, eighteen hundred dollars.

To the General Treasurer, twelve hundred dollars.

To the State Auditor, one thousand dollars.

To the Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court, five hundred dollars.

To the Commissioner of Public Schools, twelve hundred dollars.

To the Justices of the Court of Magistrates in the city of Providence, twenty-six hundred dollars.

To the Justices of the Court of Justices in the city of Newport, one thousand dollars.

To the Justices of the Court of Magistrates in the village of Woonsocket, one thousand dollars.

To the Justices of the Court of Magistrate in the village of Pawtucket, thirteen hundred dollars.

To the Clerks of the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas for the county of Providence, three thousand dollars.

To the Clerks of the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas in the county of Bristol, four hundred dollars.

FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

For pay and mileage of the members of the General Assembly, ten thousand dollars.

For the expenses of the General Assembly, including the pay of its clerks and officers, and for stationery, five thousand dollars.

FOR JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

For the maintenance of courts, including the pay of clerks (excepting the clerks of the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas for the counties of Providence and Bristol, jurors, justices of the peace, witnesses, officers and all other expenses authorized by existing laws,) thirty thousand dollars.

FOR EDUCATION.

For public schools, fifty thousand dollars, and the Commissioners of Public Schools is hereby directed to pay fifteen thousand dollars on and after the 15th day of July, and the remainder on and after the 31st day of December.

FOR INSANE AND OTHER DEPENDENT PERSONS.

For the support of the insane poor at the Butler Hospital and other curative hospitals, and for the support and education of deaf, dumb, idiotic and blind persons, as authorized by existing laws, seventeen thousand dollars.

FOR JAILS AND REFORM SCHOOLS.

For the board of persons confined in jail and the fees of jailors, three thousand dollars; for the support of juvenile offenders sentenced to the Providence Reform School, eighteen thousand dollars.

FOR MILITIA AND MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Five thousand dollars.

FOR PRINTING.

For publishing the laws, printing the schedules, the Annual Report of the Commissioner of the Public Schools, the Annual Report upon the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths; all printing ordered by the General Assembly, and such other printing as may

be required in the office of the Secretary of State and other public offices, sixty-five hundred dollars.

COURT HOUSES AND JAILS.

For the repairs of court houses and jails, one thousand dollars.

FOR FUEL AND GAS.

For fuel and gas for the several court houses and jails, and the public offices, the bills to be certified by the sheriffs of the several counties, one thousand dollars.

FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

For pay of Railroad Commissioners, five hundred dollars.

FOR ORDERS OF GOVERNOR.

To pay drafts upon the Treasurer, drawn by the Governor, one thousand dollars.

FOR RENTS, &C.

To pay rents of public offices and rooms of Magistrates' Courts, two thousand dollars.

For expenses of Narragansett tribe of Indians, seventy-five dollars.

FOR MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

To pay appropriations made by the General Assembly, and for such other claims and objects as are not specified in this act, fifteen thousand dollars.

CHAPTER 639.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 229 OF THE REVISED Passed Feb. 4, 1866.
STATUTES, "OF SALARIES AND COMPENSATION OF CERTAIN
OFFICERS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The annual salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall be two thousand five hundred dollars, and of each of the other Justices of said court, two thousand four hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. Section 7 of the act to which this is in amendment is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 640.

Passed Mar. 8, 1866. AN ACT FOR SUPPLYING THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE WITH PURE WATER.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Rivers from
which water
may be
taken.

SECTION 1. The city of Providence is authorized, in the manner hereinafter provided, to convey into and through said city the waters of the Pawtuxet, Blackstone, Ten Mile or Woonasquatucket rivers, for the purpose of furnishing a supply of pure water for said city; and the City Council of said city shall determine from which source to bring said water, after the taxpayers thereof shall have decided to introduce the same into said city.

Purchases
by city.

SEC. 2. The said city of Providence is hereby authorized to acquire by purchase and to hold, the waters of said streams, or either of them, and any water rights connected therewith, and may also purchase, take and hold, any real estate necessary for laying aqueducts, and forming reservoirs, and for any of the purposes of this act; and may build one or more permanent aqueducts from the said water sources, selected and determined upon as aforesaid, into and through said city, and secure and maintain the same by any proper works, and may connect said water sources with one another; may erect and maintain dams to raise and retain the waters therein; and make

Aqueducts.

Reservoirs.

Distribution
of water.

and maintain reservoirs within and without the said city; and in general may do any other act necessary or convenient for the purpose of this act; and may distribute the water throughout the city, regulate its use, and the price to be paid therefor, within and without the city; and said city, for the purposes aforesaid, may carry any works by them to be constructed, over or under any highway, turnpike, railroad or street, in such manner as not to permanently obstruct or impede travel thereon; and may enter upon and dig up any highway, turnpike-road or street, for the purpose of laying down pipes or building aqueducts upon or beneath the surface thereof, or for the purpose of repairing the same.

SEC. 3. The City Council of said city is hereby authorized to provide by ordinance for the appointment of three water commissioners, for the purpose of exercising such portion of the authority conferred and given by this act as may be defined by ordinance of said city, as aforesaid, and also, to proscribe in like manner the duties of such commissioners; also, when and in what manner, and for what term and terms, said water commissioners shall be chosen by the City Council of said city, in convention, provided, however, that the first board of commissioners, appointed as aforesaid, shall hold their offices for the term of three years, unless the works contemplated by this act are sooner completed; and said City Council may, if they shall see fit, prescribe that said commissioners shall give bond and in what amount, for the faithful performance of their duties, and in what manner and for what causes, said commissioners, or either of them may be removed from office, and also the amount of compensation of each of said commissioners.

Water Commissioners.

Their duties.

Term of office.

SEC. 4. If any owner of lands, waters or water right, taken for the purposes of this act, shall not agree with said city upon the price to be paid therefor, he may at any time within, but not after, one year, from the time of such taking, apply by petition to the Supreme Court holden within and for the county in which such lands, waters, or water rights shall have been taken at any regular term of such court, and upon such petition being filed, at least twenty days notice thereof shall be given to said city by serving the said commissioners or either of them with a certified copy of such petition; and the court may after such notice, proceed to the hearing of the petition, and may appoint three disinterested persons, being free-holders and residents of the State, appraisers, to determine after reasonable notice to the parties, what damages if any, the petitioner has sustained, and the award of such appraisers or the major portion of them, shall be returned by them to the court as soon as may be, and upon acceptance thereof by the court, unless a jury trial be applied for as hereinafter provided, judgment shall thereupon be rendered by said court for the party prevailing,

Disagreement of prices for land, &c.

Appeal to Supreme Court.

of damages.

Of awards. with costs, and execution may issue accordingly; provided that if either party shall be dissatisfied with such award, such party may, immediately upon the return thereof to the court, apply for a trial by jury, which shall determine all questions of fact relating to such damages and the amount thereof; and such trial shall thereupon be ordered by said court, and had as soon as conveniently may be, and judgment shall be entered upon the verdict of said jury, and costs shall be allowed to the party prevailing, and execution may be issued therefor; provided, that no petition or complaint shall be made as aforesaid, for the taking of any land, water, or water rights, until the same shall be actually taken or withdrawn by said city, by virtue of the provisions of this act.

Rights of waters.

SEC. 5. Said city shall have the exclusive right of the waters aforesaid, taken by said city for the purposes aforesaid, and may maintain an action against any person for using the same without the consent of said city; and may regulate the distribution and use of said water within, and without the city; and from time to time to fix the price for the use thereof; and may establish such public hydrants in such public places as they may see fit, and prescribe for what purposes the same shall be used; all which they may change at their discretion.

Price for using.

Liability for using water.

SEC. 6. The owner and also the occupant of any tenement, shall be liable for the payment of the price or rent for the use of the water in such premises.

Of diverting waters.

SEC. 7. If any person shall maliciously or wantonly divert the water of any of the said streams, or water sources from which water shall be introduced into said city as aforesaid, or shall corrupt or render impure the same, or any connected therewith, or shall destroy or injure any drain, pipe, aqueduct, conduit or machinery, or other property used in or relating to the premises, such person or persons, and his or their aiders and abettors, shall each forfeit to said city, to be recovered in an action of trespass, or trespass on the case, treble the amount of damage which shall appear on trial to have been sustained thereby, and shall also be liable to indictment therefor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding three years.

Penalty.

SEC. 8. For the purpose of defraying all the expenses and cost of such lands, waters and water rights as shall be taken or purchased for the purposes of this act, and of constructing all works necessary to the accomplishment of said purposes, and all expenses incidental thereto, the said city of Providence is hereby authorized and empowered to issue bonds, scrip, or certificates of debt, bearing not more than seven per cent. interest per annum, under the corporate name and seal of said city, signed by the treasurer thereof, or such other duly authorized person or persons as the Council may direct, in such form as may be found expedient, not exceeding the sum of two million dollars; said bonds, scrip, or certificates, to be payable whenever the City Council of said city shall provide, and said bonds, scrip, or certificates, shall be obligatory upon said city in the same manner and to the same extent, as other debts lawfully contracted by said city. And the money derived from the issue of such bonds, scrip or certificates, may be expended by said city, in whole or in part, for the purposes aforesaid, intended by this act, in such manner as the said city may by ordinance direct.

RESOLUTIONS OF A PUBLIC NATURE.

RESOLUTION to re-imburse the town of Scituate for moneys paid for substitutes.

Resolved, That the State Auditor be, and he hereby is, authorized to draw his order upon the General Treasurer, in favor of the town treasurer of the town of Scituate, for the sum of eight hundred and fifty dollars, for re-imbursement for moneys paid by said town in furnishing three substitutes.

RESOLUTION to re-imburse the town of North Providence for moneys advanced for substitutes.

Resolved, That the State Auditor be, and he is, hereby directed to make his order upon the General Treasurer for the sum of three hundred and thirty dollars, in favor of the town treasurer of the town of North Providence, to repay said town for moneys advanced for or towards procuring two substitutes for drafted men.

RESOLUTION authorizing the General Treasurer of this State to collect certain moneys due the State from certain military officers.

Voted and Resolved, That the General Treasurer be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to collect, or cause to be collected, certain moneys advanced by the Adjutant General of the State to certain military officers in 1861 and 1862; Provided, however, that this resolution shall not apply to cases of officers who have deceased.

RESOLUTION authorizing certain military certificates to be transmitted to the Quartermaster General.

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen of the several cities, and the Town Councils of the several towns, which have neglected to transmit the certificate required by Section 15, Chapter 514, be, and they hereby are, authorized to transmit the same to the office of the Quartermaster General, on or before the first day of December next, with the same effect as if such certificate had been transmitted in the month of December, 1865, as required by law.

RESOLUTION to pay the account of the Commutation Commissioners.

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred and seventy-four dollars be paid to Samuel W. Church, Chairman of the Board of Commutation Commissioners, for services and expenses of said Commissioners, since their report in January, 1865; the same to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

RESOLUTION making an appropriation for repairs on the monument to Commodore O. H. Perry, in Newport.

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred dollars be appropriated to repair and restore the monument erected by the State, to the memory of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, in the grounds of the Island Cemetery, in the city of Newport; and that said money be expended under the direction of Pardon W. Stevens, who is hereby authorized to draw his draft on the General Treasurer for the payment of the same.

RESOLUTION for printing the Governor's Message.

Resolved, That one thousand copies of the Governor's message, to the General Assembly, be printed under the direction of the Secretary of State, for the use of this body and the usual number for the Schedule.

RESOLUTION for printing the Special Message of the Governor with the accompanying documents.

Resolved, That one thousand copies of the Special Message of the Governor, with the documents accompanying the same, be printed for the use of this General Assembly in addition to the number required for the schedule.

RESOLUTION for printing the Report of the Joint Special Committee on the Governor's Special Message.

Resolved, That the Joint Special Committee, appointed to consider the subjects contained in the Governor's Special Message be, and they hereby are, authorized to print one thousand copies of their report, and the evidence taken in relation thereto.

RESOLUTION making an appropriation for Antietam National Cemetery.

Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding two hundred dollars be, and the same is, hereby appropriated and authorized to be paid by order of the Governor, as the balance of the State's proportion of the necessary expenses to be incurred under the act granting the the Charter for the Antietam National Cemetery, in the State of Maryland.

RESOLUTION for preparing and printing a catalogue of officers and privates who served in the army and navy of the United States, from Rhode Island.

Resolved, That the acting Adjutant General be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to cause to be prepared a catalogue of all officers and privates who have served in the army and navy of the United States government, during the late rebellion, from Rhode Island, and to cause one thousand copies of the same to be printed for the use of the State.

RESOLUTION to repay the Governor's expenses incurred in defending law suit.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor, be, and he is, hereby authorized and empowered to draw his order upon the General Treasurer for the sum of eleven hundred and two dollars, to reimburse himself for six hundred dollars paid the Honorable Joseph M. Blake, and five hundred dollars paid the Honorable Thomas K. King for Counsel fees, and two dollars for a writ, in the application for writ of mandamus of General E. C. Mauran against the Governor.

RESOLUTION to provide for furnishing and taking care of the room occupied by the Court of Magistrates at Pawtucket.

Resolved, That the State Auditor be, and he is, hereby directed to audit the account of the Court of Magistrates, of Pawtucket, for the furnishing of the room occupied by the said court, and to draw his order in favor of the Clerk of said court upon the General Treasurer for the amount of the said account, provided that the same shall not exceed the sum of one hundred dollars.

Resolved, That the State Auditor, be, and he hereby is, from time to time, authorized to audit the accounts certified by the Court of Magistrates for Pawtucket, for the care of the room, in Pawtucket, occupied by said court, and to draw his order upon the General Treasurer therefor, provided, that the sum to be expended, under this resolution, shall not exceed fifty dollars in any one year.

RESOLUTION for the distribution of the tenth and previous volumes of the Rhode Island Colonial Records, and of a Catalogue of Books relating to Rhode Island.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to distribute the tenth volume of the Rhode Colonial Records to each of the members of the present General

Assembly ; to the several towns and public libraries in this State ; to the States and Territories of the United States, and to all other officers and public institutions in other States, and in foreign countries, as provided for in the resolutions for the distribution of the previous volumes.

Resolved, That the previous volumes of the Colonial Records, as far as they can be supplied, be given to such of the members of the General Assembly as have not received them already.

Resolved, That the Catalogue of Books relating to Rhode Island, published by the State in 1864, be distributed to the members of the present General Assembly.

RESOLUTION relative to the Catalogue of officers and privates of Rhode Island Regiments.

Resolved, That the acting Adjutant General is hereby directed to prefix to the Catalogue ordered by this General Assembly, of each regiment and battalion of cavalry and infantry, and each regiment and battery of artillery that served in the army of the United States, during the late rebellion, from Rhode Island, with a brief and concise account of the services rendered by said regiment, battalion, or battery.

Resolved, That a joint committee of one on the part of the Senate, and one on the part of the House of Representatives, be appointed to superintend the preparation and publication of said Catalogue, which shall briefly mention the facts in regard to promotion, wounds, deaths, dismissals, desertions, and discharges. Said committee are hereby authorized to employ, at the expense of the State, such assistance in the preparation of said Catalogue as they may deem necessary.

RESOLUTION directing the sale of iron safes in Newport.

Resolved, That Thomas W. Wood and John T. Bush are hereby authorized to sell the iron safes in the offices of the Clerks of the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas, for Newport County, and pass the amount received therefor over to the General Treasurer.

RESOLUTION explanatory of Resolution No. 23, January Session of the General Assembly, 1864.

Resolved, That in Resolution No. 23, passed at the January Session, A. D. 1864, the words "Military Department" were intended and are hereby construed to refer only to the Military as opposed to the Civil Department of the accounts of the General Treasurer.

RESOLUTION making appropriation for repairs on the Court House in Bristol County.

Resolved, That Joseph M. Blake, who, at the January session of the General Assembly, 1865, was appointed a committee to make certain repairs upon, and furnish carpeting for the Court House in Bristol, be, and hereby is, authorized to complete the same, and also to build a new, or add to and repair the present out building of said Court House; and the State Auditor is hereby directed to draw his order on the General Treasurer in favor of said Blake, for the expenses thereof, provided that the amount shall not exceed three hundred dollars.

RESOLUTION providing for repairs on Court House in Washington County.

Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding five hundred dollars, be, and the same hereby is, appropriated for repairs of the Court House in Washington County, and of the out-buildings connected therewith, and for the repair and painting of the fence of the same, under the direction of John G. Clark, Clerk of the Supreme Court and Sheriff of the County, who is hereby authorized to draw his order on the State Treasurer for the amount expended, not exceeding the aforesaid sum.

RESOLUTION providing for repairs of Court Houses.

Resolved, That the sum of two hundred dollars be, and is, hereby appropriated to be expended, under the

direction of the Sheriff of the County of Providence, in shingling the State House in the city of Providence.

Resolved, That the sum of three hundred dollars be, and is, hereby appropriated to be expended, under the direction of the Hon. Pardon W. Stevens, of the Senate, in repairing the Court House in the city of Newport.

RESOLUTION making an appropriation for completing the vault in the State House at Newport.

Resolved, That an additional appropriation of one hundred and fifty dollars be made for the construction of the vault in the State House at Newport.

Resolved, That the State Auditor be, and he hereby is, instructed to draw his order on the General Treasurer for the same out of any money not otherwise appropriated.

RESOLUTION authorizing the procuring of statues of Roger Williams and of Major General Nathanael Greene, to be placed in the Old Hall of the House of Representatives, in the National Capitol.

Resolved, That two members of the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring with the House in the passage hereof, with such as the Senate may add, be, and they hereby are, authorized and empowered to procure suitable, full length statues of Roger Williams, the founder of this State, and of Major General Nathanael Greene, its most distinguished Revolutionary soldier, to be placed in the Old Hall of the House of Representatives, in Washington, under the provisions of the Act of Congress of July 2d, 1864; and that his Excellency, the Governor, be, and he is, hereby fully authorized and empowered to draw his order upon the General Treasurer, in favor of said Committee, for the expenses incurred, by it, in carrying into effect the provisions of this resolution, and in procuring the said statues, and in causing them to be placed in the said hall of the said House of Representatives, and the

General Treasurer is directed to pay the said order of the Governor out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

RESOLUTION appointing a Select Committee in reference to the Cove lands in Providence.

Resolved, The Senate concurring with the House in the passage hereof, that the petition of the City Council of Providence, in relation to the Cove basin, be, and the same is, hereby referred to a joint select committee, consisting of Messrs. Wm. P. Sheffield, John P. Knowles, and Richard W. Greene, on the part of the House, and Thomas K. King and Samuel W. Church, on the part of the Senate; with authority to meet any committee which may be appointed by the City Council of the said city of Providence, and to negotiate with the said committee of the said City Council in relation to the subject matter of the said petition, and to present to this General Assembly the result of their negotiations, and with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

RESOLUTION appointing a joint special committee to audit the accounts of the Quartermaster General, Adjutant General, and Paymaster General.

Resolved, That a Joint Special Committee, to consist of two members of the House, and one member of the Senate, be appointed, with authority to sit during the recess, and with power to send for persons and papers, and to employ a clerk, and that said committee are hereby authorized to audit the accounts of the Quartermaster General, Adjutant General, and Paymaster General of this State, from the commencement of the year 1861 to the present time, and if any balance is found due from said officials, to demand and receive, and transmit the same to the General Treasurer, and to report their doings at the next session, excepting the Quartermaster General of 1862.

RESOLUTION appointing a committee to confer with committee of the city of Providence, relative to the Cove Basin.

Resolved, That two members of the House, to be designated by the Speaker, with such as the Senate may add, be, and they hereby are, appointed a committee to confer with any committee of the City Council of Providence, in relation to the filling in by and transfer of the title to the elliptical basin in the cove, in said city, to the said city of Providence, and to receive any propositions which may be made in relation thereto by the said committee of the said City Council, and to report the same, with their opinion thereon, to this General Assembly at its next May session.

RESOLUTION authorizing the Governor to dismiss certain military officers, and to reduce certain salaries.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor, be, and he hereby is, authorized to dismiss from the military departments of the State such officers as may be by him considered unnecessary, and also to reduce the salaries of such officers as may be retained in said departments.

RESOLUTION appointing a joint special committee to audit the accounts of the Quartermaster General for the year 1862.

Resolved, That a joint special committee, to consist of two members of the House, and one member of the Senate, be appointed, with authority to sit during the recess, and with power to send for persons and papers, and to employ a clerk, and that said committee are hereby authorized to audit the accounts of the Quartermaster General for the year 1862, and if any balance is found to be due from the said Quartermaster General, to receive the same and transmit it to the General Treasurer, and to report their doings at the next session.

RESOLUTION to pay the account of the Hon. C. S. Bradley for professional services connected with the adjustment of the boundary line between Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

Resolved, That the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to Hon. C. S. Bradley, for professional services and disbursements in negotiating with the Legislative Committee and counsel of the State of Massachusetts; the provisions and detail of the reciprocal legislation rendered necessary by the change of boundary between the States; and that the State Auditor be directed to give his order for the same on the General Treasurer in favor of the said C. S. Bradley.

RESOLUTION referring the Special Message of the Governor to a joint special committee.

Resolved, That the Special Message of His Excellency, the Governor, be, and the same is, hereby referred to a joint select committee, consisting of Messrs. Lawton, Lapham, Armington, and Osborne, of the Senate, and Messrs. Lycurgus Sayles, and B. B. Knight, of Providence, R. W. Greene, of Warwick, Spencer Mowry, of Smithfield, Benjamin J. Tilley, of Newport, of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of considering the subjects therein contained, and of reporting such action thereon as to them shall seem expedient; with authority to employ a clerk, and send for persons and papers.

RESOLUTION toward defraying the expense of making the Twelfth Registration Report.

Resolved, That an additional allowance of one hundred dollars be made to the committee on Registration of the Rhode Island Medical Society towards defraying the cost of preparing the tables and making the Twelfth Annual Report of the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths, in the State of Rhode Island, for the year ending December 31, 1864.

RESOLUTION to pay certain bills against the State.

Voted and Resolved, That the following accounts be allowed and ordered to be paid to the following named persons:—N. Bangs Williams, \$648 96; Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, \$78 12.

RESOLUTION referring to a commission to be appointed by the Governor, a communication from the Governor of Massachusetts relating to the Northern boundary line of the State.

Resolved, That the communication of His Excellency, John A. Andrew, late Governor of Massachusetts, to His Excellency, Governor James Y. Smith, dated October 7, 1865, covering a "Resolve to establish the boundary line between the State of Massachusetts and Rhode Island," passed by the General Court of Massachusetts in the year 1865, be referred to a commission, consisting of three persons, to be appointed by the Governor, who shall examine the subject matter of said communication and resolve, and report to the next General Assembly by bill or otherwise.

RESOLUTION of thanks to His Excellency, Governor Smith.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate be, and they hereby are, tendered to His Excellency, Governor James Y. Smith, for the able and impartial manner with which he has uniformly discharged his duties as presiding officer of this body; and in taking leave of His Excellency, we take this opportunity of expressing to him our gratitude, for the untiring and unwavering energy displayed by him in his efforts to aid in suppressing the late unholy rebellion.

RESOLUTION continuing all matter now pending before the General Assembly.

Voted and Resolved, That all matter now pending before the General Assembly, are hereby continued to the next May session.

RESOLUTION to pay the officers and attendants of the General assembly.

Voted and Resolved, That the following sums be paid the following persons, officers and attendants of the General Assembly :

Julian R. Campbell	-	-	-	\$430 00
Joseph W. Congdon	-	-	-	430 00
Sumner U. Shearman	-	-	-	430 00
David V. Gerald	-	-	-	10 00
Edward G. Burrows	-	-	-	336 00
Isaac W. D. Pike	-	-	-	168 00
Roger W. Potter	-	-	-	168 00
Frederick N. Goff	-	-	-	168 00
John Byrnes	-	-	-	42 00
Peter Byrnes	-	-	-	126 00
Charles Stevens	-	-	-	126 00
George Cooke	-	-	-	126 00
William P. Richardson	-	-	-	126 00
William H. Capron	-	-	-	126 00
Otis A. Capron	-	-	-	126 00
Joseph W. Congdon, repairing locks of trunks,				1 25
Edward G. Burrows, rent P. O. box	-			1 50

RESOLUTION relative to the Special Message of the Governor.

Resolved, That His Excellency, Governor James Y. Smith, is entitled to the thanks of this General Assembly, for his Special Message communicating information in regard to the claims of this State against the United States ; also, for calling attention to the military accounts of the State.

RESOLUTION continuing certain acts to the next May session.

Voted and Resolved, That all acts accompanying petitions for acts of incorporation heretofore presented to this General Assembly, are hereby continued to the

next May session of the General Assembly, and notice shall be given of their pendency as heretofore ordered by the resolution heretofore passed by the General Assembly.

RESOLUTION to refer the petition of J. C. Engley to the Governor.

Resolved, That the petition of James C. Engley, late lieutenant in the Fifth Regiment, R. I. Heavy Artillery, be referred to His Excellency the Governor, and whatever money may be found due shall be paid; the same to be charged to the military account of the United States. *

RESOLUTION of Adjournment.

Resolved, That when the General Assembly adjourns this day, it adjourn to meet according to law.

ACTS OF A LOCAL AND PRIVATE NATURE.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WOONSOCKET AND WOONASQUATUCKET BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. That Stephen N. Mason, George C. Ballou, David Ballou, Samuel Greene, Libeus Gaskill, B. E. Borden, Jacob Morse, Otis D. Ballou, Daniel N. Paine, Edward Hotchkiss, R. P. Smith, Joseph E. Cole, Horace Cook, Emor Coe, Arlan Mowry, Thomas Miller, Richard Mowry, Alfred Allen, Albert Mowry, Eli Pond, Henry Lippitt, Paul Greene, John B. Walker, B. C. Hill, and their associates, successors and assigns, be, and they hereby are, made a corporation, by the name of the Woonsocket and Woonasquatucket Branch Railroad Company ; and they shall be capable in law to make, ordain, and establish all such by-laws, rules and regulations for their own government, and for the management of their property and concerns, as they shall deem expedient and necessary to accomplish the designs and purposes, and to carry into effect the provisions of this act ; and shall be, and are, hereby vested with all the powers, privileges and immunities, which are or may be necessary to carry into effect the purposes and objects of this act, as hereinafter set forth ; and the said corporation are hereby authorized to locate, lay out, construct and finally complete a railroad, commencing at or near the village of Georgiaville, in Smithfield, at such point on the railroad of the Woonasquatucket

Railroad Company as may be agreed upon with said company; thence to the village of Woonsocket, by the most feasible route; and thence through the said village of Woonsocket to the line of the State of Massachusetts, at such point as may be deemed advisable, or to such point on the line of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, as may be agreed upon with the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, with power to build lateral branches to said railroad, in such manner and form as may be deemed expedient. And for this purpose said corporation is authorized to lay out its road, not exceeding six rods in width, through the whole length; and for the purpose of cutting embankments and obtaining stone and gravel, and of making tracks to and from their depots and car houses, may take as much more land as may be necessary for the proper security and construction, and use of said road; provided, that all damages which may be occasioned to any person, company, or corporation, by taking of such land or materials, for the purposes aforesaid, shall be paid for by said corporation, in the manner hereinafter provided; and the said corporation may purchase and hold such real estate upon the line of said road, and such materials, cars, engines, and other things, as may be necessary for depots, for the use of said road, and for the transportation of persons, goods and merchandise.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall consist of not more than five thousand shares, the number of which may be determined from time to time by the directors of said corporation, and no assessment shall be laid thereon of a greater amount in the whole, than one hundred dollars, on each share. And the immediate government and direction of the affairs of said corporation shall be vested in not less than five nor more than ten directors, who shall be chosen by the members of said corporation, at such time, place and manner, and shall hold their offices for such term, as the by-laws of said corporation shall direct, and until others shall be duly elected in their places, and a majority of whom shall form a quorum for the transaction of business. They shall elect one of their own number

as president of the board, who shall also be president of the corporation; and they shall have authority to choose a clerk and a treasurer, who shall give bond to the corporation, with sureties satisfactory to the directors, for the faithful discharge of their trust; and such other agents and officers as the by-laws of said corporation shall direct.

SEC. 3. The annual and all other meetings of the members of said corporation shall be called and notified in such manner, and shall be held at such times and places as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation, and the number of members present, or of shares represented necessary to constitute a quorum at a stockholders' meeting, shall be regulated by the by-laws of said corporation; and at such meetings, each member shall be entitled to one vote for each share held by him. Provided, that no member shall be entitled to any vote for any share beyond one-tenth of the whole number of shares of said corporation unless as proxy for absent members; and members absent may have a right to vote by proxy, duly authorized in writing.

SEC. 4. The president and directors for the time being, are hereby authorized and empowered, by themselves or their agents, to exercise all the powers therein granted to the corporation, for the purpose of locating, constructing and completing said railroad and its branches, and all such other powers and authority, for the management of the affairs of the corporation, not heretofore granted, as may be necessary and proper to carry into effect the objects of this grant, to purchase lands, materials, and other necessary things, in the name of the corporation, for the use of said road; to make such assessments from time to time, on all the shares in said corporation, as they may deem expedient and necessary in the progress and execution of the work, and direct the same to be paid to the treasurer of the corporation, and the treasurer shall give notice of all such assessments, and in case any stockholder shall neglect to pay his assessments, for the space of thirty days after notice by the treasurer of said corporation, the directors may order the treasurer to sell

such share or shares at public auction, after giving not less than thirty days notice in one or more newspapers in the city of Providence, and one in Woonsocket, in the State, and the same shall be transferred to the purchaser, and such delinquent stockholder shall be entitled to the surplus, if his share or shares shall sell for more than the assessment due, with the interest and costs of sale.

SEC. 5. A toll is hereby granted and established, for the sole benefit of said corporation, on all passengers and property of all description, which may be conveyed or transported upon said road, at such rates per mile as may be agreed upon and established from time to time by the directors of said corporation; and the transportations of persons and property, the construction of wheels, the form of cars and carriages, the weight of the loads, and all other matters and things in relation to the use of said road, shall be in conformity to such rules, regulations and provisions, as the directors shall from time to time prescribe and direct; and said road may be used by any person or persons who may comply with such rules and regulations. Provided, however, that if at the expiration of four years from and after the completion of said road, the net income or receipts from tolls and other profits shall have amounted to more than twelve per cent. per annum, upon the whole cost of the road, and appurtenances, the General Assembly may take measures to alter and reduce the rate of tolls and other profits, in such manner as to take off the overplus for the next four years, calculating the amount of transportation upon the road to be the same as the four preceding years; and at the expiration of every four years thereafter, the same proceedings may be had, and the rate of tolls may be raised in case the net receipts shall have been less than twelve per cent. during the preceding four years.

SEC. 6. Whenever said corporation shall have located said railroad, or any part thereof, they shall make report thereof to the Court of Common Pleas then next to be holden within and for the county of Providence, at any term thereof, before said corporation shall commence the construction thereof, wherein they shall

particularly describe the bearings of the intended route, or any section thereof so located, and the names of the owners of the lands through which the same may pass, so far as they can be ascertained, which report so made shall be placed upon the files of said court, and notice given thereof to the owner or owners of the land embraced therein, if known, in such manner as the court shall direct, at the expense of said corporation; and said court shall thereupon appoint three discreet and disinterested persons of the said county, (vacancies, if any happen, to be filled by said court,) to estimate all damages which any person or persons whose lands are described or mentioned in such report, shall sustain; provided, such railroad or any appendage or appurtenance thereof, be constructed thereon. And the said commissioners, before they proceed to execute their duties, shall be sworn to a faithful and impartial discharge thereof, and they shall give reasonable notice, in such manner as said court shall direct, to all persons interested, to file their claims, if any they have, which have not been released to said corporation, with some one of said commissioners, or with the clerk of said court, within thirty days from the date of said notice. At the end of the term allowed for filing such claims for damages, the commissioners, or a majority of them, having previously given notice to all parties interested, of the time and extent of the route to be examined, by publishing in one or more of the newspapers printed in the city of Providence, and in Woonsocket, an advertisement thereof, for three successive weeks, shall meet on the premises so intended to be used by said corporation, for the purposes aforesaid, and, after hearing the parties interested, shall estimate all such damages as they shall think any persons shall sustain by the construction of said railroad through his land. And the said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall make return of their doings as soon as may be, to said Court of Common Pleas, and the said court shall thereupon order the said report, or the substance thereof, to be forthwith published in one or more of the newspapers printed in Providence, and in Woonsocket, three weeks successively, at the expense of the said corporation.

And if said corporation, or any persons interested, shall be dissatisfied with the estimate of said commissioners, application may be made by said dissatisfied party at the next term of said Court of Common Pleas, after the return of such report, and after its publication as aforesaid, for a jury to hear and finally determine upon the amount of damages to be assessed in the case complained of, which said application shall be heard and tried under the direction of the court by a jury, in the same manner that appeals are heard in said court. And if the party injured in his or her estate apply for such jury and fail to obtain such increase of damages, such party shall be liable for all legal costs arising after the entry of such application for a jury, and such court shall enter judgment and issue execution accordingly. And if such corporation apply for a jury and fail to obtain a diminution of damages, it shall in like manner be liable for costs, and said court may enter judgment and issue execution for such costs. And if, within ten days after any damages shall have been finally assessed, in manner aforesaid, said corporation shall not pay, or cause to be paid, such damages, if any so assessed, in manner aforesaid, by said commissioners or such jury, such person in whose favor any such damages shall have been assessed, may have an action of debt against said corporation in any court proper to try the same, to recover such damages; and execution from whatever court the same may issue, for damages assessed as aforesaid, and costs shall be in common form, and may be levied upon the goods, estate, and lands of said corporation. And the report of said commissioners, when accepted and recorded, and not appealed from, in manner aforesaid, or the verdict of a jury returned and recorded, shall forever be a bar to any other action commenced for damages against said corporation, on account of the injury for which such damages were awarded, other than is herein provided. And such commissioners in all cases shall be allowed three dollars a day for their services; provided, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prevent said corporation from commencing the construction of their railroad, or constructing the same on the land of any per-

son, or from taking or using the land or materials of any person for the construction or security of said railroad, under their said charter, before the damages for taking and using said land and materials shall have been estimated or assessed by the commissioners or a jury; and in case of such taking and using before the estimate and assessment of damages; the damages shall be assessed by the commissioners or a jury, and like proceedings had with the same effect as if said estimate or assessment had been made before the taking and using of said land or materials. •

SEC. 7. The commissioners appointed to estimate or assess damages, shall, upon request in writing of any person whose land or materials may be reported as located for the use of said railroad, require said corporation to give security to the satisfaction of said commissioners, for the payment of all such damages as shall be finally awarded by said commissioners, or a jury, for the land or materials of the persons so requesting, reported as located as aforesaid, and for all costs which may be by him recovered against said corporation; and all right and authority of said corporation to enter upon or use such lands or materials except for the making of surveys, shall thereupon be suspended, until such corporation shall give such security.

SEC. 8. Said corporation, after having located said railroad reported as located, or taken said land or materials for the uses of their said railroad, shall have power, if they shall find it expedient to alter the location and vary the direction of their said railroad in any portion of the general route, or of the lateral branches of said railroad contemplated by their charter, and to make a new location of the same in whole or in part; in which case, report shall be made, and damages for land or materials taken, or located and proposed to be taken for the use of said railroad, shall be estimated or assessed; and like proceedings in all respects had with like effect, as if said railroad or the portion thereof located anew had not before been located. Provided, however, that the time allowed by the charter of said corporation for completing their railroad, shall not be extended in consequence of such alteration.

SEC. 9. In case of any such new location, the said corporation may in their report thereof, state what portion of their former location has been abandoned; specifying the person or persons whose land or materials in whole or in part have been abandoned in consequence of such new location; and if the land or materials of any person before reported as located, shall not have been taken and used, all proceedings for the estimate or assessment of damages in favor of such persons shall stop; said corporation first paying to every such person whose land or materials located, shall have been abandoned, as aforesaid, his cost and reasonable expenses, if any incurred, in prosecuting for damages up to the time of such abandonment; said costs and expenses to be taxed by the court to which the new location is reported. If the land or materials of any person before reported as located, have been taken or used by said corporation as the site of, or in constructing and securing their said railroad, and the assessment of damages for the same is then pending before the commissioners or a jury, then upon such new location and abandonment as aforesaid, said corporation shall have the right to give said abandonment in evidence in diminution of the damages, paying costs if the question of damages is pending before a jury on appeal, notwithstanding a diminution of the damages in consequence of such abandonment then first given in evidence; or if the commissioners or a jury have finally assessed the damages, said corporation, in case of a new location and abandonment as aforesaid, shall have the right to a revision of the assessment of damages and to a re-assessment of the same, by petition to the commissioners, in order that the diminution of the damages, in consequence of such abandonment, may be considered, with right of appeal, and upon like terms to either party, as in other cases. The filing of such petition for revision of damages, and notice to the person or persons affected thereby, shall perpetually stay all actions or rights of actions for the recovery of the damages first assessed. The said corporation first making tender of the taxed costs in such actions, if any be pending, in the clerk's office of the court where the same may be pending, up to the time of such tender.

SEC. 10. When the lands or other property or estate of any married woman, infant or persons *non compos mentis*, shall be necessary for the construction of said railroad, the husband of such married woman, and the guardians of such infants or persons *non compos mentis*, may release all damages in relation to the lands or estates to be taken and appropriated as aforesaid as fully as they might or could do if the same were holden by them in their own rights respectively. Provided, the same be done with the advice and direction of the court of probate of the town where the land or estate lie.

SEC. 11. If the said railroad in the course thereof, shall cross any private way, the said corporation shall so construct said railroad as not to obstruct the safe and convenient use of said private way; and if said railroad shall not be so constructed, the party aggrieved shall be entitled to his action on the case in any court proper to try the same, and shall recover his reasonable damages for such injury. And if said railroad shall in the course thereof, cross any canal, turnpike, or highway, the said railroad shall be so constructed as not to impede or obstruct the safe and convenient use of such canal, turnpike or other highway; and the said corporation shall have power to raise or lower such turnpike or highway, so that the said railroad, if necessary, may conveniently pass under or over or across the same. And if the said corporation shall raise or lower any such turnpike or highway, pursuant hereto, and shall not so raise or lower the same as to be satisfactory to the proprietors of such turnpike or to the town council of the town in which said highway may be situated, as the case may be, said proprietors or town council may require in writing of said corporation such alteration or amendment as they shall deem necessary; and if the said corporation shall refuse or unreasonably neglect to make the same, such proprietors or town council, as the case may be, may file their complaint with the Court of Common Pleas, for the county in which said turnpike or highway may be; and if said court shall adjudge that said alteration is reasonable and proper they shall decree that the same be made by the said corporation,

and render judgment accordingly; and in case said corporation shall neglect to comply with said judgment within the time prescribed by said court, the said proprietors or town council, as the case may be, may proceed to make such alteration or amendment, and may institute and prosecute to final judgment and execution in any court proper to try the same, an action of the case against said corporation, and shall therein recover a reasonable indemnity in damages for all charges, disbursements, labor and services occasioned by making such alterations and amendments, with costs of suit. The said corporation are hereby required to build and maintain, at their own expense, fences on both sides of the road, to be constructed by them at all places where practicable, under the direction of the railroad commissioners. And they shall not run or use any car, either for passengers or freight, on any part of their railroad, until the fences required are completed. In all cases where any road or public highway, or other way, is so located that said railroad cannot be judiciously laid out and made without interfering therewith, in such case or cases said corporation may, by their engineer, cause the location of such road, public highway or other way, to be changed or altered so that said railroad may be made on the best site of ground for that purpose; and for such changes and for turn-outs and depots and other uses necessary to the proper construction, accommodation and operation of said railroad, they may take such other lands on the line of their railroad as may be required. Provided, that when any road or way is changed and altered as last aforesaid, said corporation shall put the same in as good repair as the old one was at the time of its removal or change, and to the acceptance of the proprietors, town council or court of common pleas, according to the provisions in this section; and if any damage shall be occasioned by the change or alteration of said road, or the taking of said road or way, or other lands for the purpose above described, such damage shall be estimated and assessed, and finally determined according as is herein provided for the estimate and assessment of damages to other lands taken for said railroad.

SEC. 12. In all proceedings, whether in law or equity, in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving of an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process, with any director of said corporation, residing in this State, or with the treasurer or agent of said corporation, or at their usual place of business in this State, or either of them, shall be deemed a sufficient service thereof; and all executions that shall issue against said corporation may be levied on the property of said corporation of every description, or in such manner as the General Assembly may hereafter prescribe for the service of process or levying of execution against said corporation.

SEC. 13. If the stock shall not have been subscribed for, the company organized and the location of the road filed with the Court of Common Pleas, of the county within which the land proposed to be taken for the use of said railroad is situated, previous to the first day of January, A. D. 1870, or, if the stock being so subscribed, and the company organized and the location made as aforesaid, the corporation fail to complete the railroad before the first day of January, A. D. 1875, in either of the above mentioned cases, this act shall be void and of no effect.

SEC. 14. The Woonsocket and Woonasquatucket Branch Railroad are hereby authorized to unite with a Railroad Company which may be empowered by the legislature of any other State or States, and with the Woonasquatucket Railroad Company, to continue said railroad, and when the two or more companies shall be so united, the stockholders of the one company, shall become stockholders of the other company; and the companies shall constitute one corporation, by such name as the united corporation may adopt. And all the franchises, property, powers and privileges, granted or acquired under the authority of the said States respectively, shall be held and enjoyed by all the said stockholders in proportion to the number of shares or amount of property held by them respectively, in either or both of said corporations; and all the powers conferred by this charter upon said corporation, to be exercised by the president and directors thereof, or by

their agents; and especially the power to lay out, locate, construct, and complete their said railroad, and its branches; and to take and use the land and materials of persons for the site of said railroad, and for the purposes of properly constructing and securing the same, shall, upon the union of said corporation with the railroad company to be incorporated by any other State or States, be vested in the corporation to be formed by such union, to be exercised by the directors of said united corporation or their agents; the first election of the directors of said united corporation to take place on the day agreed on by the directors of the respective corporations at stockholders' meetings specially called by their respective directors for that purpose; said meetings to be held at the same time and place as a meeting of the stockholders of the united corporation.

SEC. 15. One or more of the directors of said company, as is provided in the preceding section, shall at all times be an inhabitant of this State, on whom process against the said company may be legally served; and said company shall be held to answer in the jurisdiction where the service is made, and the process is returnable.

SEC. 16. The said company shall keep separate accounts of their expenditures in the State of Rhode Island, and in other States, respectively; and commissioners shall be appointed by the Governor of each of said States, to hold their offices for the term of one year, and to be reasonably compensated by said company, who shall decide what portion of all expenditures of said company and of its receipts and profits properly pertain to that part of the road lying in said States respectively; and the annual report required to be made to the railroad commissioners of this State, shall be approved by said commissioners.

SEC. 17. The said company and the stockholders therein, so far as their road shall be situated in this State, shall be subject to all the duties and liabilities of the Woonsocket and Woonasquatucket Branch Railroad Company, created by the provisions of this act, and to the general laws of this State, to the same extent as

the said Woonsocket and Woonasquatucket Branch Railroad Company and the stockholders therein would have been, had the whole line of said railroad been located within the limits of this State.

SEC. 18. The provisions contained in the four preceding sections shall not take effect until said provisions shall have been accepted by the stockholders of the said corporations respectively, at legal meetings called for that purpose.

SEC. 19. In lieu of the union provided for by the five preceding sections, said corporation may unite with any railroad company to be incorporated, or which is now incorporated by the legislature of any other State or States, for the purpose of continuing said railroad, by leasing their said railroad to said company, or by taking a lease of the railroad of said company, upon such terms and conditions as shall be agreed between them, or by any other contract or agreement, duly made and entered into between said corporations.

SEC. 20. The first meeting of this corporation for the purposes of organization, may be called by a majority of the persons named in the first section of this charter, and who shall each have subscribed for twenty shares or upwards, of the stock of said corporation, at such time and place in the city of Providence or village of Woonsocket, as they may agree upon, by publishing a notice of such meeting for at least ten days in two of the newspapers printed in the city of Providence, and one in Woonsocket.

SEC. 21. Nothing in this act shall be intended or construed to authorize said corporation to lay out, construct, or continue said road into or through the city of Providence, unless with the assent of the city council of said city, and upon compliance with such conditions as said city council may impose.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE MUSICAL CONSERVATORY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. William W. Hoppin, James Y. Smith, Olney Arnold, T. K. King, H. H. Thomas, J. O. Starkweather, Franklin A. Steere, William T. Adams, John C. Tower, Eben Tourjee, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic, by the name of the Providence Musical Conservatory, for the purpose of giving pupils an opportunity of making themselves thoroughly acquainted with all those branches of study, the knowledge of which is indispensable to the educated musician, and of promoting a refined and cultivated taste for music and the arts; and the transaction of such business as may be necessary to promote said objects, and by that name shall have power to confer diplomas, and shall be able and capable in law to take, hold and dispose of property and effects, real, personal and mixed, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in Chapter 125 of the Revised Statutes, and of any act in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said company shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and to be fixed in amount from time to time by vote of the stockholders. Said shares shall not be liable to assessment after the sum of one hundred dollars on each share, as aforesaid, shall have been paid in.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of any stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholders to the corporation, and whether overdue or due at a day future, and whether arising from assessment, or in any other manner; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, with incident-

tal expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. Said corporation shall have an office or place of business at the institution, or such other place as may be prescribed by its by-laws, and in all proceedings in law or equity in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons or other process, with the clerk, agent or treasurer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

SEC. 5. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders at such time and place as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may legally come before them.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE
POCASSETT COAL AND IRON COMPANY, PASSED MAY SES-
SION, 1865.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The said Pocasset Coal and Iron Company are hereby authorized and empowered to locate, lay out, construct, maintain and use a Horse Railroad, through any lands which they may acquire the right to pass by lease or otherwise, for the purpose of transporting coal and other products of their mines, and such other articles as may be used in connection with said mines, from any point on the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad, and connecting therewith, between the Cranston station, on said railroad, and the village of Knightsville, in the town of Cranston; running in a southerly direction from said Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad, along the eastern slope of Sockanossett Hill, to the Pocasset Coal and Iron Company's coal mine, in the town of Cranston, thence in a southerly and easterly direction to the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad, and connecting therewith, at any point on said railroad between the village of Apponaug, in the town of Warwick, and the northeasterly line of land belonging to Hezekiah Allen, situated in the town of Cranston immediately northeast of the

New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company's bridge across the Pawtuxet river.

Said corporation are hereby authorized and empowered to lay the rails for said horse railroad upon and across any highways in the towns of Cranston and Warwick, provided such rails shall be laid with the assent and used under the direction and regulation of the town council of the town where such highway is located.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO
INCORPORATE THE UNION GAS COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The City Council of the city of Providence may subscribe for or purchase capital stock in said company, not exceeding in all one thousand shares, as they may deem expedient ; and if said City Council for said city of Providence shall purchase or subscribe for five hundred shares of said capital stock, said City Council, in addition to the directors elected by the corporation of said gas company, may elect one other director ; and if said City Council for said city of Providence shall purchase or subscribe for one thousand shares of said capital stock, said City Council may elect two directors other than those elected by the corporation of said Union Gas Company. And if said city shall purchase or subscribe for one thousand shares of said stock, the mayor of the city, for the time being, shall have the privilege, for the purpose of protecting the city in their rights, of entering the office of said gas company during usual office hours and examining their books.

SEC. 2. So much of said act to which this is in amendment as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN "ACT TO INCORPORATE THE
WOONSOCKET GAS COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The capital stock of said Woonsocket Gas Company may be increased, by a vote of said corporation, to an amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO
INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE AND MONTANA MINING
AND PROSPECTING COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The capital stock of the Providence and Montana Mining and Prospecting Company shall be limited to the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. All parts of the act of which this is an amendment inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE
SOPORI LAND AND MINING COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The Sopori Land and Mining Company is hereby authorized and empowered to increase its capital stock by the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE
TIVERTON AND LITTLE COMPTON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Section 3 of said act of incorporation is hereby amended by adding the words "or Little Compton," after the word Tiverton, in the first line of said section.

SEC. 2. Section 5 of said act is hereby amended by striking out the word "ten," in the eighth line of said section, and the word "twenty" inserted in place thereof.

SEC. 3. Section 7 of said act is hereby amended by adding the words "or Little Compton," after the word Tiverton, in the second line of said section.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE
CLEAR RIVER RESERVOIR COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The fourth section of the charter of the Clear River Reservoir Company shall be amended by striking out the words "the Huntsville mill privilege for $18\frac{12}{100}$; the Hopkins mill privilege for $11\frac{65}{100}$; the Laurel Hill mill privilege for $13\frac{98}{100}$; the Saxondale mill privilege for $18\frac{75}{100}$;" and inserting in lieu thereof, the words "the Huntsville mill privilege for eighteen and twelve one hundredth feet; the Hopkins mill privilege for twelve and fifteen one hundredth feet; the Laurel Hill mill privilege for thirteen and forty-eight one hundredth feet; the Saxondale mill privilege for eighteen and seventy-five one hundredth feet."

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE
KING GOLD MINING COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The "King Gold Mining Company" shall have the liberty to increase their capital stock from fifteen hundred shares, as now provided by section second of the act incorporating said company, to twenty-five hundred shares, of the par value of one hundred dollars each.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WHIPPLE GOLD MINING COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The capital stock of said company shall not exceed three hundred thousand dollars, and shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, which are hereby declared to be personal estate, and shall be issued and transferable in such manner as by the by-laws may be prescribed.

SEC. 2. Section second of the act to which this is in amendment is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY IN THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The Benevolent Congregational Society and the First Congregational Society in the city of Providence, are hereby united and made one corporation, by the name of the "First Congregational Society in the city of Providence," for the public worship of Almighty God, and for the purpose of supporting and maintaining the Christian religion according to the rites and usages heretofore observed by the religious society worshipping in the meeting house of the said Benevolent Congregational Society, and for the purpose of taking proper care and maintenance of the burial grounds of said societies; and by that name shall have, hold, possess, retain and enjoy all rights, powers and privileges, and all property, real, personal and mixed, and rights of property heretofore had, held, possessed and enjoyed by the societies hereby united, or by either of them. And the said First Congregational Society hereby incorporated, shall succeed to, and shall execute and perform all the trusts heretofore imposed upon said Benevolent Congregational Society, by virtue of any devise, bequest or conveyance for the uses and pur-

poses declared therein; and the legal title to all property so devised, bequeathed, or conveyed in trust, is hereby vested in the said First Congregational Society hereby created for the uses and purposes of such trusts; and as to all other property, real, personal and mixed, and rights of property held by the societies hereby united, or by either of them, the same is hereby vested in the corporation hereby created, which shall have full power to hold, manage and dispose of the same as they shall deem advisable and necessary to carry into effect the purposes for which they are hereby incorporated; and no conveyance shall be required to be executed by said Benevolent Congregational Society, or by any other party, for the purpose of vesting in said corporation the legal title to any of the property heretofore or now held by said societies so united, or by either of them; and said corporation shall have all the powers and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in Chapter 125 of the Revised Statutes, and of any act in addition thereto or in amendment thereof, and shall also be subject to all the liabilities resting upon said Benevolent Congregational Society at the time this act shall go into effect, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The members of said corporation shall consist of the present members of the Benevolent Congregational Society, and such persons now or hereafter owning or hiring a pew or pews, as shall, upon written application made by them to said corporation, (such persons having been duly propounded at a previous meeting thereof,) be voted into the same by a majority vote of the members present at a regular, quarterly, or annual meeting of the corporation.

SEC. 3. Said corporation may, not oftener than once in five years, at a meeting thereof duly notified and the purpose of such meeting stated either from the pulpit or by written notice to each member, make, by a two-thirds vote of the members present at such meeting, (and not otherwise,) a valuation of all the pews in their meeting house; and may at any meeting of the corporation, provision for the notice whereof shall be provided in the by-laws of the corporation, assess and

lay a tax or taxes on the pews, in a rateable proportion to the fixed valuation thereof, whether sold or leased by said corporation, and may collect from the owners, lessees or hirers of such pew or pews, all sums of money the corporation may vote to be necessary and requisite for the repairs, improvements and insurance of their meeting house and the chapel connected therewith, for the enclosure and improvement of the burial grounds of the society, and for all necessary and usual current expenditures in conducting, according to the rites and usages named in the first section of this act, public worship in said meeting house and chapel, and the exercises of the schools therein; and all votes of the corporation shall be taken by representation of pews, one pew entitling one person only to a vote. And in case a tax so assessed upon any pew or pews holden by individuals shall remain unpaid for the term of ninety days after such assessment shall become due and payable, (and demand being first made upon the owner or owners at his, her or their last usual place of abode,) the pew or pews on which the same are assessed and remain unpaid shall revert to the corporation and vest in them, and shall be by them sold at public auction to the highest bidder, notice of such sale having been given for the space of three weeks by posting a notification thereof on the door of said meeting house, and in such other manner as the corporation shall determine, and the money arising from the sale of such pew or pews, after deducting the rates, taxes and sums due thereon, and the expenses that may arise on such sale shall be paid over to the owner or owners of said pew or pews, his or their heirs and assigns, being the proprietor or proprietors of said pew or pews, next preceding the sale thereof.

Sec. 4. This act shall go into effect whenever and as soon as the same shall have been accepted by a vote of the said Benevolent Congregational Society, at a meeting duly called for the purpose; and by a majority vote of the First Congregational Society, meaning thereby, a majority of the adults worshipping in the religious society of which the late Rev. Dr. E. B. Hall was pastor—present at a meeting of said society duly

notified and the purpose thereof stated from the pulpit of said society.

SEC. 5. The first meeting of the corporation for organization shall be called by Josiah Whitaker, Isaac Brown, and Joseph Balch, or either two of them, by causing notice thereof to be given from the pulpit of said society.

SEC. 6. The act entitled an act to incorporate certain persons by the name of the Benevolent Congregational Society in the town of Providence, in this colony, passed at the October session, 1770, is hereby repealed.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO
INCORPORATE THE TRAVELLERS INSURANCE COMPANY OF
PROVIDENCE RHODE ISLAND.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The act entitled an act to incorporate the Travellers Insurance Company of Providence, Rhode Island, is hereby amended, so that said corporation may elect twenty-five directors, instead of fifteen, as at present provided.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE
HOPE IRON FOUNDRY," PASSED AT THE MAY SESSION OF
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, A. D. 1857.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The name of said corporation is hereby changed from "The Hope Iron Foundry," to "The Hope Iron Works," and said corporation shall be hereafter called and known by said last mentioned name, and shall by said name enjoy all the rights they now enjoy, and be subject to all the duties and obligations they are now subject to.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said company may be increased to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, by a vote of the corporation, the same to be divided into shares of five hundred dollars each.

SEC. 3. So much of the act to which this is in amendment as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF THE CHARTER OF THE PAW-TUCKET INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. So much of the fifth section of the afore-said act of incorporation, as limits the amount which any one person may deposit in said institution, to the sum of one thousand dollars, is hereby repealed.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE MERCHANTS STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF BRISTOL, R. I."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The capital stock of said company shall not exceed four millions of dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and to be fixed in amounts, apportioned, and distributed, from time to time, either by vote of the stockholders or board of directors.

SEC. 2. So much of the act to which this act is in amendment as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE AMERICAN PEN HOLDER AND PENCIL COMPANY," OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The capital stock of said company shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and to be fixed in amount, apportioned, and dis-

tributed, from time to time, either by vote of the stockholders or board of directors.

SEC. 2. So much of the act to which this act is an amendment as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY TO CONTINUE THEIR RAILROAD WESTERLY FROM SLATERSVILLE, THROUGH SMITHFIELD AND BURRILLVILLE, TO THE STATE LINE OF CONNECTICUT.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, successors to the New York and Boston Railroad Company, are hereby authorized and empowered to locate, construct and finally complete their railroad granted by the General Assembly of this State to the Woonsocket Union Railroad Company, running westerly near to or through Pascoag village to the State line of Connecticut, so that no portion of said railroad need be in the town of Glocester, but may be wholly in the towns of Cumberland, Smithfield and Burrillville. Provided that this act shall not be construed to affect or impair any lien upon said railroad, or any existing contract or obligation of any party.

AN ACT CONCERNING THE BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The proceedings of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, whereby, by indenture dated March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, they conveyed their railroad and property in mortgage to Robert H. Berdell, Dudley S. Gregory, and John C. Bancroft Davis, trustees of the bondholders in said mortgage mentioned, to secure the holders of said bonds the payment of the same, are hereby ratified and confirmed.

SEC. 2. Whenever and as soon as any bonds authorized to be issued under said indenture shall be created, issued, negotiated and sold, the holders of the six per cent. bonds issued by the Boston and New York Central Railroad Company, secured by their mortgage, dated March 7th, 1854, and the holders of the six per cent. bonds and mortgage notes issued by the New York and Boston Railroad Company, and secured by their mortgage, dated December 30th, 1862, and each of them, shall have the right within two years from the time when any of said bonds under said indenture shall be created, issued, negotiated, and sold, to exchange their said bonds or mortgage notes for the bonds to be issued under said indenture, upon the following terms, to wit: upon the surrender to the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company of the said bonds of the Boston and New York Central Railroad Company, or of the said bonds or mortgage notes of the New York and Boston Railroad Company, in sums of not less than one thousand dollars, with all the unpaid coupons, the said Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company shall give in exchange a seven per cent. Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad bond for one thousand dollars, to be issued under said indenture, drawing interest from January 1st, 1867, and for all sums smaller than one thousand dollars, certificates shall be issued exchangeable into said Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company bonds, whenever they are presented to the said Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, in sums of one thousand dollars. And the holders of the seven per cent. bonds issued by the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, and secured by their mortgage dated February 2d, 1864, and each of them, shall have the right within the same time, to exchange their said bonds for the bonds to be issued under said indenture, upon the following terms, to wit: upon the surrender to the said Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company of said bonds of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, with all the unpaid coupons, the said Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company shall give in exchange seven per cent. Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad bonds, to be issued under said indenture, for

the amount so surrendered, with certificates, as aforesaid, for all sums smaller than one thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. It shall be sufficient and legal notice to all persons whatsoever, of any and all incumbrances on the real and personal estate of said Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, under and by virtue of the mortgage mentioned in the first section of this act, of said mortgage shall be recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of this State, whose duty it shall be to record the same in a book to be kept for that purpose at the expense of said corporation, and no other record shall be necessary.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from and after the passage thereof.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT. ENTITLED "AN ACT TO AMEND THE CHARTER OF THE PAWTUCKET LIGHT GUARD."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Section 3 of said act is hereby amended by striking out the words "captains and lieutenants of said companies," and inserting "commissioned officers," in place thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE RHODE ISLAND BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. That John L. Lincoln, Emory Lyon, Henry H. Fay, Theophilus R. Hyde, Reuben A. Guild, Alvah W. Godding, Stephen R. Weeden, James Boyce, William C. Langley, S. B. Bartholomew, Stephen D. Reynolds, Pardon E. Tillinghast, together with such persons as shall hereafter be elected officers of the same, be, and they hereby are, constituted and made a body corporate and politic, in the State of Rhode Island, by the name and style of the Rhode Island Baptist Sunday School Convention ; with perpetual succession ; and by

that name shall have power to have and use a common seal, the same to break, alter or renew at pleasure; to prosecute and defend all suits in law or in equity; to have, hold, use and dispose of at their pleasure funds, stocks, lands and tenements, to an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars; to hold meetings, elect officers, make by-laws, and generally to have all the privileges and powers incident to societies or corporations instituted for religious purposes.

SEC. 2. And it is further enacted, that this act of incorporation shall be subject to all future acts of the General Assembly in amendment or repeal thereof, or in any wise affecting the same.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TRUSTEES OF THE RELIEF FUND OF THE WARREN, PROVIDENCE AND NARRAGANSETT BAPTIST ASSOCIATIONS.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. That Varnum J. Bates, George B. Peck, and Nathaniel C. Peckham, and their successors in office, be, and they hereby are constituted and made a body corporate and politic, in the State of Rhode Island, by the name and style of the Trustees of the Relief Fund of the Warren, Providence and Narragansett Baptist Associations; with perpetual succession; and by that name shall have power to have and use a common seal, the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure; to prosecute and defend all suits in law or in equity; to have, hold, use and dispose of under the general direction of the aforesaid Association, real and personal estate, to an amount not exceeding fifty thousand dollars; and generally to have all the privileges and powers incident to societies and corporations instituted for charitable and religious purposes.

SEC. 2. This act of incorporation shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter 125, title 19, of the Revised Statutes, and all future acts of the General Assembly in amendment or repeal thereof, or in any wise affecting the same.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
OF SAINT JOSEPH, OF THE VILLAGE OF WOONSOCKET,
RHODE ISLAND.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Francis P. McFarland, William O'Reilly, Eugene Vygen, Joseph Daigle, Charles Genereux, and their successors, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, with perpetual succession, by the name of Trustees of the Church of Saint Joseph, of the village of Woonsocket, for the purpose of promoting the worship of Almighty God, in connection with the denomination of Christians known as the Roman Catholic, and by that name may take, hold, and enjoy property not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars, with all the powers and duties, and subject to all the liabilities provided in and by the 125th Chapter of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 2. The Roman Catholic Bishop, the Vicar General, and the Pastor of said Church, and their successors, shall *ex-officio* be trustees, together with three lay members of said Church, selected at such times, and in such manner, as shall be designated by the by-laws of said corporation.

SEC. 3. Said corporation may elect such officers, and do all things usual and proper to be done by religious societies of the denomination with which it is to be connected.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "FIRST CONGREGATION OF
SPIRITUALISTS OF PROVIDENCE."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. William G. R. Mowry, A. A. Fenner, Lauriston Towne, Josiah Whitaker, Immanuel Searle, John Tucker, Charles J. Harris, Thomas J. Hawks, Albert R. Walcott, Oliver E. Taber, Edwin Richardson, S. B. Chaffee, William Foster, Jr., John Gallington, E. T. Wilson, D. T. Warfield, L. K. Joslin, H. Butler, Harris W. Aldrich, Nathan C. Case, W. E. Messenger, their

associates, and such others as may hereafter become members of this corporation, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, with perpetual succession, by the name of the First Congregation of Spiritualists, Providence, for the purpose of establishing and supporting religious meetings, and by that name may take, hold and enjoy property not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, with all the powers and duties, and subject to all the liabilities provided in and by the 125th Chapter of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may elect such officers, and do all such other acts, matters and things as are necessary and proper for the conducting and well ordering of its affairs.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF
HOPKINTON.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Benjamin B. Thurston, Charles Noyes, Oliver D. Cole, Edward S. Wells, Augustus L. Wells, Edward S. Wells, Jr., Robert Palmer, Noyes D. Wheeler, Noyes W. Kenyon, Burrell Slocum, and such others as are or may be hereafter admitted members of the First Baptist Church of Hopkinton, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, with perpetual succession, by the name of the "First Baptist Church of Hopkinton," for the purpose of establishing and maintaining the public worship of Almighty God in Hopkinton, and for the purpose of supporting and promulgating the Christian religion according to the rites and usages of the churches constituting the Narragansett Association, and shall have all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in Chapter 125 of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 2. Said church may receive, hold, transmit and convey property, real or personal, to an amount not exceeding twelve thousand dollars.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE FRENCH CANADIAN, ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST. JOSEPH, OF THE VILLAGE OF WOONSOCKET, RHODE ISLAND.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Joseph Daigle, Charles Genereux, Charles Viens, Francois Drossue, Joseph Robert, and their successors, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, with perpetual succession, by the name of Trustees of the French Canadian Roman Catholic Church of St. Joseph, of the village of Woonsocket, for the purpose of promoting the worship of Almighty God in connection with the denomination of Christians known as the Roman Catholic, and by that name may take, hold and enjoy property not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars in value, with all the powers and duties, and subject to all the liabilities provided in and by the 125th Chapter of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may elect such officers, and do all things usual and proper to be done by religious societies of the denomination with which it is to be connected.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH IN EAST PROVIDENCE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Thomas W: Aspinwall, Francis Armington, Viall Medberry, George Martin, John Allen, Allen J. Brown, Henry H. Dexter, Calvin Martin, Hervey Mason, and others, their associates and successors, be, and are, hereby created a body corporate, with perpetual succession, by the name of the First Baptist Church in East Providence, for the purpose of supporting public worship according to the order of the churches in fellowship with the Warren Baptist Association, and by that name shall have power to receive and hold, grant, sell and dispose of any real and personal estate not exceeding in value twelve thousand dollars, and to make such constitution and by-laws not contrary to the

laws of this State, as they may deem expedient, and shall have all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in Chapter 125 of the Revised Statutes, as far as the same are applicable to incorporated religious societies.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE MINISTER, CHURCH-WARDENS, VESTRY AND PARISH OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH IN NORTH PROVIDENCE."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Said corporation is hereby authorized to assess upon the pews in its church, according to a valuation of said pews, fixed by the corporation and recorded by its clerk, sums of money, for the support of public worship and other parochial purposes.

SEC. 2. Such assessments may be made by a vote of the corporation, at the regular annual meetings thereof, or at any meeting called for the purpose; and when made shall be committed to the treasurer of the corporation, who shall forthwith give notice thereof to the owners or occupants of the pews; and if any part of the taxes so assessed upon pews not belonging to the corporation, remains unpaid for three months after such notice, the treasurer may collect the same forthwith, by sales at public auction of pews whereon the same remains unpaid, in the manner hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. The treasurer shall post up a notification of the intended sale of a pew for taxes, at the principal outer door of the church, at least three weeks before the time of sale, setting forth the number of the pew, the name of the owner or occupant, and the amount of the tax due thereon; and if any part of the tax remains unpaid, at the time appointed for the sale, the treasurer shall sell the pew at public auction to the highest bidder, and execute and deliver to the purchaser a sufficient deed of conveyance. The money arising from such sale, beyond the taxes and reasonable incidental charges, shall be paid to the former owner of the pew his executors, administrators or assigns.

SEC. 4. An affidavit annexed to an original notification, or to a copy thereof, made before a justice of the peace, and recorded on the records of the corporation, within six months after the sale, shall be allowed as one mode of proof of the posting up of the notifications hereinbefore required.

SEC. 5. The corporation shall, upon the application of the owner of one or more pews, made within one year after the acceptance of this act, purchase the same at an appraised value. Such appraisal shall be made by three disinterested men, who may be chosen, one by the pew owner, one by the corporation, and the third by the two thus chosen.

SEC. 6. Taxes assessed upon pews belonging to the corporation, shall be assessed to and paid by the lessees thereof. And all taxes duly assessed upon owners or lessees of pews, may be sued for and recovered as debts due to the corporation.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect when accepted by a vote of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting, at a meeting of the corporation duly notified and called for the purpose.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE SOUTH PROVIDENCE DIVISION
NO. 11, SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. William N. Johnson, Henry Blundell, Frederic Fairbrother, Richard Clarke, John S. Williams, Pardon A. Philips, their associates, together with such others as may be hereafter elected by them, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, with perpetual succession, by the name of South Providence Division No. 11, Sons of Temperance, for the purpose of promoting the cause of temperance, and reclaiming the drunkard, and by that name may take, hold and enjoy property not exceeding the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, with all the powers and duties, and subject to all liabilities provided in and by the 125th Chapter of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 2. Said corporation shall have power at any of their meetings, to enact and pass such rules and by-laws for the government of said corporation as they may deem proper, provided the same be not repugnant to this act of incorporation, the laws of the State, and the United States of America.

AN ACT INCORPORATING THE RIGHT WORTHY GRAND LODGE OF RHODE ISLAND INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. William S. Johnson, Henry Armington, James A. Smith, John L. Perrin, George Hancock, John F. Driscoll, Frederick L. Beckford, and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby created a body politic and corporate forever, by the name and style of "The Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Rhode Island Independent Order of Odd Fellows," and capable in law to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, to defend and be defended against in all courts and before all judges and magistrates whatsoever ; to have and use a common seal, and the same to break, renew and alter at pleasure ; to make and ordain all necessary rules, regulations and by-laws, not repugnant to this act of incorporation, nor to the laws of this State, or of the United States, to hold meetings, either regular or special, or both, at such times and in such places as the by-laws of said Grand Lodge may provide ; to take, receive, possess, hold, and retain to them, their successors and assigns, all lands, tenements, goods, chattels, money, and effects, whether by subscription, voluntary gifts, grants, purchase or otherwise, and all legacies or devises of personal or real estate whatsoever, to the amount not exceeding the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, and the same to sell, lease, grant, convey, and dispose of in such manner as they may deem expedient, at their own will and pleasure, provided that all legacies, devises, or donations shall be appropriated strictly according to the direction or designs of the donor or donors.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE HOPE LODGE NO. 4, I. O. OF O. F.
OF PROVIDENCE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. J. M. Wheeler, C. B. Nestell, Abel Shorey, M. Y. Simmons, and B. M. Hubbard, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of Hope Lodge No. 4, I. O. of O. F., for mutual benefit, and for benevolent and charitable purposes, and by that name may take, hold, and enjoy property, with all the powers and duties, and subject to all the liabilities provided in and by the 125th Chapter of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may hold real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE GOOD SAMARITAN LODGE NO. 8, OF
THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS IN THE VIL-
LAGE OF PAWTUCKET.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Daniel Wilkinson, Israel B. Purinton, Charles Payne, William Jeffers, Jonathan P. Jenks, John L. Perrin, Horatio N. Read, Alfred L. Fiske, George H. Cooper, Ralph Jolly, Henry A. Mulligan, and Spencer Beers, and such others as now are or may hereafter become members of said Lodge, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, by the name of Good Samaritan Lodge No. 8, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the village of Pawtucket, and by that name shall be able and capable in law to take, hold and dispose of property and effects, real and personal and mixed, to an amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, and shall have all the powers and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in Chapter 125 of the Revised Statutes, and of the statutes in amendment of and in addition to the same.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may elect, at such times, and in such manner, and for such periods as the said Lodge has heretofore been accustomed to elect, a Noble Grand, a Vice Grand, a Secretary, a Permanent Secre-

tary, and a Treasurer, and such other officers as may be deemed necessary for the transaction of their business.

SEC. 3. Alfred L. Fiske shall be the first Noble Grand, and George H. Cooper the first Vice Grand, and Daniel Wilkinson the first Secretary, and Ralph Jolly the first Permanent Secretary and Treasurer, to continue in said offices for such length of time as has heretofore been the custom of said Lodge.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE UNION LODGE NO. 10, OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, IN THE VILLAGE OF PAWTUCKET.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Lloyd Morton, Samuel Olney, Edward A. Brown, Isaac T. Jencks, John F. Adams, Edward L. Freeman, William P. Allen, Henry F. Smith, Daniel S. Dexter, George E. Allen, Ruel S. Darling, James Davis, Charles A. Fales, Bela P. Clapp, and such others as now are or may hereafter become members of said Lodge, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, by the name of Union Lodge No. 10, of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, in the village of Pawtucket, and by that name shall be able and capable in law to take, hold and dispose of property and effects, real, personal and mixed, to an amount not exceeding thirty thousand dollars, and shall have all the powers and privileges and be subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in Chapter 125 of the Revised Statutes and of the Statutes in amendment of and in addition to the same.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may elect, at such times and in such manner and for such periods as the said Lodge has heretofore been accustomed to elect, a Master, Warden, Treasurer, Secretary and such other officers as may be deemed necessary for the transaction of their business.

SEC. 3. Lloyd Morton shall be the first Master, Samuel Olney and Edward A. Brown the first Wardens, Isaac T. Jencks the first Treasurer, and John F. Adams

the first Secretary, to continue in said offices for such length of time as has heretofore been the custom of said Lodge.

**AN ACT TO INCORPORATE WARWICK LODGE NUMBER 16, OF
ANCIENT, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS IN THE TOWN OF
WARWICK.**

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Henry D. Brown, Daniel Babcock, James J. Smith, Samuel M. Angell, Almon C. Whitman, Stephen Harris, William H. Snow, Asahel A. Bennett, Thomas G. Dorrance, Horatio A. Stone, Nathan A. Capron, Nathan J. Crandall, Joseph Lawton, Joseph O. Brown, George W. Briggs, Henry Howard, Vernum A. Bailey, Martin Bradford, Jun., William V. Slocum, and such others as now are or may hereafter become members of said Lodge, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, by the name of Warwick Lodge, No. 16, of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons in the town of Warwick, and by that name shall be able and capable in law to take, hold and dispose of property and effects, real, personal and mixed, to an amount not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, and shall have all the powers and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in Chapter 125 of the Revised Statutes, and of the statutes in amendment of and in addition to the same.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may elect, at such times, and in such manner, and for such periods as the said Lodge has heretofore been accustomed to elect, a Master, Warden, Treasurer, Secretary, and such other officers as may be deemed necessary for the transactions of their business.

SEC. 3. Daniel Babcock shall be the first Master, Joseph Lawton and Thomas G. Dorrance the first Wardens, Horatio A. Stone the first Treasurer, Vernum A. Bailey the first Secretary, to continue in said offices for such length of time as has heretofore been the custom of said Lodge.

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE TRUSTEES OF WILLOW CEMETERY COMPANY, IN NEWPORT, TO SELL AND CONVEY THEIR CORPORATE PROPERTY TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE ISLAND CEMETERY COMPANY IN NEWPORT.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The trustees of the Willow Cemetery Company, in Newport, are hereby authorized to sell and convey all the land of the Willow Cemetery belonging to said company, not heretofore sold or disposed of by them, with all the improvements thereon, and all the appurtenances thereof, and, generally, all their right, title and interest and property in and to said Willow Cemetery and to the care, custody, control, improvement, and management thereof, to the trustees of the Island Cemetery Company, in Newport, for burial or cemetery purposes, for such price as may be lawfully agreed upon ; and such sale and conveyance being made, all the proprietors of lots in said Willow Cemetery shall thereupon become members of said Island Cemetery Company, with all the powers, rights and privileges, and subject to all the duties and obligations of members of said last mentioned corporation, under the charter, regulations and by-laws thereof. Provided, that the provisions of this act shall not take effect until said Willow Cemetery Company shall have consented to said sale, and conveyance, and all the terms thereof, and the trustees of said Island Cemetery Company shall have consented to said purchase and all the terms thereof, at a legal meeting called for that purpose.

SEC. 2. Whenever said contract shall be consummated, all the legal rights and privileges, contained in the charter of the said Willow Cemetery Company, shall vest in the said Island Cemetery Company, and the charter of said Willow Cemetery Company shall cease, and all acts from that date be null and void.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE
PROVIDENCE ASSOCIATION OF FIREMEN FOR MUTUAL
ASSISTANCE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Section first, of the act of which this act is in amendment, is hereby amended so that the corporation created thereby shall, and may have, hold and enjoy, goods, chattles, lands and tenements to the value of twenty thousand dollars instead of ten thousand dollars as therein provided.

SEC 2. This act shall take effect immediately after the passage thereof.

PRIVATE ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS.

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE REMOVAL OF BUILDINGS IN THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. No person shall obstruct any street or any part thereof, in the city of Newport, by placing therein any house, barn, shed, shop or other buildings ; and no person shall draw or remove through, over or upon any street, or any portion thereof, in said city, any house, barn, shed, shop or other building, without the permission of the City Council of the said city, first had and obtained ; and said City Council may grant permission in the premises upon such terms and conditions as to them may seem fit and proper.

SEC. 2. Any person offending against any of the provisions of this act, and any person who shall aid and assist in so offending, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten nor more than twenty dollars, and to a like penalty for every twelve hours that such obstruction shall continue, or that such house, barn, shed, shop or other building, or any portion thereof, shall be or remain in or upon any street, or any part thereof, to be recovered by complaint and warrant before any court of competent jurisdiction.

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE PROVIDENCE, WARREN AND
BRISTOL RAILROAD COMPANY TO NEGOTIATE A LOAN
UPON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad Company are hereby authorized to issue their bonds to an amount not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of defraying the expenses that have been, or shall be incurred, in constructing wharves and other improvements, at Bristol, and for such other purposes connected with the management of said road, as said company shall deem proper ; provided, that said company shall, by a majority of the votes at a meeting of its stockholders called for that purpose, be authorized to issue the same.

SEC. 2. Such bonds may be issued in sums not less than one hundred dollars each, payable at periods not exceeding twenty years from the date thereof, and may bear a rate of interest, evidenced by coupons annexed, not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

SEC. 3. Said company may secure the whole, or any portion of said bonds, by a mortgage, or mortgages of their franchise, railroad, railroad equipments, or any property, real or personal, which they now have or may hereafter acquire.

SEC. 4. No such bonds shall be issued by said company without being first approved by some one of the trustees appointed under said mortgage, who shall certify on said bond, that the same is properly issued under said mortgage and recorded upon the books of the company.

SEC. 5. All bonds or notes which may hereafter be issued by said company, shall be binding and collectable in law, notwithstanding such notes or bonds were negotiated and sold by such corporation, or their agents, at less than par.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

RESOLUTION authorizing Edward C. Townsend and others to sell real estate.

Upon the petition of Edward C. Townsend, Maria Louisa Townsend, Edward S. Townsend and Laura M. and Philip S. Townsend ; minor children of the said Edward C. and Maria L. Townsend, to sell a certain piece of real estate, in said Providence, No. 16 Brown street, bounded and described as follows, viz :

Beginning at a point on the south-west corner of said Brown street, bounding southerly one hundred and fifty feet, on lands of the heirs of the late Moses Eddy, and fifty feet, more or less, on lands of Amelia S. Porter, thence running northerly fifty-eight feet, more or less, bounding easterly on lands of the heirs of the late Robert Purkis and lands of the heirs of the late Nicholas Brown, thence turning at right angles and running westerly on a straight line one hundred feet, bounding northerly on lands of said heirs of Nicholas Brown, thence turning at right angles and running southerly eight feet, more or less, thence turning at right angles and running westerly on a straight line, bounding northerly on lands of said heirs of Nicholas Brown one hundred feet, to said Brown street, thence turning at right angles and running southerly fifty feet or more, bounding westerly to the first mentioned point or bounds :

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, and the said Laura M. Townsend and Philip S. Townsend, minor children of the said Edward C. and Maria Louisa Townsend, are hereby authorized and fully empowered to join with their parents, the said Edward C. and Maria L., in a deed appointing a trustee with power to make sale, by public auction or at private sale, of the above described premises.

And the said trustee so appointed is hereby authorized and fully empowered in his said capacity to make sale and conveyance of the said estate of the petitioners, and any proper deed of conveyance by him executed shall be as valid and as effectual in law, to all

intents and purposes to vest the title in the purchaser, as if the same were executed by the petitioners and they were all of the full age of twenty-one years; provided, however, that the said trustee shall, before receiving the moneys from the purchaser or purchasers, give bond to the satisfaction of the Judge of the Municipal Court, of the city of Providence, or to the satisfaction of one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, that he will invest two-fifth parts of the moneys received from such sale in the names of Laura M. Townsend and Philip S. Townsend, minor children as aforesaid, in other productive real estate, which estate so invested in their name shall be held and descend and be inherited in the same manner as the interest of the said children in the said Brown street estate would have been held, and would have descended and been inherited if such sale had not been made.

RESOLUTION empowering John Gribbins to hold Real Estate.

Resolved, That John Gribbins, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, now residing in the city of Providence, be, and he is, hereby authorized and empowered to purchase, take, hold, enjoy, convey, devise, or otherwise dispose of, real estate within this State, as fully, freely and absolutely, as if he was a native born citizen of this State; and that his heirs, devisees and assigns, may hold and enjoy the same in like manner as though he were not alien; provided, however, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed as conferring upon said John Gribbins the privileges of a freeman of this State, until he shall be duly naturalized and made a citizen of the United States according to the laws thereof.

RESOLUTION of thanks to the Military Agents of this State.

Resolved, That the thanks of the General Assembly are due, and are hereby tendered to Colonels John H. Almy, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert R. Carson, and Lieutenant-Colonel James Benedict, late Military Agents of Rhode Island, in the respective cities of New York, Philadelphia and Washington; for their untiring energy and self-sacrificing devotion to the interests of our soldiers when passing through the cities in which said agencies were established.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be requested to transmit a copy of this resolution to each of the officers named therein.

RESOLUTION authorizing Giles Manchester, and Hannah Manchester, his wife, to adopt child.

Upon the petition of Giles Manchester, of Portsmouth, and Hannah Manchester, his wife, praying that they may have leave to adopt as their own child, Nellie Albro, of said Portsmouth :

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petitioners be, and the same is, hereby granted, and that the said Giles Manchester and Hannah Manchester be, and they hereby are, authorized to adopt the said Nellie Albro as their own child, and that the legal relation of parents and child be, and is, hereby reciprocally created between the said Giles and Hannah and the said Nellie, including the right of inheritance, and that the name of the said Nellie Albro be, and is, hereby changed to Nellie Albro Manchester.

RESOLUTION empowering John Allen, administrator, to sell real estate.

Upon the petition of John Allen, administrator of the estate which was of the late James C. Powell, and of Ruth Amelia Powell, guardian of the minor children of herself and the said James C. Powell, for the sale of real estate.

Voted and Resolved, That the petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, and that the said John Allen, administrator of the said estate of the said James C. Powell, and the said Ruth Amelia Powell, guardian of the persons and estates of James T. Powell, Charlotte Powell, Abby Powell, Carolina Powell, and Frank Powell, be, and they hereby are, authorized to sell and convey two certain parcels of real estate, being in the said city of Newport, one of which is situate on the easterly side of Ayrault street, and is bounded as follows, to wit: northerly on lands of the late Samuel T. Hopkins, and partly by lands of Joseph I. Bailey and Alfred Smith, easterly on lands of said Bailey and Smith, south on Driftway and westerly on Ayrault streets, with a dwelling house and other improvements thereon; the other of said parcels of land is situate on the westerly side of Greenough Court, and is bounded as follows: northerly on lands of the late Waldron Pell, easterly on said Greenough Court, southerly on lands of the late Joseph Tompkins, and westerly on a Driftway, with the buildings and improvements thereon. The said estates to be sold at private sale and with the advice and direction of the Court of Probate for the city of Newport, and the dower interest of the said Ruth Amelia Powell therein if she joins in the conveyance thereof, to be ascertained by the Judge of the Court of Probate for said city of Newport, in accordance with the rules established by "Carlisle's Life Tables." Provided, however, that the said estates shall not be conveyed, until the said administrator shall have given bond with sureties satisfactory to the said Court to account for the proceeds of the sale of said estates to the said Court of Probate, in administering the goods and estate of his intestate, and that the residue of the proceeds of the said estate after paying the debts of the intestate, his funeral charges and the expense of settling his estate, if any, shall be paid over to the guardian of the said minors upon such guardian giving bond with satisfactory sureties to the said Court of Probate, to account for the same with the said minors when they arrive at full age, or with the said Court of Probate, as is provided by law, and, provided,

further, that the proceeds of the said sale shall descend as real estate.

RESOLUTION allowing Mary W. Briggs to change her name.

Upon the petition of Mary W. Briggs, of the city and county of Newport, for change of name:

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the said petitioner be, and the same is, hereby granted, and that the said Mary W. Briggs be, and she is, hereby authorized and empowered to take and assume the name of Mary W. Jones, with all the rights and privileges she would have been entitled to, and subject to all the liabilities she would have been subjected to had not this act been passed.

RESOLUTION allowing Mary A. Mowry to change her name.

Upon the petition of Mary Ann Mowry, praying for certain reasons therein stated, that her name may be changed from Mary Ann Mowry to Mary Ann Hall.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be granted, and that the said Mary Ann Mowry shall hereafter be known and called by the name of Mary Ann Hall, and by this name shall have all the rights and be subject to all the obligations which she would have had and been subjected to had her name remained unchanged.

RESOLUTION authorizing Hannah Nugen to change her name.

Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, and that the said Hannah Nugen henceforth be known and called by the name of Hannah Law, and that she be subject to all the duties

and liabilities, and entitled to all the rights and privileges, that she would have been subject and entitled to, had not her name been changed.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of John F. Hoar to change his name.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same hereby is, granted, and that the said John F. Hoar shall be hereafter known and called by the name of John F. Hall, and shall be subject to all the duties and liabilities, and entitled to all the rights and privileges that he would have been subject and entitled to, had his name not been changed.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Lewis T. Hoar, Jr., for change of name.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the petition of Lewis T. Hoar, Jr., be, and the same is, hereby granted, and that the name of Lewis T. Hoar, Jr., be, and the same is, hereby changed to that of Lewis T. Hall; by which name he shall have all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities he would have been subject to, had his name not have been changed.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of William Hoar for change of name.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the petition of William Hoar be, and the same is, hereby granted; and the name of William Hoar be, and the same is, hereby changed to that of William Hall; by which name he shall have all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities, he would have been subject to had his name not have been changed.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Nelson D. Richardson for change of name.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the petition be, and the same hereby is, granted; and the said Nelson D. Richardson shall hereafter be known and called by the name of Nelson D. Lee, and by this name shall have all the rights, and be subject to all the obligations which he would have had and been subject to, had his name not been changed.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Joseph Trainer for leave to adopt child.

Upon the Petition of Joseph Trainer and Eliza Trainer, his wife, of Burrillville, in the State of Rhode Island, praying for the passage of an act authorizing them to adopt as their own child, William Charles Keach, an infant under the age of twenty-one years, by the name of William Charles Trainer.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be, and the same hereby is, granted; and that the said Joseph and Eliza Trainer be, and they are, hereby authorized to adopt the said William Charles Keach as their own lawful child; and that the said William Charles shall hereafter be called and known by the name of William Charles Trainer, and that the said parties reciprocally shall be vested with all the rights, and subject to all the duties and obligations, including the right of inheritance of estate, real and personal, as if the said William Charles had been born the lawful child of the said Joseph Trainer and Eliza Trainer and that the name of the said William Charles be, and is, hereby changed to that of William Charles Trainer.

RESOLUTION authorizing John Hick Bullock and wife, to adopt Cynthia Estella Jacquis as their own child.

Upon the petition of John Hick Bullock, and Ann. Eliza Bullock, his wife, of Bristol, praying for reasons

therein stated, that they may have leave to adopt as their own child, Cynthia Estella Jacquis, of said Bristol, a minor, and that the name of said Cynthia Estella Jacquis be changed to Cynthia Estella Bullock :

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, and that the said John Hick Bullock and Ann Eliza Bullock be, and they hereby are, authorized to adopt the said Cynthia Estella Jacquis as their own child, and that the legal relation of parents and child be, and is, hereby reciprocally created between the said John and Ann, and the said Cynthia, including the right of inheritance, and that the name of the said Cynthia Estella Jacquis be, and is, hereby changed to Cynthia Estella Bullock.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Joseph C. Fiske, and Albina C. Fiske, his wife, to adopt child.

Upon the petition of Joseph C. Fiske, and Albina C. Fiske, his wife, of Cumberland, praying, for reasons therein stated, that they may be authorized and empowered to adopt Betsey M. Collins, of said Cumberland, as their own child.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, and that the said Joseph C. Fiske and Albina C. Fisk are authorized and empowered to adopt the said Betsey M. Collins as their own child, and that the legal relations, including the right of inheritance between parent and child, are hereby reciprocally created between the said Joseph C. Fiske, Albina C. Fiske and Betsey M. Collins, and that the said Betsey M. Collins be hereafter known and called by the name of Betsey M. Fiske.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Mary Ann Pollock for leave to adopt child.

Upon the petition of Mary Ann Pollock, of South Kingstown, county of Washington, praying that Mary

Elizabeth Hall may be adopted as her child, and for the reasons therein stated.

Voted, That the prayer of said petition be granted, and that the adoption of said Mary E. Hall by said petitioner be confirmed, and that they shall be severally vested with all the rights of inheritance, and other rights, and subject to all the duties to each other they would have been subject to if said Mary Elizabeth Hall had been the naturally born daughter of said petitioner, and that the name of said Mary Elizabeth Hall be, and the same is, hereby changed to Mary Elizabeth Pollock.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Arnold Wells to adopt children.

Upon the petition of Arnold Wells, of East Greenwich praying, for reasons therein stated, that he may have leave to adopt as his own children Francis G. Bicknell and Benjamin A. Bicknell:

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, and the said Arnold Wells is hereby authorized to adopt the said Francis G. Bicknell and Benjamin A. Bicknell as his own children, and the mutual rights of parent and children, including the right of inheritance, are hereby created between the said Arnold Wells and the said Francis G. Bicknell and Benjamin A. Bicknell, as fully as if they were his own children born in lawful wedlock.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Joseph M. Riggs, and Mary J. Riggs, his wife, for leave to adopt child.

Upon the petition of Joseph M. Riggs, and Mary J. Riggs, his wife, of the city and county of Newport, praying, for reasons therein stated, that they may be authorized and empowered to adopt Eliza Peace Irish, minor child of the late Eugene Irish, late of said Newport deceased:

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, and that the said Joseph M. Riggs and Mary J. Riggs be, and they hereby are, fully authorized and empowered to adopt Eliza Peace Irish as, and for, their own child, and, that the legal relations of parents and child be, and hereby is, reciprocally created between the said Joseph M. and Mary J. Riggs, and the said Eliza Peace Irish, including the right of inheritance, and, that the name of the said Eliza Peace Irish be, and is, hereby changed to Eliza P. I. Riggs.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Alexander Charnley for leave to adopt child.

Upon the petition of Alexander Charnley, and Elizabeth A. Charnley, wife of said Alexander, of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, praying, for certain reasons therein stated, that they may be authorized to adopt Emma Peverly, (infant daughter of Joanna Peverly and the late Charles K. Peverly,) as their own child, and that the name of said Emma Peverly may be changed to Lilian Charnley :

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, and that the said Alexander Charnley and Elizabeth A. Charnley be, and are, hereby authorized to adopt said Emma Peverly as their daughter ; and that said Emma Peverly be, and hereby is, endowed with all the rights, both of inheritance and otherwise, which she would have if she had been born the lawful child of the said Alexander Charnley and Elizabeth A. Charnley : and that all the rights of parent and child be, and the same are, hereby established between said parties ; and also, that the name of said Emma Peverly be, and the same is, hereby changed to the name of Lilian Charnley, by which said last mentioned name she shall hereafter be called and known.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Amasa Whitaker, and his wife, Phebe M. Whitaker, for leave to adopt a child.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted; and that the said Amasa Whitaker, and Phebe M. Whitaker, his wife, be, and they hereby are, authorized to adopt as their own child, a certain male child, deposited at their door in September, 1865, and by them heretofore called by the name of William Davis Whitaker; and, that the said Amasa and Phebe M. Whitaker, respectively on the one side and the said child on the other are, and shall be, reciprocally invested with all the rights, including the rights of inheritance, and subject to all the duties and obligations of parents and child, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the said child were the lawful begotten child of the said Amasa and Phebe M. Whitaker, and, that the said child be hereafter known and called by the said name of William Davis Whitaker.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Pardon R. Whipple and wife, for leave to adopt child.

Upon the petition of Pardon R. Whipple, and Emma H. Whipple, his wife, of the town of Cumberland, praying, for reasons therein stated, for leave to adopt as their own child Carrie Emma Whipple, whose parents are unknown:

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted; that the said Pardon R. Whipple, and Emma H. Whipple be, and are, hereby authorized to adopt the said Carrie Emma Whipple as their own child; that the said parties reciprocally be, and they hereby are, vested with all the rights, and made subject to all the duties and obligations, including the rights of inheritance of estate, real and personal, as if the said Carrie Emma had been

born the lawful child of the said Pardon and Emma, and the said name, Carrie Emma Whipple, is hereby confirmed.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Stephen Slocum and wife, for leave to adopt child.

Upon the petition of Stephen Slocum, and Tirza Slocum, his wife, both of Westerly in the county of Washington, praying that they may adopt Carrie A. Champlin, daughter of Thomas H. Champlin, as their child :

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be granted ; and that the said Stephen Slocum, and Tirza Slocum, are hereby authorized to adopt the said Carrie A. Champlin as their child ; and that the said Carrie A. Champlin shall hereafter be called and known by the name of Carrie A. Slocum ; and that the said parties reciprocally shall be vested with all the rights, and subject to all the duties and obligations, including the right of inheritance of estates, real and personal, as if the said Carrie A. had been born the lawful child of the said Stephen and Tirza Slocum.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of James Cornell and wife, for leave to adopt child.

Upon the petition of James Cornell, and Catharine Greene Cornell, his wife, of Cumberland, praying, for reasons therein stated, that they may be authorized and empowered to adopt Catharine Hennessey, of the said Cumberland, as their own child, and that the name of the said Catharine Hennessey be changed to Catharine Cornell :

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted ; and that the said James Cornell and Catharine Greene Cornell be, and they hereby are, authorized and empowered to adopt the said Catharine Hennessey as their own child,

and that the legal relations, including the right of inheritance, between parent and child are hereby reciprocally created between the said James and Catharine Cornell, and the said Catharine Hennessey; and that the name of the said Catharine Hennessey be, and the same is, hereby changed to Catharine Cornell.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of William B. Usher and wife, for leave to adopt child.

Upon the petition of William B. Usher, of the city of Providence, and Lydia Usher, his wife, praying, for reasons therein stated, for leave to adopt as their own child, Eliza McClatchie, a minor, and that the name of said child be changed to Mary Anna Usher :

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, and that the said William B. Usher and Lydia Usher be, and they are, hereby authorized to adopt the said Eliza McClatchie as their own child; that the said parties reciprocally be, and they are, hereby vested with all the rights, and made subject to all the duties and obligations, including the right of inheritance of estates real and personal, as if the said Eliza McClatchie had been born the lawful child of the said William B. Usher and the said Lydia Usher, and that the name of said child be changed to Mary Anna Usher.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Nathan P. Hicks and wife, for leave to adopt child.

Upon the petition of Nathan P. Hicks, of Providence, in this State, and Sarah L. Hicks, his wife, praying, for the reasons therein stated, for leave to adopt as their own child Sarah A. Burdick, a minor and daughter of Amanda C. Paine, late of said Providence :

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted; and that the said Nathan P. Hicks and Sarah L. Hicks, be, and they are,

hereby authorized to adopt the said Sarah A. Burdick as their own child; that the said parties reciprocally be, and they are, hereby vested with all the rights, and made subject to all the duties and obligations, including the rights of inheritance of estates, real and personal, as if the said Sarah A. Burdick had been born the lawful child of the said Nathan P. Hicks and Sarah L. Hicks, and that the name of the said Sarah A. Burdick be, and the same is, hereby changed to that of Sarah A. Hicks.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Julia M. Peckham for leave to adopt child.

Upon the petition of Julia M. Peckham, of the city and county of Newport, praying, for certain reasons therein stated, that she may be authorized to adopt Cynthia H. Sheldon, of the city and county of Providence, as her daughter.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, and the said Julia M. Peckham is hereby authorized to adopt the said Cynthia H. Sheldon as her own daughter, and that the said parties reciprocally be, and hereby are, vested with all the rights, including the rights of inheritance of estates, real and personal, and made subject to all the duties and obligations, as if the said Cynthia H. Sheldon was the lawfully begotten daughter of the said Julia M. Peckham.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of William H. Charlton for leave to adopt child.

Upon the petition of William H. Charlton, of Warwick, in the county of Kent, for leave to adopt Ellen Jane Charlton as his own child:

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the petition of William H. Charlton be, and the same is, hereby granted; and that the said William H. Charlton be, and

he is, hereby authorized and empowered to adopt the said Ellen Jane Charlton as and for his own child ; and all the legal relations of parent and child are hereby reciprocally created between said William H. Charlton, and said Ellen Jane Charlton, including the right of inheritance, as well as all other rights existing between parent and child.

RESOLUTION empowering George N. Kenyon and wife, to adopt Herbert S. Greenwood as their own child.

Upon the petition of George N. Kenyon, and Susan C. Kenyon, his wife, of North Kingstown, praying, for reasons therein stated, that they may have leave to adopt as their own child Herbert S. Greenwood, of said North Kingstown, a minor, and that the name of said Herbert S. Greenwood be changed to Herbert S. Greenwood Kenyon :

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted ; and that the said George N. Kenyon, and Susan C. Kenyon, be, and they hereby are, authorized to adopt the said Herbert S. Greenwood as their own child ; and that the legal relation of parent and child be, and is, hereby reciprocally created between the said George and Susan, and the said Herbert, including the right of inheritance ; and that the name of the said Herbert S. Greenwood be, and is, hereby changed to Herbert S. Greenwood Kenyon.

RESOLUTION authorizing Caleb Johnson and wife, to adopt Caleb Searl Card as their own child.

Upon the petition of Caleb Johnson, of Coventry, and Harty Johnson, his wife, praying, for reasons therein stated, that they may have leave to adopt, as their own child, Caleb Searl Card, of said Coventry, a minor, and that the name of said Caleb Searl Card be changed to Caleb Searl Johnson :

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted ; and that the said Caleb Johnson and Harty Johnson be, and they hereby are, authorized to adopt the said Caleb Searl Card as their own child, and that the legal relation of parents and child be, and is, hereby reciprocally created between the said Caleb Johnson and Harty Johnson, and the said Caleb Searl, including the right of inheritance, and that the name of the said Caleb Searl Card be, and is, hereby changed to Caleb Searl Johnson.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Hannah W. Pearson for leave to adopt child.

Upon the petition of Hannah W. Pearson, of Newport, in the county of Newport, for leave to adopt Lilian Shelley, of said Newport, as her own child :

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted ; and that the said Hannah W. Pearson be, and she is, hereby authorized and empowered to adopt the said Lilian Shelley as her own child ; and that the mutual relations of parent and child be, and is, hereby reciprocally created between the said Hannah W. Pearson, and the said Lilian Shelley, including the right of inheritance ; and that the name of the said Lilian Shelley be, and the same is, hereby changed to Lilian Shelley Pearson.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Samuel D. Cook and wife, for leave to adopt child.

Upon the petition of Samuel D. Cook and Harriet F. Cook, his wife, of Glocester, praying, for reasons therein stated, that they may have leave to adopt a certain illegitimate child, known only by the name bestowed upon it by them, to wit: Sarah E. Cook, as their own child, and that it may be known and called by said name :

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, that said Samuel D. Cook, and said Harriet F. Cook, have leave to adopt said child as their own child, and that all the legal relations of parents and child is hereby created between the said Samuel D. and Harriet F. Cook, and the said child, with all the rights, duties and obligations consequent upon that relation, including the right of inheritance, and that said child shall, hereafter, be known and called by the name of Sarah E. Cook.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Rebecca A. Carpenter, widow, praying, for reasons therein stated, for leave to adopt Sylvian Blodgett Bowen as her child :

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted; that the said Rebecca A. Carpenter is hereby authorized to adopt the said Sylvian Blodgett Bowen as her child; and that the said Sylvian Blodgett Bowen shall hereafter be called and known by the name of Sylvian Blodgett Carpenter; and that said parties reciprocally shall be, and are, hereby vested with all the rights, and subjected to all the duties and obligations, including the right of inheritance of estate, real and personal, as if the said Sylvian Blodgett had been born the lawful child of the said Rebecca A. Carpenter.

RESOLUTION authorizing Michael English to peddle without a license.

Resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted; and the said Michael English is hereby authorized to peddle without license for the period of one year from the passage of this resolution.

RESOLUTION to pay Jesse Walton the State Bounty of three hundred dollars.

Upon the petition of Jesse Walton, late a member of Company H, 3d R. I. Cavalry, enlisted in the State of Louisiana and credited to the quota of this State, to whom the State Bounty was not paid, in consequence of an omission of the proper officers at Washington to credit said Walton to the quota of this State, and praying that he may be paid the said State Bounty of three hundred dollars:

Voted and Resolved, That the Paymaster General be, and he hereby is, directed to pay to the said Jesse Walton, the said sum of three hundred dollars, being the State Bounty equitably due the said Walton, and that he charge the same to the account of the military expenses of the State.

RESOLUTION restoring H. C. Dorsey to his privileges.

Upon the petition of Henry C. Dorsey, of North Providence, praying, for reasons therein stated, that he may be restored to all his rights of citizenship:

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted; and that the said Henry C. Dorsey be, and he hereby is, restored to all his rights of citizenship, including the right of voting, in as full and ample manner as if the said Dorsey had never been convicted of any offence.

RESOLUTION restoring William A. Knowlton to his privileges.

Upon the petition of William A. Knowlton, heretofore convicted of a crime, and praying to be restored to his civil and political rights:

Voted and Resolved, That the said William A. Knowlton be, and is, hereby restored to the rights of being entitled to vote, whenever he shall have the qualifications of a voter, as required by the Constitution and laws of the State.

RESOLUTION restoring Francis Campbell to his privileges.

Upon the petition of Francis Campbell, of North Providence, praying for a restoration of his privileges :

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted ; and that the said Francis Campbell be, and he hereby is, restored to his right of suffrage and oath, his competency as a witness and all his privileges as a citizen, to be enjoyed by him as fully and in the same manner as if he had never been convicted of any crime or offence.

RESOLUTION restoring Stephen D. Tidball to his privileges.

Upon the petition of Stephen D. Tidball of Newport, praying, for reasons therein stated, that he might be restored to all his rights of citizenship, including the right of voting :

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted ; and that the said Stephen D. Tidball be, and he hereby is, restored to all of his rights of citizenship, including the right of voting in as full and ample manner as if the said Tidball had never been convicted of any infamous offence.

RESOLUTION restoring Wright Pierce to his privileges.

Upon the petition of Wright Pierce, of Little Compton, praying, for reasons therein stated, for the restoration of civil and political rights :

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the above petition be, and the same is, hereby granted ; and the said Wright Pierce is hereby restored to his civil rights and privileges, including the right of voting and of competency as a witness in as full and ample a manner as if he had never been convicted of any offence.

RESOLUTION releasing Alice McGee from imprisonment.

Upon the petition of Alice McGee, praying to be released from imprisonment in the Providence County Jail :

Voted and Resolved, That the Senate do hereby advise and consent to the pardon of the said Alice McGee from her said imprisonment, as recommended by His Excellency, the Governor.

RESOLUTION releasing Hiram B. Gardner from imprisonment.

Upon the petition of Hiram B. Gardner, praying to be released from imprisonment in the County Jail :

Voted and Resolved, That the Senate do hereby advise and consent to the pardon of the said Hiram B. Gardner from his said imprisonment, as recommended by His Excellency, the Governor.

RESOLUTION for the remission of tax on Exchange Bank, Newport.

Upon the petition of the Exchange National Bank, in Newport, for the remission of tax on increase of capital :

Voted and Resolved, That the tax of two per centum provided by law to be assessed on the increased capital stock of banks, assessed against the Newport Exchange Bank, for an increase of forty thousand dollars of its capital stock made with the view of organizing said bank as a National Bank be, and the same is, hereby remitted.

RESOLUTION to pay the bill of Cushing and Dewitt.

Resolved, That the State Auditor be, and he is, hereby directed to draw his order on the General Treasurer of the State, for the sum of three hundred and thirty

and sixty one-hundredths dollars, (\$330.60) ; to be paid to Messrs. Cushing and Dewitt for their services for surveying and platting the boundary line between the towns of North Providence and Johnston, and two copies of the map of the same, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

RESOLUTION refunding fine of John P. Meriam.

Upon the petition of John P. Meriam for refunding of fine for non-attendance as juror :

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be granted ; and the General Treasurer is hereby directed to refund and pay to the said John P. Meriam the sum of twenty dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. •

RESOLUTION to pay Robert C. Anthony.

Resolved, That the Quartermaster General be, and he hereby is, directed to pay to Robert C. Anthony the sum of two hundred dollars in full, for his services in recruiting men for the First and Second Regiments of Cavalry, and for building camps "Arnold" and "Mauran," upon receiving from the said Anthony a release in full of all his claims against the State ; said payment to be made out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, and to be charged to the account of the United States.

RESOLUTION of Anson Viall for remittance of fine.

Upon the petition of Anson Viall, praying, for reasons therein stated, that certain fine and costs paid by the said Viall to the State, be remitted :

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, and the General Treasurer is hereby requested to pay to the said Viall, out of moneys in his hands not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twenty-one dollars and ninety-five cents.

RESOLUTION for reimbursing Joseph A. George.

Upon the petition of Joseph A. George praying for reimbursement :

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted ; and that the General Treasurer is hereby directed to pay to the said Joseph A. George out of the Treasury of the State, the the sum of twenty-five dollars.

RESOLUTION to pay Leonard O. Smith.

Upon the petition of Leonard O. Smith, praying for reimbursement :

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, and the General Treasurer is hereby directed to pay to said Leonard O. Smith the sum of twenty-five dollars, (\$25.00,) out of the treasury of the State.

RESOLUTION granting license to F. H. Thompson.

Upon the petition of F. H. Thompson praying, for reasons therein stated, that he may be permitted to peddle without a license :

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the petition be, and the same hereby is, granted ; and the General Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to issue a license to the said F. H. Thompson, to peddle all kinds of goods, wares or merchandise whatever ; excepting watches, jewelry, gold or silver ware, or articles manufactured of German silver, in any town in this State, for the space of six months without payment of any sum of money whatever.

RESOLUTION authorizing Andrew G. Sweet and Fannie G. Sweet, of the city of Providence, to adopt Emma May Roberts as their child, and that her name be changed to Minnie Sweet.

Upon the petition of Andrew G. Sweet, and Fannie G. Sweet, his wife, praying, for reasons therein stated, for leave to adopt as their own child an infant known as Emma May Roberts, and that the name of said infant may be changed to Minnie Sweet :

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, and that the said Andrew G. Sweet, and Fannie G. Sweet, his wife, be, and they hereby are, authorized to adopt said child as their own child, and that the said Andrew G. and Fannie G. on the one side, and the said Emma May on the other, are, and shall be, reciprocally invested with all the rights, including the right of inheritance, and subjected to all the duties and obligations of parents and child, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the said Emma had been the lawfully begotten child of the said Andrew and Fannie ; and that the name of the said infant be changed to Minnie Sweet.

RESOLUTION of adjournment.

Voted and Resolved, That all business pending before this General Assembly unfinished, be referred to the next session ; and that this General Assembly be, and the same is, hereby adjourned to meet at the State House in Newport, on the last Tuesday in May next at 11 o'clock A. M.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
Providence, May 23, 1866.

I certify that the Acts, Resolves, Rolls, and Reports printed in this volume, are true copies of the originals on file in this office.

APPENDIX.

ROLL OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

At the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, begun and holden at Providence, on the second Monday in January, (being the 8th day of the month,) in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of Independence the ninetieth.

PRESENT :

His Excellency JAMES Y. SMITH, Governor.

His Hon. DUNCAN C. PELL, Lieutenant Governor.

SENATORS FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

Newport, - -	PARDON W. STEVENS,
Providence, - -	WILLIAM W. HOPPIN,
Portsmouth, - -	BORDEN CHACE,
Warwick, - -	BENEDICT LAPHAM,
Westerly, - -	JAMES M. PENDLETON,
New Shoreham, -	NICHOLAS BALL,
North Kingstown, -	GEORGE H. CHURCH,
South Kingstown, -	SYLVESTER ROBINSON,
East Greenwich, -	JAMES T. EDWARDS,
Jamestown, - -	FREDERICK N. COTTRELL,
Smithfield, - -	CHARLES MOIES,
Scituate, - -	ALANSON STEERE,
Glocester, - -	GAIUS W. HUBBARD,
Charlestown, - -	HAZARD A. BURDICK, 2d.

West Greenwich, -	EDWIN W. HOPKINS,
Coventry, - -	JOB KENYON,
Exeter, - - -	ANSON GREENE,
Middletown, -	JETHRO PECKHAM,
Bristol, - - -	SAMUEL W. CHURCH,
Tiverton, - - -	JOSEPH OSBORNE,
Little Compton, -	OLIVER C. BROWNELL,
Warren, - - -	WILLIAM B. LAWTON,
Cumberland, - -	SAMUEL S. FOSS,
Richmond, - - -	ENOS K. TIFFT,
Cranston, - - -	GEORGE P. TEW,
Hopkinton, - - -	WILLIAM R. GREENE,
Johnston, - - -	LABAN C. WADE,
North Providence, -	OLNEY ARNOLD,
Barrington, - - -	LEWIS B. SMITH,
Foster, - - - -	ELISHA JOHNSON,
Burrillville, - -	JOB S. STEERE,
East Providence, -	FRANCIS ARMINGTON,
Pawtucket, - - -	THOMAS K. KING,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,

Secretary of the Senate, *ex-officio*.

JULIAN R. CAMPBELL, of Providence, Clerk.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

Newport.

Benjamin Finch,
George G. King,
Benjamin J. Tilley,
William P. Sheffield,
James Atkinson.

Lycurgus Sayles,
Josiah Simmons,
Pardon M. Stone,
Henry A. Webb.

Providence.

Joseph A. Barker,
Stephen Crary,
Oliver F. Dutcher,
Benjamin B. Knight,
John P. Knowles,
George B. Peck,
Thomas A. Richardson,

Portsmouth.

George B. Coggeshall.

Warwick.

Richard W. Greene,
Henry D. Brown,
David Pike,
William Butler.

Westerly.

Edwin G. Champlin,

- John E. Weeden.
New Shoreham.
 ——— Sheffield.
North Kingstown.
 James W. Davis.
South Kingstown.
 George G. Pearce,
 Jesse V. B. Watson.
East Greenwich.
 Silas Weaver.
Jamestown.
 Allen Gardiner.
Smithfield.
 Daniel R. Ballou,
 Horace Daniels,
 George W. Holt,
 Simon B. Mowry,
 Spencer Mowry,
 William T. Smith.
Scituate.
 Samuel G. Allen,
 William D. Smith.
Glocester.
 George S. Owen.
Charlestown.
 Samuel B. Hoxie.
West Greenwich.
 Benjamin T. Gorton.
Coventry.
 Daniel Babcock,
 Prosper K. Hutchinson.
Exeter.
 Thomas Philips.
Middletown.
 Thomas Coggeshall, Jr.
Bristol.
 Joseph M. Blake,
 James D'Wolf Perry.
- Tiverton.*
 Nathaniel B. Durfee.
Little Compton.
 Charles W. Howland.
Warren.
 Wheaton Allen.
Cumberland.
 Edmund N. Clark,
 William L. Darling,
 Oscar J. Rathburn,
 William M. Rawson.
Richmond.
 Hazard E. Champlin.
Cranston.
 William Elsbree,
 Pardon A. Phillips,
 Henry G. Tucker.
Hopkinton.
 William L. Clarke.
Johnston.
 Emor J. Angell.
 John M. King.
North Providence.
 Thomas Davis,
 Joseph E. Dispeau,
 Amasa M. Eaton,
 Charles E. Hall,
 Pardon Jenkes.
Barrington.
 Lewis T. Fisher.
Foster.
 Gideon Burgess.
Burrillville.
 James E. France,
 Stephen Emerson.
Pawtucket.
 Isaac Shove.
East Providence.
 Albert K. Gerald.

GEORGE L. CLARKE, Speaker.

JOSEPH W. CONGDON, }
 SUMNER U. SHEARMAN, } Clerks.

PROCEEDINGS IN GRAND COMMITTEE.

FEBRUARY 7, 1866.

The two Houses of the General Assembly met in Grand Committee for the purpose of electing a Judge of the Supreme Court and other civil officers.

His Excellency the Governor in the chair.

The calling of the rolls was waived, it being apparent that a majority of both Houses were present.

FOR CHIEF JUSTICE, Mr. Lapham nominated George A. Brayton, of Warwick. Mr. Dutcher nominated Charles A. Bradley, of Providence.

Ballots were then distributed and collected.

Whole number of ballots received,	-	83
Necessary for a choice,	- - -	42
George A. Brayton received - - -	-	44 ballots.
Charles A. Bradley received - - -	-	37 "
Scattering, - - - - -	-	2 "

Whereupon the Governor announced that the Honorable George A. Brayton was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State.

On motion of William P. Sheffield, it was voted that the records of the Grand Committee of the last May session be altered so far as to include in said records the names of William A. White, James G. Topham, and Henry A. Ward, as elected Justices of the Peace of Newport.

The following JUSTICES OF THE PEACE were elected:

City of Newport.

Benjamin Marsh, 2d,	William Gilpin,
Joseph A. Carr,	Francis B. Peckham, Jr.,
Wm. J. H. Ailman,	Benjamin W. Pearce,
Thomas W. Wood,	Joseph C. Lawton,
John W. Davis,	David Fales.

City of Providence.

Francis A. Daniels,	Charles H. Anthony,
Francis J. Lippitt,	Alfred C. Place,
William H. Townsend,	Joshua M. Adderman,
William C. Townsend,	Warren R. Pirce.
Charles E. Gorman,	

Pawtucket.

George N. Bliss.

Cumberland.

George L. Dana.

Warwick.

John Holden.

PUBLIC NOTARIES.

Providence County.

George N. Bliss,	Timothy F. Neville,
Edgar Amsbury,	Joseph E. Spink,
William A. Colwell,	Charles P. Robinson,
Royal Henry Lee,	Asa Winsor,
Francis J. Lippitt,	David R. Whittemore.

Washington County.

Henry F. Chadsey.

IN GRAND COMMITTEE.

PROVIDENCE, May 9, 1866.

His Excellency the Governor in the chair.

The Governor announced that the Honorable George A. Brayton declined to accept the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to which he had been elected.

On motion the Grand Committee proceeded to the

election of Chief Justice, in place of George A. Brayton, declined.

Mr. Dutcher nominated Charles A. Bradley, of Providence.

Mr. Watson nominated Thomas Durfee, of Providence.

The candidates were then balloted for with the following result :

Whole number of ballots received,	-	-	-	88
Necessary to a choice,	-	-	-	45
Scattering, -	-	-	-	1
Charles L. Bradley received	-	46	ballots.	
Thomas Durfee, -	-	41	"	
Scattering, -	-	1	"	

The Honorable Charles A. Bradley was therefore declared duly elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State.

IN GRAND COMMITTEE.

March 27, 1866.

The two Houses met in Grand Committee for the purpose of electing military officers.

His Excellency GOVERNOR SMITH in the chair.

The calling of the roll was waived, the election was then proceeded with, and the following gentlemen elected :

HORACE DANIELS, *Brigadier General of the Second Brigade.*

JAMES WATERHOUSE, *Brigadier General of the Fourth Brigade.*

WILLIAM T. BARTON, *Brigadier General of the Fifth Brigade.*

NATHANIEL CHURCH, *Brigadier General of the First Brigade.*

——— CARD, *Brigadier General of the Third Brigade.*

A motion was made that the Grand Committee proceed to the election of Justices of the Peace and Public Notaries. No objections being made, the election was proceeded with as follows :

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

City of Providence.—Arnold Greene, Benjamin B. Hammond, William E. Bowen, Samuel Clough, Marinus W. Gardner, Jr.

Town of Gloucester.—Benjamin D. Hopkins.

PUBLIC NOTARIES.

Providence County.—B. B. Hammond, W. E. Brown, Arnold Greene, Samuel Clough.

Kent County.—John Harris.

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M E S S A G E

OF HIS EXCELLENCY

J A M E S Y. S M I T H,

GOVERNOR OF RHODE ISLAND,

TO THE

G E N E R A L A S S E M B L Y,

JANUARY, 1866.



PROVIDENCE:
PROVIDENCE PRESS CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1866.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
PROVIDENCE, Jan. 8, 1866. }

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives :

It is once more my privilege to greet you in these halls, as you return to enter upon the work of legislating for our State. The year which has just closed has been an eventful one, not in the history of our State alone, but in that of the whole country. We have been writing history in letters of blood, and we have been permitted before the close of the year just passed to greet the dawning of peace. The great war which pressed upon the vitals of the nation with such force as hardly to be paralleled in the history of any times which have preceded us, has, during the year, been suddenly ended by the complete surrender of the forces in arms against the Union.

Not, however, until it had caused the death in martyrdom of one of the noblest of Presidents, and opened the graves of thousands of our loyal and brave citizen-soldiers. We have, during the past four years, been called upon to mourn over the fall of the brave, sympathize with the sorrows of widowhood and orphanage, and commiserate the sufferings

of those, who for the sake of country, have suffered privations, indignities and lingering deaths within the prisons and stockades of a treasonable confederacy which was seeking the nation's life.

Now that peace has come to us, a question of momentous interest has taken possession of the public mind, as a legitimate sequence. Shall the pleasure arising from the establishment of peace prevent the exercise of that retribution upon the leading offenders and aggressors in this causeless war, which justice and the safety of the country in the future would seem to demand? No government such as ours, no people so enlightened and Christianized as ours, could admit the element of revenge in its dealings with even such offenders against its majesty or its life; but should not the country put its seal of disapprobation most emphatically by appropriate penalties upon these men? Would it not aid in checking the restless spirits who might hereafter arise to renew the bloody attempt?

Rhode Island has had a record of loyalty during this strife, of which all, even the humblest citizen, may well feel proud. She has kept her faith and honor with her sister States and with the general government. Her sons have bravely borne the honor of the State upon nearly every battle-field, and have brought it untarnished from the bloodiest scenes of strife. Our gallant dead have their graves in nearly every Southern State, but their record as living soldiers or dead patriots is our glory. These torn and faded battle-flags which adorn this hall, are not displayed simply for its decoration, but they are the emblems of the heroism of our State, and every rent and sacred shred has a voice to us before whose eloquence words become dumb, and the language of the tongue loses its force.

They have been borne on the most sanguinary fields by stout Rhode Island hands and defended with stouter Rhode Island hearts. Every one of these has been brought back to us for preservation, that our children may look upon and remember through what peril the liberty which they will enjoy was defended and secured. Thus shall our posterity do justice to the memory of our soldiers and reverence the fame of our gallant State.

The furnishing of the necessary men for the army and navy of the Union has not been all which has been required of us, and which we have fully met, and without compulsion or murmur. The wealth and credit of the State have been given without stint or measure.

The report of the Treasurer of the State will put you fully into the possession of the details of our financial condition. At the January session of 1865, an act was passed authorizing the issue of the Bonds of the State for one million of dollars, in addition to the four millions which had already been issued, as reported by me at the opening of that session. There was an obvious difficulty in effecting the loan of the last million authorized, upon such terms as would promote the interest and reputation of the State in its financial character. The National Government was in the market as a large borrower, and was paying upon its issues seven and three-tenths per cent. interest in currency, and six per cent. in coin, with gold at that time above fifty per cent. premium in the public markets. Besides, our sister States were extensive borrowers, and their securities, with those of the towns, were being pressed upon the acceptance of capitalists in exchange for loans. Apprehending that under this state of things, with our bonds restricted to six per cent. interest in currency, the State

might suffer financially and its credit be impaired, I declined issuing them, and not a dollar of the last loan authorized has been negotiated. With the facilities offered by the Bank of North America, and such temporary loans from other banks or bankers as were for the time required, the General Treasurer has been enabled to meet the current demands upon the treasury. The accounts for money expended by the State for raising, equipping and placing in the field the Third Cavalry and the Fourteenth Regiment Heavy Artillery, (colored,) amounting to over two hundred thousand dollars, having been audited and paid by the United States, relieved in a measure the necessity for the issuing of these bonds.

These accommodations extended by the banks, with the entire floating debt of the State, have been paid. The floating debt at the commencement of the war was only about four thousand dollars.

There has also been paid upon the four millions of bonds outstanding against the State in January, 1865, the sum of one hundred and eleven thousand dollars, leaving our present indebtedness only thirty-eight hundred and eighty-nine thousand dollars, a part of which has thirty years and the balance less than twenty years to mature. Should the present rate of State tax be continued annually, it will yield sufficient revenue to meet the accruing interest and pay off the entire bonded debt of the State before the last of the bonds become due. It is proper for me to state in this connection, that the bonds for one million dollars authorized by the act of January, 1865, were printed and a portion of them registered, but having deemed it more for the interest of the State to employ temporary loans, as already explained, I caused their cancellation and burning, as provided by

law, and also the destruction of the plates upon which they were printed. These acts were performed by the General Treasurer, as will be certified in his report.

I congratulate you, gentlemen, and all of our fellow citizens, upon the present sound financial condition of the State. We are more fortunate in these respects than some of our equally loyal sister States. The financial burdens inflicted upon us in our State capacity by this long and exhausting war, now closed, will not press so heavily upon our interests as to retard their healthy growth or materially affect them. With economy in the administration of our home affairs, we can meet every demand and steadily decrease the amount of taxation levied annually upon our citizens.

The relations between the State and Federal Government have been generally of a friendly and harmonious character. The exceptions have been where subordinates, from causes not deemed of sufficient interest or importance to bring officially to your notice in this connection, have mistaken their position, or the sentiment of the State with which they have had to deal.

It has been a matter of no little delicacy to preserve the rights and interests of our citizens, to protect individuals and towns, and to ascertain the exact relative demands of the Government upon the State and meet them; it embraced the whole question of the enrollment of our citizens, and the forming of a correct list of the really able-bodied, arms-bearing population of the State, upon which the calls of the General Government for soldiers and seamen were to be based. Rhode Island would never consent to shrink from what justice might demand of her; or impose the burden upon a sister State of furnishing an extra soldier on her account.

It was my duty, in obedience to the obligation assumed with the office of Chief Executive of the State, on the one hand to protect the rights of our citizens, and on the other, to give the General Government every facility for strengthening its military force which justice, the law, or patriotism demanded.

In the performance of this duty it has been my purpose to grant to the subordinates of the Government every privilege and claim consistent with the dignity and rights of the State. In the further prosecution of these ends I caused such an examination into the character of the enrollment lists of the several cities and towns as seemed to be demanded by the spirit of the law and the interest of our citizens. The whole enrollment of the State was by this means reduced from a maximum of *twenty thousand three hundred and forty-seven* to a minimum of *eighteen thousand four hundred and nineteen* men. Upon which the State has furnished *twenty-three thousand five hundred and seventy-eight* men, as admitted by the Provost Marshal General of the United States. This of course includes the various terms of service of all, from the three months regiments to those who enlisted for three years or during the war. Certainly, with this record, our State has no reason to be dissatisfied with the exhibition of her loyalty or patriotism.

At the January session of the General Assembly for the year 1865, a resolution was passed authorizing the Executive to employ a competent person to revise and correct the accounts of this State with the United States, in order to put them in a condition for adjustment.

In carrying out the wishes of the General Assembly as expressed in the resolution referred to, I caused a competent expert, or book-keeper, to be put into possession of the books

of the Quartermaster's Department, for the purpose of making a correct statement of its account, in order that the Agent of the State might present the claims of the State against the United States in due form to the proper accounting officers of the Government for adjudication and settlement.

The report of the expert was of such an extraordinary character, representing the books and accounts in such a condition, that my personal attention and investigation of them seemed to be demanded in order that the interest of the State might not be compromised, or its honor made to suffer by the presentation of accounts against the United States, which were not correct in form or fact.

I have consequently caused a thorough examination to be made of all the military accounts, as fully as possible, back to the commencement of the war, and shall communicate the result of that investigation, with detailed statements and figures, in a special message to the General Assembly at an early day. To convey some idea of the nature of these accounts, it is proper for me, in this connection, to notice a few of the points. It is shown that in an early period of the war, two officers were, in the same year, though at separate times, in charge of the office of Quartermaster General of the State, and that there is a marked discrepancy in their reports of that office for the year. Both, however, agree that a sum exceeding a half million of dollars was expended by the State on account of the United States. The books and accounts of these officers show, however, the expenditure of a much larger sum than was charged to the United States, involving a clear loss to the State of over one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, which one of these officials reported to the General Assembly as,

in his judgment, "clearly chargeable to the United States." This account, which was presented to the United States as a claim of the State for military expenditures, exceeded a half million of dollars for that year, but nearly one-half of the amount was suspended or disallowed by the accounting officers at Washington, and still remains suspended.

The examination further shows, that money has been paid over to the General Treasurer of the State, to be credited to the United States upon the transportation account on his books, which the United States did not pay, and which has never been credited to our transportation account upon the books of the Quartermaster General's Department, or been presented to the United States for collection. It is apparent, by an examination of the books of the Quartermaster General and those of the General Treasurer, with the accounts of the United States for the year 1862, that the moneys received by the Quartermaster General's Department from the General Treasurer and the United States, are not correctly stated. And further, there has been, in some instances, a manifest overcharge against the United States. For instance, the State has charged the United States for a greater number of horses than it is made to appear by the books of the proper department that the State ever purchased.

It is also evident that the manner in which the books and accounts for the same year were kept and the transactions of the office were conducted, by the mingling of official and private transactions for the State and the United States in the same person, has cost the treasury of this State thousands of dollars.

It appears further, that in the beginning of the year 1863, two persons were acting at the same time in the capacity of

Quartermaster General, delivering property to the United States and conducting certain special business of the Department. The examination of the books and accounts shows a seeming necessity for this mingling of responsibilities, in order that certain "outside transactions," to which reference has heretofore been made in official documents of the State, might be completed.

The transactions of the regularly appointed Quartermaster General for the balance of the year, appear to have been correct, by such an examination as I have been able to give them.

It will also be remembered that the detailed reports of the transactions for the first years of the war have never been made to the General Assembly, or appeared in print. I have therefore caused them to be printed in full, and they will be found in the appendix to the special message upon this whole subject. Since the year 1863, the system of publishing the accounts of the State in detail has been observed.

While these are the brief and general statements as developed in the course of the examination, still there are other discrepancies of lesser magnitude and importance, which appear, and will be more fully shown in the special message and accompanying papers, which I shall have the honor to lay before you at an early day.

While the performance of the duty imposed upon me by the resolution of the General Assembly was responsible in its character, the report of the results is painful, because it necessarily involves the transactions of some of the former officers of the State. Nothing but a sense of duty, and the desire to place the State right with itself and the United States, would have brought these facts before you officially, or to the public notice.

In order the more perfectly to reach the exact condition of the accounts between the United States and the State of Rhode Island, and prove the accuracy of the report of the expert appointed to examine the books and accounts as thus shown, I instructed the State's Agent to make a full and detailed report of all his doings as agent for the State. He held that office during the administration of my predecessors, and his appointment was renewed by myself. He has proved himself capable, honest and efficient in the performance of duties both arduous and difficult. His report will be found among the papers accompanying the special message, and a careful examination of its facts is requested of the General Assembly. From his report it appears that there were audited and paid by the United States to the State of Rhode Island for military expenses incurred by the State for the United States :

In the year 1861,	-	-	-	\$274,121	81
In the year 1862,	-	-	-	194,171	20
In the year 1863,	-	-	-	214,560	31
In the year 1864,	-	-	-	1,206	29
In the year 1865,	-	-	-	249,135	84

It further appears, that there are accounts suspended and disallowed by the United States, for the year 1861, amounting to \$228,258 47. If to this sum is added the account now in the Agent's hands for collection, or before the proper auditing officers of the Treasury for examination, it makes the present prepared claim against the United States amount to the sum of nearly \$330,000.

The particular statement found in this report of the Agent also corroborates fully the showing of the deficit in credits to the United States upon the books of the proper

officers of the State which have already been alluded to. The report shows that the Agent has collected from the United States some \$225,000 00, or thereabouts, which does not appear upon the books of the Quartermaster General for the years 1862 and 1863; a portion of which is claimed as belonging to "the outside transactions" to which reference has already been made. .

The difficulties attending the settlement of the accounts between the State and the United States all have their location in this former period, being among the oldest claims held by the State against the General Government.

For, while the United States have been generous in the adjustment of claims which have been brought before them, which were clearly within the province of the law, and with the proper vouchers attached, still they have been commendably careful in adjusting any accounts in the least questionable in their legal character or claims. While it is gratifying to report that all the later accounts which have been presented have been allowed and paid in full, within the fraction of a single dollar, yet it is not pleasant to announce that a very large sum, expended during the first year of the war, still remains suspended and unpaid by the United States. It is not to be denied that delay in the settlement of these accounts rather adds to than diminishes the difficulties attendant upon their adjudication. I commend the whole subject to the early attention and careful scrutiny of the General Assembly.

The system of recruiting adopted to provide the different contingencies called for by the General Government in its times of need, has already claimed the attention of the General Assembly, and has been the subject of exciting comment by some of our citizens. It is due to history, as well as to

myself, that I should state that my only purpose has been to secure the quotas of this State upon every call, in the quickest possible time, without a draft, and at the least possible expense to our people. To accomplish this end, the plan of the Provost Marshal General of the United States was adopted, with the addition of such checks and safeguards as would best protect the treasury of the State. No system could be without its difficulties, but the one adopted seemed best for the accomplishment of all the ends held in view, and experience has shown it to have been equal to the demand, and in the end, economical in its workings.

The raising of the Fourteenth Regiment, Heavy Artillery, (colored,) was an undertaking beset with difficulties, which were not decreased by the strong political prejudices and animosities then being engendered in some portions of the State. It was raised, equipped and sent to the field, however; was a credit and honor to Rhode Island, and has been returned to us upon the close of the war and mustered out of the service. Each soldier composing it has received his pay and has returned to his home.

Some dissatisfaction was known to exist among a portion of its officers. It arose from the fact that the United States Government did not send its Paymaster to provide for the wants of the officers during the time that the Regiment was in process of formation. The officers appointed in charge, both field and line, requested an advance of pay from the State. Deeming the request just, in view of their positions and families, I caused such advances to be made, with the understanding that the money should be refunded to the State upon the settlement of their dues by the Government, taking their orders upon the United States Paymaster for the same. From some cause, these advances were after-

wards claimed by a portion of the officers as a gift from the State, and some dissatisfaction was created thereby, to the injury of the otherwise fair reputation of this fine Regiment.

I have found some little difficulty in adjusting the military affairs of the State with the subordinates appointed by the Bureau of the Provost Marshal General; not because of any disposition upon the part either of myself, the General Assembly, or the people, to evade meeting the full requirements of the United States, but because the subordinates of that Bureau either did not comprehend the nature of the duties assigned them, the explicit general orders under which they were required to act, and the proper limit of their powers, or because they became, unthinkingly, the instruments of designing men, whose purpose seemed to be the creation of strife between the State and General Government. While I still think it would have been preferable in our own State to have trusted to the patriotism of our people and the efforts of the executive and legislative departments to provide for our quotas, still there has been no disposition manifested at any time to do otherwise than to enforce the law and claims of the United States, and afford every facility to the officers of the General Government for the performance of their delicate but arduous duties. Had all of them been as anxious for harmony, and had they respected the State, instead of assuming powers inconsistent with their position, much of the ill-feeling created and so publicly manifested would never have existed. These very difficulties, however, were the occasion of our State being the first from which the entire provost marshal system was removed upon the close of the war.

It is proper for me to say, in dismissing this military question, that the duties connected with the Executive Depart-

ment for the past three years have been both laborious and constant. I have endeavored not only to provide for the wants of our outgoing soldiers, but the returning regiments have received all the attention which could well be bestowed; and the soldiers of our sister States have not been neglected while passing through our limits on the way to their homes. I have also caused transportation for returned troops to be provided, in order that they might directly reach their homes without being kept in camp awaiting settlement and final discharge; which, though adding a trifling expense, has saved much confusion and trouble, as well as gratifying the soldier, his family and friends.

In the performance of my duties as Executive, it became necessary for me to enforce the law and revoke the commission of the Adjutant General of the State, on the twenty-fourth day of September, 1865, supplying his place by temporary appointment, or until the meeting of the General Assembly. Under the law, the Adjutant General receives his commission from the Commander-in-Chief, and is upon his staff. He is, however, by law elected by the General Assembly. The law empowers the Executive to revoke the commission of any officer in his discretion, and painful as the duty was, still the interests of the State, in my judgment, required its performance. The offense was clear, and committed with a knowledge of the facts. It consisted in the issuing of certificates to soldiers, certifying that their names were upon the records of his office as assigned to the quota of this State, which certificate was necessary for the obtaining of the State bounty; when the facts show that they had not enlisted in the State, and were not credited to the quota of the State, either upon the books in his Department or upon the books of the proper Department in Washington;

they having enlisted in the States of Kentucky and Ohio respectively.

Upon the discovery of these facts, being desirous of giving as little publicity as possible to the affair, for the sake of the officer himself, I requested his resignation of the office which he held, to which he consented, promising to forward his written resignation on the Monday following. Upon consultation with his friends and legal advisers, he refused to accede to the request, and no other recourse remained but to revoke his commission under the law. He then refused to obey the order to give place to his temporary successor, claiming his position until tried by a court martial, when I so far admitted his claim of being an officer, as to order him under arrest and to report himself immediately at head-quarters as such ; since which time the duties of the office have been performed by Col. Henri Crandall.

A legal paper was subsequently served upon me, as Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the State, summoning me to appear before the Honorable, the Supreme Court, to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue, requiring me to release from arrest the officer ; or why an immediate court martial should not be called to investigate his case. Out of respect to the law, and the highest judicial body of the State, I caused answer to be made, denying the jurisdiction of the Court over an act so clearly within the discretion of the Executive, and so essential to the performance of the duties confided to the Executive by the Constitution, and so clearly within his province by the laws.

I did not, neither do I now think, that the Executive Department of the State, one of the co-ordinate branches

of the Government, should be made subordinate to the Judiciary.

The case was ably argued by legal gentlemen upon both sides, and the Court deciding that it had no jurisdiction, refused to issue the writ, and dismissed the application.

The correspondence, with the decision of the Court in this case, will be found among the accompanying papers.

The larger portion of the Banking capital of the State having been transferred to the National Associations, and the approach of the time when the remainder will have to assume the same character, or decline doing a discount business with their own issue, raises a serious question for the consideration of the General Assembly. Banking capital, organized under the State laws, has been a subject of taxation, and has yielded a handsome revenue to the State Treasury. We must either resort to increased burdens upon our citizens to meet the deficiency created by this change of capital, or apply the provisions of the forty-first section of the Act allowing State Banks to become National Associations, and lay these burdens upon the banking property of the shareholders in these Associations, the same as was imposed upon it when used as banking capital under charter from the State.

I deem this subject of vital importance. Taxation should be so far equalized that unjust and onerous burdens should not be imposed upon any class. If the banking capital used in this State should be exempted from its full share of the tax assessments, it would increase the burdens of the farmer and mechanic, both of which classes it is, in my judgment, the interest of the State to foster and encourage, rather than unjustly afflict with excessive taxation. I commend this subject to the early and careful attention of the General Assembly.

The Educational interests of the State are enjoying their usual prosperity. The Report of the School Commissioner, which will be laid before you, will show that this great essential to our prosperity and safety has not been neglected. The Commissioner, in his report, recommends an alteration of Title XIII., Chapter 65, Section 1, of the Revised Statutes, which will empower the School Committees, instead of the Trustees, to appoint and employ teachers. Many forcible arguments are brought forward to show that such a change would be of great benefit and increase the efficiency of many of our schools. I trust this matter will receive your attention and favorable action. Fully impressed with the importance of an educated citizenship, I have, as far as possible, aided the efficient Commissioner in the performance of his duties, and am happy to report that a state of war for years in duration has not in the least interfered with the great interests of Education. Some of our higher schools, academies, and Brown University, have given generously of their number for the field, but it has not detracted from their efficiency or success.

The Trustees of the State Normal School having, at a meeting of their body held in June last, decided by vote to discontinue the school, I approved of their action, and the school is closed until the General Assembly shall authorize it to be re-opened.

Instead of establishing a military hospital, or procuring hospital accommodation for disabled, discharged soldiers, as the law authorizes, I have deemed it best both for the soldier and his family or friends, and for the financial interests of the State, to provide him or his family with a moderate allowance for present necessities, to be expended by himself or family for his sustenance and care at home or

among his immediate friends. This course has given general satisfaction, and the aggregate of all moneys expended for this purpose will not, up to this time, exceed the sum of three hundred dollars.

The Railroad interests of our State have enjoyed their usual prosperity. We have been free from calamities of magnitude during the year, and all of our roads have been worked in harmony with the interest of the travelling and business public. The report of the Railroad Commissioners will present in detail the features of this great interest, so essential to the prosperity of the State.

In accordance with the resolution of the General Assembly authorizing the Governor to appoint a Trustee for the Antietam Cemetery, I have commissioned the Hon. Benedict Lapham as such Trustee, and his report will be presented at an early day.

In conformity with the resolution passed at the January session, 1865, I caused to be made by Messrs. Gorham, Co. & Brown, a sword of superior workmanship and materials, and properly inscribed. The same has been presented in the name of the State to the gallant officer, Brevet Major General Frank Wheaton.

The regular decennial census of the State was ordered to be taken by an act which passed the General Assembly at the January session, 1865. At the session in June following, an additional act was passed, authorizing the collection of statistics in reference to the manufactures, agriculture and fisheries of the State, and generally enlarging its scope, in order that this important work might show more fully the real condition of the industrial pursuits of the State in connection with its population.

The lateness of the period at which the amended act was passed will cause considerable delay in the completion

of the work. Tables have however been made, and a very full, correct and carefully prepared census of the State will be the result. The able officer who is superintending the compilation and preparation of the necessary tables, and who will prepare a general report with accompanying suggestions, is forwarding its publication as rapidly as is consistent with correctness. It is expected that before the close of this session of the General Assembly the work will be published and laid before you. It will be a work of uncommon interest to all of our citizens, and its aggregates in the several industrial departments will exceed the general estimate or expectation of the public. An abstract of its statements, at least, should have a very general circulation, while the full work should be in possession of the several cities and towns as well as in the institutions of learning and public libraries of the State.

All the volunteer regiments and batteries from this State having been mustered out and discharged from the service of the United States, the several military agencies of Rhode Island, at New York, Philadelphia and Washington, were discontinued by my direction at the following dates, which was as early as the interests of our soldiers would admit :

New York—Col. John H. Almy, A. D. C., Agent, January 1, 1866.

Philadelphia—Lt.-Col. Robert R. Corson, Agent, August 1, 1865.

Washington—Lt.-Col. James T. Benedict, Agent, October 1, 1865.

These agencies have been of great service to the soldiers from our State when passing through the cities in which they were established, and have prevented delays to our regiments and batteries, in going to and returning from the

field, which has more than compensated for the expenses incurred in maintaining them.

Too much cannot be said in commendation of the above-mentioned officers, who have had charge of these agencies, and their untiring energy and self-sacrificing devotion to the interests of our soldiers entitle them to the thanks of our State.

In concluding this review of the affairs of the State, and of my action as Executive, allow me to add, that a benignant Providence has given us abundant occasion for devout thanksgiving as a people. We have happily passed the period of our great national danger. The war is closed; the sacrifices of life to save the Republic are completed, although many of the burdens remain, to remind us of the struggle from which we have but just emerged. We have made a record as a State in which the sons and daughters of Rhode Island in all the future will feel a common and a commendable pride. Loyal to the utmost price demanded of us, we have said to the world that no sacrifice is too great for us to make to perpetuate the blessings of a liberal and stable government, founded upon the freedom, education, general intelligence and virtue of the whole people.

JAMES Y. SMITH,
Governor of Rhode Island.

APPENDIX

TO THE

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF JAMES Y. SMITH

GOVERNOR OF RHODE ISLAND.

1866.

APPENDIX.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c., }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, PROVIDENCE, Sept. 22d, 1865. }

BRIG. GEN. E. C. MAURAN, ADJUTANT GENERAL.

DEAR SIR :—I feel it my duty to ask you to resign your commission as Adjutant General of this State.

I take this course in preference to preferring charges, or revoking your commission, which I feel called upon to do, for acts brought to my knowledge in filling certificates that persons are credited to our quota, when no such record was found in your office.

Very respectfully,

(Signed,)

JAMES Y. SMITH,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

P. S.—An immediate answer required.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c., }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

Official Copy.

CHARLES E. BAILEY, *Col. and A. D. C.*

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c., }
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, PROVIDENCE, Sept. 25th, 1865. }

HIS EXCELLENCY, JAMES Y. SMITH, GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF :

SIR :—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 22d inst., and in reply I have to inform your Excellency, that I respectfully decline to resign my commission as Adjutant General.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

EDWARD C. MAURAN,

Adjutant General.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c., }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

Official copy.

CHARLES E. BAILEY, *Col. and A. D. C.*

PUBLIC DOCUMENT.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c., }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, PROVIDENCE, Sept. 25th, 1865. }

BRIG. GEN. E. C. MAURAN:

SIR:—I have your letter declining to resign your commission as Adjutant General of this State, as you promised me you would do to-day.

I now therefore revoke your commission as Adjutant General of the State of Rhode Island, in accordance with my letter of the 22d instant. You will at once deliver over the books, papers and property of the State to Brigadier General Henri Crandall, who has been appointed your successor.

Respectfully,

(Signed,)

JAMES Y. SMITH,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c., }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

Official copy.

CHARLES E. BAILEY, *Col. and A. D. C.*

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, JAMES Y. SMITH,

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, &c. :

SIR:—We have been consulted by General Mauran as counsel, and his refusal to resign his office, herewith transmitted, is in accordance with our advice.

It seems to us that there is no good cause for the revocation of his commission, and that inconvenience, and the expense of a trial by a court martial, may be avoided by a conference. If you agree with us, we shall be happy to meet you or any person you may name for that purpose.

Very respectfully,

(Signed,)

ABRAHAM PAYNE,
JOSEPH S. PITMAN,
SAMUEL CURRY.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 25th, 1865.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

Official copy.

CHARLES E. BAILEY, *Col. and A. D. C.*

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c., }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, PROVIDENCE, Sept. 25th, 1865. }

MESSRS. ABRAHAM PAYNE, SAMUEL CURRY, JOSEPH S. PITMAN :

GENTLEMEN:—I have your communication of this date, and do not think a conference necessary, as I have revoked the commission of Brigadier General E. C. Mauran, Adjutant General of the State of Rhode Island.

I am, most truly,

(Signed,)

JAMES Y. SMITH,

Governor.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

Official copy.

CHARLES E. BAILEY, *Col. and A. D. C.*

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c., }
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, PROVIDENCE, Sept. 25th, 1865. }

HIS EXCELLENCY JAMES Y. SMITH, GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

SIR :—Having received notice of your having this day revoked my commission as Adjutant General of the State of Rhode Island, I hereby demand of your Excellency as my immediate superior, to be informed of the cause thereof, and to be tried by a court martial therefor.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

(Signed,)

EDWARD C. MAURAN,

Adjutant General.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c., }
 EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

Official copy.

CHARLES E. BAILEY, *Col. and A. D. C.*

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c., }
 HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, }
 PROVIDENCE, Sept. 25th, 1865. }

ORDERED—

1st. The commission of Brigadier General Edward C. Mauran, as Adjutant General of this State, is hereby revoked.

2nd. Capt. Henri Crandall, Assistant Commissary General, is hereby appointed Brigadier and Adjutant General of the State of Rhode Island, vice Mauran, commission revoked, and he will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

3d. Adjutant General Crandall will at once enter upon the duties of his office, taking possession of all books and papers belonging to the same.

By order of His Excellency, JAMES Y. SMITH, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed,)

CHARLES E. BAILEY,

Col. and A. D. C.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c., }
 EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

Official copy.

CHARLES E. BAILEY, *Col. and A. D. C.*

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c., }
 HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, }
 PROVIDENCE, Sept. 26th, 1865. }

COL. HENRI CRANDALL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

COLONEL :—You are hereby appointed *Acting Adjutant General* of the State of Rhode Island, and will at once enter upon the duties of your office, taking

possession of all books and papers belonging to the same, and you are hereby authorized to perform all official acts belonging to the office of Adjutant General of Rhode Island.

By order of His Excellency, JAMES Y. SMITH, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed,)

CHARLES E. BAILEY,

Col. and A. D. C.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c., }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Official copy.

CHARLES E. BAILEY, *Col. and A. D. C.*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 11th, 1865.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JAMES Y. SMITH,

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND :

SIR :— On the 23d day of September, 1865, Brigadier General Edward C. Mauran, Adjutant General of the State of Rhode Island, received a letter from your Excellency, of which the following is a copy :

"STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c., }
Executive Department, Providence, Sept. 22d, 1865. }

"Brigadier General E. C. Mauran, Adjutant General :

"DEAR SIR.—I feel it my duty to ask you to resign your commission as Adjutant General of this State.

"I take this course in preference to preferring charges or revoking your commission, which I feel called upon to do, for acts brought to my knowledge in filling certificates that persons are credited to our quota, when no such record was found in your office.

Very respectfully,

JAMES Y. SMITH,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

"P. S.—An immediate answer required."

To which, on the 25th September, Brigadier General Mauran sent the following reply :

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c., }
Adjutant General's Office, Providence, Sept. 25th, 1865. }

"His Excellency James Y. Smith,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

"SIR :— I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 22d inst., and in reply I have to inform your Excellency, that I respectfully decline to resign my commission as Adjutant General.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

EDWARD C. MAURAN,

Adjutant General."

At the same time a letter was handed your Excellency from his counsel, of which the following is a copy :

*" To His Excellency James Y. Smith,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, &c. :*

"SIR :— We have been consulted by Gen. Mauran, as counsel, and his refusal to resign his office, herewith transmitted, is in accordance with our advice. It seems to us, that there is no good cause for the revocation of his commission, and that inconvenience and the expense of a trial by court martial may be avoided by a conference. If you agree with us, we shall be happy to meet you or any person you may name for that purpose.

Very respectfully,

ABRAHAM PAYNE,
JOSEPH S. PITMAN,
SAMUEL CURRY.

" Providence, Sept. 25th, 1865."

To which on the same day your Excellency sent a reply, of which the following is a copy :

"STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.,
Executive Department, Providence, Sept. 25th, 1865. }

" Messrs. Abraham Payne, Samuel Curry, Joseph S. Pitman :

"GENTLEMEN :— I have your communication of this date, and do not think a conference necessary, as I have revoked the commission of Brigadier General E. C. Mauran, Adjutant General of the State of Rhode Island.

I am most truly,

JAMES Y. SMITH,
Governor."

Brigadier General Mauran also received from your Excellency afterwards, on the same day, a communication revoking his commission as Adjutant General, of which the following is a copy :

"STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.,
Executive Department, Providence, Sept. 25th, 1865. }

" Brigadier General E. C. Mauran :

"SIR :— I have your letter declining to resign your commission as Adjutant General of this State, as you promised me you would do to-day. I now therefore revoke your commission as Adjutant General of the State of Rhode Island, in accordance with my letter of the 22d instant. You will at once deliver over the books, papers and property of the State to Brigadier General Henri Crandall, who has been appointed as your successor.

Respectfully,

JAMES Y. SMITH,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief."

On the same day Brigadier General Mauran demanded a court martial in a communication of which the following is a copy :

"STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.,
Adjutant General's Office, Providence, Sept. 25th, 1865. }

"His Excellency James Y. Smith,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

"SIR :—Having received notice of your having this day revoked my commission of Adjutant General of the State of Rhode Island, I hereby demand of your Excellency, as my immediate superior, to be informed of the cause thereof, and to be tried by a court martial therefor.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

EDWARD C. MAURAN,
Adjutant General."

On the 26th September, Brigadier General Mauran, by the order of your Excellency, was placed in arrest.

Fifteen days have elapsed since that demand and no charges have been preferred. We respectfully request your Excellency to inform us whether you intend to cause charges to be preferred and to order a court martial to be convened for the trial of General Mauran thereon, and if so, within what time?

We are, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

ABRAHAM PAYNE,
JOSEPH S. PITMAN,
SAMUEL CURRY.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c., }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Official copy.

CHARLES E. BAILEY, Col. and A. D. C.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c., }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, PROVIDENCE, Oct. 11th, 1865. }

MESSEES. ABRAHAM PAYNE, JOSEPH S. PITMAN, SAMUEL CURRY:

GENTLEMEN :—I have your communication and will give the same proper attention.

I have the honor to be, very truly,

(Signed,)

JAMES Y. SMITH,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c., }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Official copy.

CHARLES E. BAILEY, Col. and A. D. C.

Supreme Court, State of Rhode Island.

DECISION

IN THE CASE OF

EDWARD C. MAURAN AGAINST JAMES Y. SMITH,
GOVERNOR, &c.

DURFEE J. The first question in this case is, whether the writ of mandamus lies to compel the Governor of a State to perform an official duty. The question is not a new one in the courts. In Arkansas, (*Hawkins v. The Governor*, 1 Pike, 570;) in Georgia, (*Law v. Towns*, 8 Geo. R., 360;) in Illinois, (*People v. Bissell*, 19 Ill., 229;) and in New Jersey, (*State v. The Governor*, 1 Dutch. 331,) it has been decided that the writ does not lie in such a case. In Texas, (*Houston &c., R. Co. v. Randolph*, 24 Texas, 317,—if the U. S. Digest, Vol. 21, p. 372, may be trusted,) it has been held that the writ does not lie to any member of the Executive department, except the land commissioner. In Maine, (*Dennitt, Petitioner*, 32 Maine R., 508,) the court refused to issue the writ to compel the Governor and Council to perform a statutory duty, but for reasons which would have led to its refusal if sued for against the Governor alone. In Minnesota, (*Chamberlain v. Sibley*, 4 Minn. R., 309,) the court refused to issue the writ to compel the Governor to perform a duty prescribed by the Constitution, but delivered a dictum to the effect that the writ would lie to compel the Governor to perform a duty prescribed by statute, and which might be performed as well by one officer as another. In Missouri, in the case of the *Pacific R. R. Co. v. The Governor*, (23

Mis. R., 353,) the question was much discussed, but the court expressly refrained from giving an opinion upon it. On the other hand, in Ohio, (*State of Ohio v. Chase*, 5 Ohio, N. S. R., 538,) it was held that a writ of mandamus may issue to compel a governor to perform a mere ministerial duty enjoined on him by statute, and which might have been devolved on another officer of the State; though in that case the writ was not issued for reasons aside from the question of jurisdiction. In *North Carolina*, (*Cotton v. Ellis*, 7 Jones, N. C., 545,) the court decided in favor of the jurisdiction, and for anything that appears, issued the writ; being the only instance which we find reported in which the writ has issued against a governor, except where he consented to the jurisdiction for the sake of getting the opinion of the court upon the merits of the relation. These are all the cases which we find bearing directly on this point, and from the course of decision in them, it is apparent that the weight of authority is against the jurisdiction.

One reason which has been suggested for refusing the writ, is, that if granted, it would tend to provoke a conflict between the judicial and executive branches of the Government,—a conflict in which the judiciary would prove the weaker party. Of course in a case where the jurisdiction is clear, such a consideration could have no weight; but where the jurisdiction is problematical the consideration affords a presumption which it would be unwise to disregard. “For,” as Blackstone has remarked, “all jurisdiction implies superiority of power; authority to try would be vain and idle, without an authority to redress; and the sentence of a court would be contemptible, unless that court had power to command the execution of it.” (1 Shars. Bl. Com., 242.) And in this connection it is worthy of note, that in England, from which we derive the process, not only is the King exempt from it, but among judicial tribunals, the higher courts of judicature enjoy a similar immunity.

But the reason which has been most effectual in determining the courts to refuse the writ, is that which is drawn from the division of the powers of Government under our State Constitutions, into three co-ordinate departments, Legislative, Executive and Judicial, each independent of the others, except in so far as it is subordinated to them by the Constitution. This division is coeval with the States themselves, and has always been deemed an indispensable safe-guard of republican liberty. Mr. Madison, in the 47th paper of the *Federalist*, traces the idea on which the division is based to Montesquieu, who borrowed it from the British Constitution, and who taught that

civil freedom can not co-exist with a union of the three powers in the same hands. The doctrine, however, in its outlines at least, is as old as Aristotle, who recognizes the "three parts of all polities," and says, "where these subsist properly, the polity must necessarily be in a flourishing condition." (Pol. B. IV. Ch. 14 et seq.) It was the grand merit of Montesquieu to develop the doctrine more fully than his predecessors, as it was his good fortune to find a multitude of disciples ready to receive it. His book appeared in 1748, and at once became the hand-book of political philosophy for the more enlightened statesmen of both the Old and the New World. The doctrine was, to some extent, reproduced in Blackstone's Commentaries, which appeared a few years later than "The Spirit of the Laws;" and it so became familiar, not only to the more learned publicists, but to every lawyer in the land. Accordingly when the American colonies threw off the yoke of the mother country, and formed governments to suit themselves, they universally made this division of power a fundamental principle of their Constitutions. In some of them, as in Massachusetts, the principle was guarded by the most explicit inhibitions; in others it was deemed sufficient simply to declare and observe it as the ground-plan of the Constitution. But in either case the principle, except as expressly qualified, is equally inviolable; for, in the words of Daniel Webster, "a separation of departments, so far as practicable, and the preservation of clear lines of division between them, is the fundamental idea in the creation of all our Constitutions, and, doubtless, the continuance of regulated liberty depends on maintaining these boundaries."

The question then is, whether in view of this principle it is competent for the court, by a writ of mandamus, to compel the Executive to do an official duty which he delays or declines to do of his own accord? It is admitted that wherever, within the sphere of his duties, the Executive has a discretion, he is amenable for refusing to perform them, not to the court, but only to the senate on an impeachment, or to the people at the polls. But where the duty to be performed is merely ministerial, it is claimed that a different rule obtains, and that the court may compel him to perform it. If this be true, then, to the extent of his ministerial duties, the Executive is not the co-ordinate of the judiciary, but subordinate to it, and the line of separation between the two departments is to that extent obliterated. Of course such a deviation from constitutional principle is admissible only in favor of some other principle of higher obligation. But the only principle adduced in support of the deviation, is the principle of

the common law, that for every right there is a remedy. Evidently that is not enough; for a principle of the common law cannot override a principle of the constitution. Consequently we find it admitted, even in those cases which hold that a writ of mandamus is issuable to the Governor, that it will not issue to enforce a duty which is enjoined on him by the Constitution, or which he alone can perform, but only to enforce a statutory duty which might as well have been devolved upon any other individual, the theory being that, as to such a duty, the Governor is on the same footing as any other individual who might have been designated to perform it.

The distinction, however, between these two classes of duties, which is thus recognized by some of the cases, is by others of them either ignored or expressly repudiated. In this case it has been urged as applicable in favor of the relator, and its validity has consequently been much discussed. But whether the distinction be valid or not, we deem it unnecessary to determine; for the duty which we are here asked to enforce, though prescribed by statute, could not have been properly devolved on any one but the defendant. It is a duty to see that charges are preferred against a military officer, and that a court-martial is convened for his trial, to consist of the highest military officer in the State except the defendant, and of several other officers of superior grade. To confide such a duty to any one except the Commander-in-Chief would be an extraordinary transgression of military usage; and, in a time of actual service, might occasion the most embarrassing, if not fatal, disorders.

In this aspect of the case, however, the counsel for the relator argues that the decisions which have been cited are not applicable at all as authorities, for the reason that they were decisions in cases where the writ was sued for to compel the Governor to perform a civil or political duty; whereas, in this case, the writ is sued for, not against the Governor as such, but against the Commander-in-Chief, to compel him to perform a military duty. The idea is, that the office of Governor is separable from that of Commander-in-Chief, and that while as a civil magistrate the Governor may be exempt from the writ, as Commander-in-Chief he is subject to it. We do not think the constitution warrants any such discrimination. The Constitution declares that "the chief executive power of this State shall be vested in a Governor," and, in a subsequent section, declares that the Governor "shall be Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces of this State." In this respect it is similar to the Constitutions of the other States, and to the Con-

stitution of the United States, which again is similar to the British Constitution, under which the King is "the Generalissimo, or the first in military command in the kingdom." (1 Shars. Bl. Com. 262.) The supreme military command is thus universally recognized, in all governments professing a separation of the three powers, as a portion of the chief executive power. (See 1 Kent's Com. 5th Ed., 282.) Indeed, in time of civil convulsion, it is the most important portion of that power. Supreme military command is in fact implied necessarily in the grant of the chief executive power. The mere fact, then, that the Governor, in his different capacities, is designated by different titles, does not sever the unity of his office. When inaugurated, he takes but a single oath, which binds him in all his functions. If impeached and deposed, the sentence of deposition would deprive him of all his functions, whether impeached for a misdemeanor committed as commander-in-chief, or as a civil magistrate. But if, under the American system of government, the supreme military and civil authority is thus inseparably united in the Governor, then he is no more subject to the control of the judiciary in the one capacity than in the other. We think, therefore, that the discrimination suggested by the counsel for the relator is inadmissible.

But in reply to all this line of reasoning, it is urged that, if in this case the writ of mandamus does not lie, then the relator is without redress, and the great maxim of the law, that for every right there is a remedy, is egregiously falsified. This is an argument to which no court of justice can be insensible. It cannot escape remark, however, that the maxim which is quoted comes to us from England, where it is subject to the same exception in favor of the King, which is here claimed in favor of the Governor. Indeed it is one of those maxims which must, from the nature of things, be understood with some qualification. If, for instance, it were decided that the Governor is amenable to the writ, the court might, nevertheless, unjustly refuse it, and there would then be no remedy for the wrong, except that which is as applicable to the Governor as to the court, to-wit.: the remedy by impeachment. The answer which naturally occurs to this is, that it is not to be presumed that the court will be guilty of such an injustice. But since this presumption must be made somewhere, why should it not be made in favor of that branch of the government on which the duty to be performed is primarily imposed as readily as in favor of its co-ordinate? Such a presumption, however inapplicable to an inferior officer, does not seem inappropriate to a magistrate who is clothed by the Constitution with the supreme

trust of taking "care that the laws be faithfully executed," and who is privileged, in the execution of his office, to consult the judges of this Court as his legal advisers.

We think, therefore, that the Court has no jurisdiction to issue its writ of mandamus to compel the defendant to perform the duty which in this case he is alleged to have disregarded.

Of course, in coming to this conclusion, we unequivocally admit that the Governor of a State is amenable to the Court like any other person for his private acts, or for any act not properly within the scope of his office, though done under the color of his office.

But though we think the application ought to be dismissed for want of jurisdiction, we deem it not improper to say that, even if we had jurisdiction, we should not deem this a case for granting the writ, at least in a peremptory form. A writer on the law of mandamus says: "It is an imperative rule of the law of mandamus, that previously to the making of the application to the Court for a writ to command the performance of any particular act, an express and distinct demand or request to perform it must have been made by the prosecutor to the defendant, who must have refused to comply with such demand, either in direct terms, or by conduct from which a refusal will be conclusively implied." (Tapping on Mandamus, p. 282, cited in *People v. Romero*, 18 Cal. R. 89; and see *Rex v. Brecknock*, 3 Ad. & El. R. 217, and the cases cited for the defendant.) Now, in this case, there has been no express refusal and no conduct which is conclusively equivalent to a refusal. The defendant sets forth in his answer, that when requested to perform the duty which we are asked to enforce, he replied, that he had the matter under consideration. But the relator claims that to hold the matter under consideration, as the defendant did, for twenty-one days prior to this application was a virtual refusal. He contends that the defendant, by the statute, was bound to proceed "according to the usage and practice of war," which, he says, means according to the "Rules and Articles of War," as established by act of Congress; and he shows that, according thereto, an officer who has been put under arrest must be served with a copy of the charges on which he has been arrested "within eight days thereafter," and "be brought to trial within ten days thereafter, unless the necessities of the service prevent such trial," &c. He accordingly argues that the defendant, having exceeded the limit of the discretion allowed by this article, has virtually refused to comply with the relator's request. And if it were true that the statute, when it speaks of "the usage and practice of war," means the

"Rules and Articles of War," there would be great cogency in the argument. But it is demonstrably certain that such is not the meaning of the statute. As we have seen, the Rules and Articles prescribe, subject to the exception of necessity, that an officer who has been arrested shall be served with a copy of the charges within *eight days*, and brought to trial within *ten days*, after his arrest. But our statute (Rev. Stat., chap. 242, sec. 11) provides that the officer under arrest shall be served with a copy of the order for the court martial, and a copy of the charges against him, "twenty days before the sitting of said court," thus making it utterly impossible to meet the requirement of the "Rules and Articles of War," that he shall be "brought to trial within ten days" after his arrest. This puts it beyond question that, in this respect at least, the phrase, "usage and practice of war," employed in the statute, does not mean the "Rules and Articles of War." But if this be not meant, then the question recurs, whether the defendant, in holding the relator's request and the matters involved in it under consideration for twenty-one days, has exceeded the large discretion vested in a commander-in-chief "according to the usage and practice of war," and consequently may be adjudged to have refused to comply with that request. We are not ready to adopt that conclusion, and could not therefore, in the present aspect of the case, even if we thought we had jurisdiction, consent to grant the writ,—certainly not in a peremptory form. But with the view which we hold of the question of jurisdiction, of course we cannot assent to the issuing of the writ in any form, either peremptory or alternative.

The application must, therefore, be dismissed.

SPECIAL MESSAGE

OF HIS EXCELLENCY .

JAMES Y. SMITH,

GOVERNOR OF RHODE ISLAND,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY, 1866.

PROVIDENCE :
PROVIDENCE PRESS CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1866.

SPECIAL MESSAGE.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c., }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, PROVIDENCE, January, 1866. }

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives :

In accordance with a resolution passed at the last January session of the General Assembly, I have caused the accounts of the State of Rhode Island against the United States to be thoroughly and carefully examined by a competent and practical accountant, whose report is now in my possession.

The main portion of the expenditure of our State during the war, properly chargeable to the Government, having been incurred by the Quartermaster General's Department, the examination and report referred to relates to such accounts of that Department as have never been published in detail. Such portions, however, of the accounts of Quartermaster General Cooke as were found to be intimately connected with those of his predecessor in office, and of which no report has been made, were included in this examination.

Upon investigating this report, I found the errors, misstatements and omissions in the accounts and reports of some of the Quartermasters General of the State of such a

magnitude as to demand the full and personal investigation which I have since given the matter. As the result of that investigation, I lay before you the following statement of the most important facts connected with the accounts and transactions of the Quartermaster General's Department of this State for the years 1861, 1862 and 1863.

I have also caused the receipts and disbursements of those years to be published in detail, in conformity with the course which has been pursued since the latter year. They will be found in the appendix.

The account of the Quartermaster General for the year 1861, shows an apparent expenditure of six hundred and fourteen thousand two hundred and twenty-five $\frac{61}{100}$ dollars, (\$614,225 $\frac{61}{100}$;) but as thirty thousand four hundred and seventy-eight $\frac{30}{100}$ dollars (\$30,478 $\frac{30}{100}$) was paid over to the General Treasurer of the State, this sum cannot be regarded as an expenditure. Deducting it from the total amount, the actual disbursements are shown to have been five hundred and eighty-three thousand seven hundred and forty-seven $\frac{31}{100}$ dollars, (\$583,747 $\frac{31}{100}$.)

In the Quartermaster General's report for the year 1861, it is stated that the entire amount of six hundred and fourteen thousand two hundred and twenty-five $\frac{61}{100}$ dollars (\$614,225 $\frac{61}{100}$) "is clearly chargeable to the United States." This is shown to be an error, as but five hundred and eighty-three thousand seven hundred and forty-seven $\frac{31}{100}$ dollars (\$583,747 $\frac{31}{100}$) was paid out by the Quartermaster General, but liabilities incurred by him having been paid by his successor in office to the amount of seventy-four thousand seven hundred twenty-four $\frac{58}{100}$ dollars, (74,724 $\frac{58}{100}$), (see Quartermaster General's Report, made to the General Assembly at its January session, 1863,) this aggregate out-

lay is shown to be but six hundred and fifty-eight thousand four hundred and seventy-one $\frac{89}{100}$ dollars, (\$658,471 $\frac{89}{100}$), exclusive of the amount paid to the General Treasurer for collections made from the United States.

It appears that when the account was made out against the United States by Quartermaster General Stead, who was employed for this purpose, it included his own expenditure and the amount paid by his successor, as specified. Of the six hundred fifty-eight thousand four hundred seventy-one $\frac{89}{100}$ dollars (\$658,471 $\frac{89}{100}$) which had been expended, there was found properly chargeable to the United States but five hundred thirty-four thousand five hundred ninety-eight $\frac{82}{100}$ dollars, (\$534,598 $\frac{82}{100}$.) The balance, amounting to one hundred twenty-three thousand eight hundred seventy-three $\frac{07}{100}$ dollars, (\$123,873 $\frac{07}{100}$), the State will be obliged to assume, owing to there being no proper vouchers or bills upon which to base a claim against the General Government. A detailed copy of the claim as presented to the United States may be found in the appendix marked A.

Upon a presentation of the claim to the United States of the Quartermaster General's account of five hundred and thirty-four thousand five hundred ninety-eight $\frac{82}{100}$ dollars, (\$534,598 $\frac{82}{100}$), with the additional sum of twenty-four thousand five hundred ninety-two $\frac{11}{100}$ dollars, (\$24,592 $\frac{11}{100}$), expended by the Adjutant General, with the accompanying vouchers, for examination and adjustment, I regret to state that the account was returned with exceptions taken to vouchers, embracing expenditures to the amount of two hundred twenty-eight thousand two hundred fifty-eight $\frac{47}{100}$ dollars, (\$228,258 $\frac{47}{100}$), which were suspended or disallowed by the Government. A copy of the exceptions, with appended reasons, may be found in the appendix, marked B.

My exertions will be earnestly continued to overcome the objections and obviate the causes which have compelled this suspension so far as the just rights of the State will warrant, but it cannot be denied that many of the exceptions are properly taken by the Federal Government.

The system of book-keeping adopted by Quartermaster General Frieze, was of such a character that it did not insure clearness or reliability in the statement of his receipts and disbursements. This defect is observed in the accounts of moneys received, both from the General Treasurer and the United States, made up from his books, and is substantiated by a comparison of the latter accounts with his report.

The sum of four thousand dollars (\$4,000 00) paid and charged by the General Treasurer to the Quartermaster General, does not appear to have been credited. The published report of the Quartermaster General, made to the General Assembly at the January session, 1863, embracing receipts and expenditures, specifies the amount of sixty-four thousand one hundred and forty-three $\frac{59}{100}$ dollars (\$64,143 $\frac{59}{100}$) as a sum "already collected" from the United States, but it is shown that the General Government has charged the State with the sum of one hundred ninety-four thousand one hundred and seventy-one $\frac{20}{100}$ dollars (\$194,171 $\frac{20}{100}$) as having been paid on the Quartermaster General's accounts for this year.

By information obtained from committees of the General Assembly in connection with this matter, it is made to appear that this discrepancy is partially accounted for by assuming that a large portion of the money received from the United States was for the purchase of horses for the Government; classing these purchases as "outside transactions," although the whole amount of money paid by the United States was charged to the State of Rhode Island.

Should the assumption be admitted that these were "outside transactions," there would still remain a deficiency in accounting for the money received from the United States.

The claim made that these were transactions upon the private account of officials of the State, corresponds with the system pursued in keeping the accounts, inasmuch as no entries were made upon the books of the Quartermaster General concerning them. From the fact, however, that a large amount of money was borrowed by that officer upon his official, rather than his private signature, and the interest upon the same was charged to and paid by the State, it would have been difficult to relieve the State from the responsibility of meeting this indebtedness in full, had there been any delay or unwillingness on the part of the United States to meet the claim promptly.

No reason appears to have existed why the Quartermaster General should have assumed to borrow money of the Globe Bank, at a time when the State Treasury was amply provided with funds to meet all the requirements rendered necessary for the full equipment of our troops. Why the State should suffer a loss of six per cent. interest upon funds used for private transactions, when it had a sufficiency to meet all just claims, is a question which the parties in interest can best answer.

General Frieze explains this matter to the Finance Committee of the House, (see page 6, of the Report of that Committee in Schedule of Proceedings General Assembly, January session, 1865 :) "That the Attorney General advised that it was doubtful if the Governor was authorized to make the purchase on the State's account, and that an entry should not be made upon the books which would authorize a claim against the State upon a doubtful authority." If

this statement of the Quartermaster General is of force, it should then be shown by his books and general transactions that the same care was used in all other matters pertaining to his office. Such does not appear by examination, for the same officer expended, in the erection of buildings at Portsmouth Grove, over sixty-four thousand dollars (\$64,000 00) from the funds of the State without its authority; and besides, his predecessor in office did purchase horses for the United States with the funds of the State, and his account was approved and passed by the General Assembly.

How many other accounts of the State have been treated as private matters cannot as yet be definitely determined. That this was not a single exception to the general mode of conducting business in that office, is shown from an account to which my official attention was called by the Assistant Quartermaster General of the United States, asking for the correction of a bill of forage furnished the First N. E. Cavalry Regiment, from January 1st to March 15th, 1862, which bill had been paid by the United States, and amounted to twelve thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine $\frac{85}{100}$ dollars, (\$12,799 $\frac{85}{100}$.) The request was not only to revise and correct the bill, but that an explanation should be given the United States Government why the oats charged in the bill were purchased at twenty-four pounds to the bushel when the standard was thirty-two pounds.

The matter was referred to the present Quartermaster General for explanation in a communication under date of August 15th, 1865. A copy of the letter and his answer will be found in the appendix, marked letters Nos. 1 and 2. The answer of the present Quartermaster General is to the effect that the bill of forage referred to had been made up

independently of the forage account upon the books, and that the original vouchers for these purchases were not found on file in the Department. The official certificate of Quartermaster General Remington, stating that oats were purchased for the First N. E. Cavalry Regiment, at thirty-two pounds to the bushel, rendered it necessary, in the absence of vouchers to sustain the charges, to refund to the United States the sum of sixteen hundred and ninety-nine ⁵⁶/₁₀₀ dollars, (\$1,699 56,) in payment for 3,468 ¹/₂ bushels of oats at forty-nine cents per bushel, this being the difference in quantity between twenty-four and thirty-two pounds to the bushel, as charged in the bill.

Whatever view may be taken of this whole matter of conducting important financial interests of the State, all must admit that it will be difficult for the State to disavow the transactions of its Quartermaster General, no matter what might be their character, whether applying to the purchase of horses, oats or other supplies. Upon his official certificate, approved by the Executive of the State, these bills were paid by the United States Government, the amount so paid charged to the State of Rhode Island, and could only have been paid to the State's Agent under a legal power of attorney from the State.

The manner in which this is regarded by the proper officials of the General Government, appears by a letter bearing the date of Sept. 7th, 1865, wherein my attention was called to the omission of proper credits to the United States in our official reports. For a copy of this communication, with copy of letter in reply, see letters in Appendix numbered 3 and 4.

My attention has also been directed to the question of the "supplies on hand," which were transferred by Quarter-

master General Stead to his successor in office, General Frieze, of which no account appears to have been made upon the books. Whether or not this property was distributed among the regiments and batteries, and charged to the United States in the accounts upon which the State has made collections, does not appear. The fact, however, that the value of property on hand when Quartermaster General Stead vacated the office, was over thirty-eight thousand dollars, (\$38,000 00,) and that his successor, General Frieze, returned from five to six thousand dollars worth only to his successor, involves the whole subject in doubt; which is not relieved by an examination of the books so imperfectly and defectively kept, or by the very obscure manner in which the account was treated when made up officially for the examination of the General Assembly.

In the examination of the accounts of the Quartermaster General for the years 1862 and 1863, I find them to have been of such a nature as to require me to present them in connection, as the operations for both years are shown to have been such as rendered this connection essential for the final success of the private transactions to which reference has been made.

The convenience of those interested in this combination of accounts and officers, should not, however, have required the concealment of the essential facts in this case from the Executive of the State for a period of nearly one year.

In a written communication, addressed to the Committee on Finance at the January session, 1864, which can be found on the 284th page of Acts and Resolves of the Session, Quartermaster General Frieze submitted a statement of the purchase of horses, showing the cost to have been but one hundred and seventy-nine thousand four hundred and twen-

ty-two $\frac{83}{100}$ dollars, (\$179,422 90,) yet from the fact that one hundred and thirty thousand and sixty-two dollars and sixty-one cents (\$130,062 61) of the funds collected from the United States by Quartermaster General Frieze, were appropriated for the payment of horses, and his successor, Quartermaster General Cooke, applied ninety-two thousand one hundred and thirty-seven $\frac{90}{100}$ dollars (\$92,137 90) of his collections from the United States, in addition, for the same purpose; the entire payment is shown to have been two hundred and twenty-two thousand two hundred dollars and thirty-seven cents, (\$222,200 37.) This discrepancy demands explanation.

The purchase of these horses, it is fully shown, was made prior to March, 1863, and the loans of money from the Globe Bank were effected prior to the same period. The collections of the United States were made in the months of February and March, 1863, and paid over immediately to Quartermaster General Cooke, by the State's Agent; yet no statement of the receipt of twenty-two thousand six hundred and ninety-two $\frac{90}{100}$ dollars (\$22,692 90) was made upon his day-book until nearly one year had elapsed, or in March, 1864; after the matter had been brought to the attention of the General Assembly.

A letter was addressed by Quartermaster General Cooke to the Finance Committee, on the 12th of March, 1864,—which Committee were then investigating the matter,—submitting a form for the entry of this transaction upon his books, setting forth how he proposed to make this private account appear as an official transaction by a State officer; which was to open an account upon the books of the Quartermaster General of this State, between the United States on the one hand, and Globe Bank upon the other, thus

making the Globe Bank the creditor of the United States, and seeking to transfer the responsibility which rested upon the State to the Globe Bank, and making the United States its responsible debtor for accounts which were credited on the books of the United States to the State of Rhode Island. The entry was thus made upon the books of the Quartermaster General of the State, under date of the 25th of March, 1864.

The Finance Committee of the House of last year, state, in their report, that Quartermaster General Cooke "made a record of the entire transaction upon the books of the Department as soon as the facts were brought to his knowledge." In reply to the complaint, that Quartermaster General Cooke did not charge the horses to the United States, the Committee further state, that Quartermaster General Cooke made answer that he was not Quartermaster General when the horses were delivered.

The following facts are submitted in relation to this remarkable report :

First. General Cooke was appointed and entered upon the duties of his office January 1st, 1863.

Second. Of the seven hundred and one horses furnished by the State to the Second Cavalry Regiment, Geo. Lewis Cooke, as Quartermaster General, delivered, January 30th, 1863, *one hundred and one horses* to Troop G, as is shown by the receipt of the regimental quartermaster.

Third. On the 30th of January, 1863, Quartermaster General Geo. Lewis Cooke delivered *one hundred horses* to Troop F, Second Cavalry Regiment, as is shown by the receipt of Major Corliss, of the First Battalion, and the regimental quartermaster.

Fourth. On the 5th of February, 1863, Lyman B. Frieze, acting as Quartermaster General, delivered *four hundred horses*, as appears by the receipt of Major Corliss, of the First Battalion, and the regimental quartermaster.

On the same day, February 5th, 1863, Quartermaster General Cooke delivered *one hundred horses*, taking the receipt of the above-named officers for their delivery.

For copies of the receipts of the delivery of the horses, see receipts numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4, in the Appendix.

These horses were professedly purchased with funds borrowed from the Globe Bank, for which the State paid the interest. The time at which these horses were delivered to the State does not appear by any bills, vouchers or accounts, and yet a heavy item for forage was rendered to the State, and was paid from its funds.

The delivery of the horses to the United States at the periods named is shown, and the fact appears that checks were drawn upon the Globe Bank by private parties in January and February, 1863, under Quartermaster General Cooke's administration. It may not be inappropriate to inquire, why the Globe Bank should be selected as the agent of this accommodation, or why the Globe Bank should be made to occupy the position of the individuals who appeared to be acting in the double capacity of State officials and private individuals in the same transaction?

Upon the reasons which caused the Committee referred to, to make a report of such an extraordinary character, and so inconsistent with the facts thus shown, it may not be within the range of my duties to comment. It is more properly a subject for the investigation of the General Assembly. Certain it is, that the official records already referred to, show that the entry in reference to the Globe

Bank and the United States was made upon the books of the Department among the very last official acts of Quartermaster General Cooke ; that General Frieze and General Cooke were both acting in the capacity of Quartermasters General in February, 1863 ; and that the latter officer did deliver three hundred and one horses at three different and specified times.

The necessity which required the action of both Generals Cooke and Frieze at the same time, and the division of the horses for delivery between them, as appears by the receipts of the proper officers, cannot be comprehended, except upon the basis claimed, that there was a mingling of both official and private interests in these transactions.

The sum of sixty-nine thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars, (\$69,445 00,) collected from the United States on the 6th of February, 1863, was paid to the Globe Bank March 25th, 1863, by Quartermaster General Cooke. It had accrued interest, (being in the form of "certificates of indebtedness,") amounting to three hundred and seven ⁸⁹/₁₀₀ dollars, (\$307 89.)

The balance of interest against the State upon the checks drawn by private individuals, amounting to ten hundred and twenty-two ⁵⁴/₁₀₀ dollars, (\$1,022 54,) was paid from the State funds by the Quartermaster General, and charged to the Second Cavalry Regiment. The voucher on file for the interest paid by the State, bears the approval of my predecessor in office, and reads, "*for funds loaned the State* by the Globe Bank for the purchase of horses for the Second Cavalry Regiment," and is in the handwriting of the Quartermaster General for the year 1863. Should any doubt, therefore, arise as to the responsibility of the State for the payment of these funds, thus borrowed, that doubt must be

removed by the peculiar manner in which the voucher was worded, to wit: "for funds loaned the *State*."

The bills on file in the Department for the additional interest of two hundred and forty-six $\frac{56}{100}$ dollars, (\$246 $\frac{56}{100}$), which was paid to the Globe Bank, March 9th, 1864, by Quartermaster General Cooke, shows that this latter amount was paid during my administration, and without my approval.

Careful investigation has established the correctness of all of the above facts, and I cannot divest myself of the impression, that had the Committee of Finance on the part of the House for last year, made further investigations, or had they have been more rigidly impartial in their examinations, and sought to know the full nature of the transactions of the officials whose accounts they were called upon impartially to audit, they would not have been misled into signing a report so much at variance with facts of record.

I have thus endeavored to present to you such a plain and carefully prepared statement of the accounts and transactions connected with the Quartermaster General's Department from the commencement of the rebellion, as the resolution of the General Assembly seemed to call for. The gross amount of expenditures for the year 1861 is shown; also, that portion of the account to which exceptions have been taken by the proper accounting officers of the General Government. I have deemed it in every way preferable and more honorable for the State, as a creditor of the United States, to endeavor to meet their just requirements, than to knowingly present or press a claim of questionable propriety, the tendency of which might be to prejudice the State unfavorably in the minds of the proper officers of the General Government.

Great credit is due the United States, for the prompt manner in which the claims of the State have been met and adjusted upon presentation. No unreasonable delay has occurred between their presentation and their examination and payment. With the evidence of official certificates before them, the accounting officers of the Government are unable to comprehend the omission, in our official reports, of money paid by the Government to the State; neither do they understand nor recognize the distinction which some have sought to establish between the State and its own officers in the settlement of its accounts.

It is a subject of regret that such embarrassments should exist when no good or substantial reasons can be given to justify such a method of conducting the important financial affairs of the State, especially in its relation to the United States Government. The honor of Rhode Island and the patriotism of its citizens, who were putting forth efforts worthy of themselves to preserve the Union in the hour of its great peril, ought not to be clouded with a record which reflects unfavorably upon the acts of its officials.

In conclusion, I submit for your consideration these matters of public importance, trusting to your wisdom and discretion to suggest such action as will cause the State to maintain a just and honorable position in all its relations with the General Government, and at the same time carefully protect the honor and interests which have been confided to you by its citizens. I recommend the appointment of a special committee of the General Assembly, to whom all matters in question, and all the accounts, shall be referred, with power to appoint a clerk, for such time as may be necessary, to examine and report such action, by bill or otherwise, as to them shall be deemed advisable.

JAMES Y. SMITH.

APPENDIX

TO THE

SPECIAL MESSAGE OF JAMES Y. SMITH

GOVERNOR OF RHODE ISLAND.

1866.

APPENDIX.

(LETTER No. 1.)

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
NEW YORK, Aug. 8th, 1865. }

MAJOR S. P. SANFORD, A. D. C., PROVIDENCE, R. I. :

SIR :—Two of the vouchers paid you by the late Col. Tompkins have been suspended at Washington, with the following remarks : \$12,799 85, Sept. 3d, 1862. Errors in calculation 15th and 22d Feb. 54 cents each, \$1 08,—700 bushels Oats, charged \$404 60, should be \$343 ; oats purchased at 24 lbs. per bushel, the standard is 32 lbs., explanation required. \$12,165, July 9th, 1861, for transportation 2d Regiment and Battery from Providence to Washington City. The authority of Sanford to receive the amount ; also, the authority by which Col. Tompkins paid the account. The first voucher has so many errors in calculation that I send you a copy, and would suggest that it be revised and corrected. Your early attention to this matter is requested.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

D. STINSON,
Capt. and Asst. Q. M.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c., }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

Official copy.

CHARLES E. BAILEY, *Col. and A. D. C.*

(LETTER No. 2.)

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c., }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, PROVIDENCE, Aug. 15th, 1865. }

BRIGADIER GENERAL DEWITT C. REMINGTON,

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF RHODE ISLAND,

PROVIDENCE, R. I. :

GENERAL :—By direction of His Excellency, Governor Smith, I have the honor to respectfully enclose herewith a letter from Capt. D. Stinson,

A. Q. M. U. S., to Colonel S. P. Sanford, A. D. C., State Agent, with copy of a bill of forage paid the State of Rhode Island by the United States, July 17th, 1862.

The Department at Washington having taken exceptions to this bill as paid by the late Col. Tompkins, U. S. A., on account of errors in calculation, now desire the State to refund the amount required to make the account correct. You will please cause the account herein referred to be examined, as also all vouchers connected with the same on file in your office, and report the result of your examination to this Department in writing, at the earliest possible moment.

I have the honor to be, General,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

CHARLES E. BAILEY,

Col. and A. D. C.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c. }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Official copy.

CHARLES E. BAILEY, *Col. and A. D. C.*

The foregoing letter bears the following endorsement :

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c., }
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PROVIDENCE, Aug. 16th, 1865. }

Respectfully returned with the following information :

Upon examination I find that the enclosed bill appears to have been made without reference to the charges of the forage account. No vouchers corresponding to the second amounts of this bill can be found in this department. Oats were furnished the N. E. Cavalry at the standard of 32 lbs. to the bushel.

Respectfully,

(Signed,)

DEWITT C. REMINGTON,

Q. M. Gen. State R. I.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c., }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Official copy.

CHARLES E. BAILEY, *Col. and A. D. C.*

(LETTER No. 8.)

ASST. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
NEW YORK, Sept. 7th, 1865. }

GENERAL:—In thanking you, and through you the Executive of your State, for the prompt action taken in refunding the amount overpaid to your military State Agent, Col. S. P. Sanford, by the late Col. D. D. Tompkins, Asst. Q. M. Gen. U. S. Army, I deem it proper to state for your information that there seems to be some discrepancies between the amounts paid to your State Agent by the late Col. Tompkins and his successor, Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, as shown by the records of these respective officers, and the amounts mentioned in the reports made by the Quartermaster General of your State for the years 1862 and

1863. For instance, the amount reported to have been received by your State from this Department, seems to be but \$64,143 59 for the year ending on the 31st December, 1862, whilst the actual payments exceeded \$150,000; and for the year ending 31st December, 1863, there seems to have been paid to your State Agent, \$92,137 90, which does not appear in the report made to the General Assembly of your State for that year.

I am, General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

D. STINSON,
Capt. and Asst. Q. M.

BRIGADIER GEN. D. C. REMINGTON,

Quartermaster General of R. I., Providence, R. I.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c., }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

Official copy.

CHARLES E. BAILEY, *Col. and A. D. C.*

(LETTER No. 4.)

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c., }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, PROVIDENCE, Sept. 16th, 1865. }

CAPTAIN D. STINSON, ASST. Q. M. U. S. ARMY,

NEW YORK CITY:

CAPTAIN:—Your communication of the 7th inst., to Quartermaster General Remington has just been received, having been referred to me by that officer.

I would state that, having examined the discrepancies alluded to by you in the reports of our Quartermasters General for the years 1862 and 1863, I can assure you that our State Agent, Col. S. P. Sanford, continues to receive my entire confidence, as he has that of all the State Executives during the war, and he has turned over to the proper departments all moneys received from the United States, he having exhibited to me their receipts for the same, among them being those for the amounts referred to by you in your communication to General Remington. An examination of all our accounts against the Government, which is now being made, will undoubtedly account for the discrepancies to which you have called our attention.

In regard to the amount refunded to you, which was overpaid the State by the late Col. Tompkins, U. S. A., while regretting the necessity, I am glad of an opportunity to thus assure you that Rhode Island desires only what she is justly entitled to from the Government, and fully appreciates the fairness of that Government, in the promptness with which they have paid all just claims presented.

Again thanking you for your uniform courtesy to our State officers,

I am very respectfully,

(Signed,)

JAMES Y. SMITH,
Governor of Rhode Island.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c., }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

Official copy.

CHARLES E. BAILEY, *Col. and A. D. C.*

COPIES OF QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S RECEIPTS FOR HORSES.

(No. 1.)

Descriptive List of One Hundred and One Horses furnished Troop G, 2nd
R. I. Cavalry.

* * * * *

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 30, 1863.

Received of Gen. George Lewis Cooke, Quartermaster General, State of
Rhode Island, One Hundred and One Horses, for the use and service of Troop
G, Second Rhode Island Cavalry.

(Signed,)

LT. WM. MCCREADY, JR.,
Quartermaster 2d Regt. R. I. Cavalry.

(Signed,) C. N. MANCHESTER,
Major 2nd R. I. Cavalry.

True copy,

(Signed,)

A. L. KIMBALL, Capt. and A. Q. M.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

Official copy.

CHARLES E. BAILEY, Col. and A. D. C.

(No. 2.)

Descriptive List of One Hundred Horses furnished Troop F, 2nd Regiment
R. I. Cavalry.

* * * * *

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 30, 1863.

Received of George Lewis Cooke, Quartermaster General State of Rhode
Island, the above named One Hundred Horses for the use and service of Troop
F, Second Regiment R. I. Cavalry.

(Signed,)

A. W. CORLISS,
Lt. Col. 2nd Regt. R. I. Cavalry.

(Signed,) LT. WM. MCCREADY,
Quartermaster 2nd Regt. R. I. Cav.

True copy,

(Signed,)

A. L. KIMBALL, Capt. and A. Q. M.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

Official copy.

CHARLES E. BAILEY, Col. and A. D. C.

(No. 3.)

Descriptive List of Four Hundred Horses furnished 1st Battalion, 2nd Regiment R. I. Cavalry.

* * * * *

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 5th, 1863.

Received of Lyman B. Frieze, Quartermaster General State of Rhode Island, Four Hundred Horses as per Descriptive List and Inspection Certificates herewith, the same being for the use and service of the 1st Battalion, 2d Rhode Island Cavalry.

(Signed,)

A. W. CORLISS,

Major 1st Battalion, 2nd R. I. Regt. Cavalry.

(Signed,)

WM. MCCREADY, JR.,

Quartermaster 2nd Regt. R. I. Cavalry.

True copy.

(Signed) A. L. KIMBALL, Capt. and A. Q. M.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c., }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Official copy.

CHARLES E. BAILEY, Col. and A. D. C.

(No. 4.)

Descriptive List of One Hundred Horses furnished Fifth Troop, 2nd Regiment R. I. Cavalry.

* * * * *

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 5th, 1863.

Received of George Lewis Cooke, Quartermaster General State of Rhode Island, the above One Hundred Horses, the same being for the use and service of the Second Rhode Island Cavalry, Fifth Troop.

(Signed,)

A. W. CORLISS,

Major 2nd R. I. Cavalry.

(Signed,)

WM. MCCREADY,

Quartermaster 2nd Regt. R. I. C.

True copy.

(Signed) A. L. KIMBALL, Capt. and A. Q. M.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c., }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Official Copy.

CHARLES E. BAILEY, Col. and A. D. C.

REPORT OF S. P. SANFORD,

STATE MILITARY AGENT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JAMES Y. SMITH,
GOVERNOR OF RHODE ISLAND, &C. :

SIR :—In compliance with your orders to prepare a report with an abstract of the accounts of the State, placed in my hands for collection and the amount of such claims, also the amount collected thereon, together with a statement of all bills now remaining unsettled, including all transactions with which I have in any manner been connected as Agent of the State for the settlement of its military accounts with the United States, I have the honor to submit the following report :

In the year 1861, being at that time upon the staff of His Excellency, Governor Sprague, directions were given me to act as Agent for the settlement of the military accounts of the State with the United States. Receiving from the Governor all necessary instructions, with powers of attorney, qualifying and empowering me to act, I proceeded to the performance of the duties designated.

1861.

For the year 1861, no detailed accounts of the State against the United States were prepared for collection, with the exception of a portion of the transportation accounts.

The bills for the transportation of the Second Regiment of Infantry and Battery "A," amounting to the sum of \$12,165 00, were presented and collected of the United States. This amount immediately upon its collection was paid to Governor Sprague, and appears

in the report of the General Treasurer under date of August 12th. Bills were also made up for the transportation of the 3d and 4th Regiments, and Batteries "B," "C" and "D," which amounted to \$15,978 30, and the sum collected and paid to the Quartermaster General of the State in the month of November, the United States receiving credit therefor in both cases. During the month of September instructions were received from His Excellency, Governor Sprague, to dispose of the steamer "E. D. Fogg," then owned by the State of Rhode Island, which instructions were complied with, and a sale was effected to George D. Morgan, Esq., then acting as Agent for the United States for the purchase of such property, and the sum of \$14,500 received as the purchase money from the Government, was paid over to the Quartermaster General.

Business requiring my presence in Washington during the month of October, Governor Sprague informed me while there that the United States were willing to pay the State of Rhode Island forty per cent. upon the amount expended up to that period, for military purposes in behalf of the United States. Orders were received from the Governor to return immediately to Providence, and obtain from the Quartermaster General the total expenditure for military purposes up to that date. Returning to Washington with the necessary papers, Governor Sprague gave the matter his personal attention, and through his exertions the sum of \$231,478 51 was collected and receipted for by him, and embraces with the amounts already stated, the sum of all the collections for the year 1861.

1862.

In February, 1862, an account against the United States for Two Hundred and Sixty-Two Horses, amounting to \$30,130 00, was placed in my hands for collection. This amount was collected and paid over to the Quartermaster General on the 3d of March.

During the month of April there were bills amounting to \$68,310 00 prepared against the United States, and upon collection were paid over to the Quartermaster General on the 1st of May. Accounts were also arranged and delivered me for collection, being expenditures by the State for Clothing and Quartermaster Stores, amounting to \$66,681 84, together with an account for Two Hundred and Sixty-Five Horses, invoiced at \$30,475 00, and also transportation bills amounting to \$4,927 00. Upon these several bills there was collected as follows :

Account of Clothing and Quartermaster's Stores.....	\$43,440 33
Account of Horses.....	30,475 00
Account of Transportation.....	4,927 00
	<hr/>
	\$78,842 33

This amount of \$78,842 33 was paid to the Quartermaster General of the State during the months of July and August. At a later period there was a further collection of \$16,888 87, the bills for which had previously been presented to the United States. This amount was paid to the Quartermaster General on the 6th of September, and with the other sums which have been specified, constituted all the collections for this year.

1863.

The first account presented and paid by the General Government for the year 1863, was for the Salary of Dr. James Harris, and amounted to \$293 52. This was returned to the Quartermaster General on the 29th of January. The next account in order handed me for collection by the same officer, was for Six Hundred and Thirteen Horses, the total charge for which was \$69,445 00, which sum was collected and paid to the Quartermaster General on the 6th of February.

About the same time accounts, principally for Clothing, were presented, amounting to \$28,955 44. Upon this there was collected the sum of \$27,267 05, which was paid to the Quartermaster General on the 21st of February.

During the month of March an account for Two Hundred and One Horses, the bills for which amounted to \$22,692 90, and also bills for Hospital Stores amounting to \$5,428 55, were presented for collection. The entire bill for the horses was paid, and upon the latter account the sum of \$2,872 20, this being all which was properly chargeable to that particular department. These two sums making \$25,565 10, were paid to the Quartermaster General on the 28th day of March.

An account was also handed me for collection, for Quartermaster's Stores, amounting to \$17,059 23, upon which there was collected the sum of \$15,371 06. This amount was paid over to the Quartermaster General on the 2d day of April.

Upon the Clothing account previously presented, amounting to \$28,955 44, an additional collection of \$532 71 was made and paid to the same officer on the 1st day of June. Upon the account for

Quartermaster's Stores, amounting to \$17,059 23, which had been previously presented and upon which a payment had been made as heretofore stated, a further payment of \$536 23 was obtained, which was paid to the Quartermaster General on the 12th of June.

The next account made up for collection was for transportation, which amounted to \$6,879 09. This was paid in full by the United States, and delivered to the Quartermaster General on the 19th of the same month.

Bills for the construction of the buildings of the Portsmouth Grove Hospital, amounting to \$68,670 55, which had been prepared, were then delivered and duly presented for collection to the United States. The entire amount was collected, and paid over to the Quartermaster General of the State on the 23d day of September. These several amounts constituted the entire collections made during this year.

1864.

No accounts were given me for collection during the year 1864, other than an account for subsistence furnished Portsmouth Grove Hospital, which had been previously presented to the United States Government for settlement, amounting to \$1,206 29. It was collected and paid to the Quartermaster General on the 12th of March, it being the only collection made of the Government during this year.

1865.

For the year 1865, beginning with the month of April, accounts which had been prepared were given me for collection, amounting to \$99,925 50. The account was collected in full, and the proceeds paid to the Quartermaster General of the State on the 22d of May.

In the month of July, other accounts amounting to \$104,097 51, were handed me, and this amount within a few cents, was collected and paid to the Quartermaster General on the 13th of July last. In the month of October, accounts amounting to the sum of \$46,381 93, were given me for collection, upon which amount \$45,112 83 was paid, and the same delivered to the Quartermaster General of the State on the 8th of December. The difference between the amount presented and the amount collected was for interest paid the Globe Bank. The bills were rejected by the proper accounting officer as claims which would not be allowed; consequently they have been returned to the Quartermaster General of the State.

The following statement constitutes a summary of the collections made of all moneys from the United States for military expenditures

on the part of the State of Rhode Island, with which I have been in any manner connected, or with which I am familiar. Each amount bears the respective date of the payment of these moneys to the officers of the State.

1861.

Aug. 12th.	Collected from the United States for transportation of the Second Regiment and Battery "A"..	\$12,165 00
Oct. 29th.	Collected upon the State Expenditures, supposed to be 40 per cent. upon the amount expended to this date.....	231,478 51
Nov. 9th.	Collected from sale of the steamer "E. D. Fogg"	14,500. 00
Nov. 26th.	Collected for transportation of 3d and 4th Regiments, and Batteries "B," "C" and "D"	15,978 30

1862.

March 3d.	Collected for 262 Horses.....	30,130 00
May 1st.	Collected for 594 Horses	68,310 00
August.	Collected upon accounts for Clothing and Quartermaster's Stores.....	43,440 33
"	Collected for 265 Horses.....	30,475 00
"	Collected upon Transportation account.....	4,927 00
Sept. 6th.	Collected for Clothing and Q. M. Stores.	16,888 87

1863.

Jan. 29th.	Collected Salary of Dr. James Harris.....	293 52
Feb. 6th.	Collected for 613 Horses....	69,445 00
Feb. 21st.	Collected upon Clothing account.....	27,267 05
March 28th.	Collected for 201 Horses....	22,692 90
" "	Collected for Hospital Stores.....	2,872 20
April 2d.	Collected for Quartermaster's Stores.....	15,371 06
June 1st.	Collected upon Clothing account	532 71
June 12th.	Collected for account Q. M. Stores.....	536 23
June 19th.	Collected upon Transportation accounts.....	6,879 09
Sept. 23d.	Collected for construction Buildings Portsmouth Grove Hospital.....	68,670 55

1864.

March 12th.	Collected for Subsistence furnished Portsmouth Grove Hospital.....	1,206 29
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1865.

May 22d.	Collected for Horses, Camp and Garrison Equipage and Quartermaster Stores..	99,925 50
July 13th.	Collected for Camp and Garrison Equipage and Quartermaster Stores	104,097 51
Dec. 8th.	Collected for Camp and Garrison Equipage, Quartermaster Stores, Barracks, &c.....	45,112 83

Total amount of collections from the United States.....\$983,195 45

It may be thought necessary in connection with this report, to make a statement relating to the accounts remaining for collection, which have been presented to the United States, and upon which only partial payments have been made. In July, 1862, by order of Governor Sprague, in connection with the Hon. J. R. Bullock, who then held the appointment of Commissioner of this State, for the adjustment of its claims, I proceeded to Washington for the purpose of effecting "the release of the State of Rhode Island to the United States of so much of the claim of the State against the United States, as was equal to the quota of the direct tax apportioned to Rhode Island, under the Act of Congress of 5th August, 1861." The amount of this tax being \$116,963 66, less 15 per cent. for collection as authorized by the Act of Congress. Shortly after our arrival in Washington a release was executed for so much of the State's claim as was equal to the nett amount of the direct tax, viz.: \$99,419 11. Mr. Bullock, upon his return to the State, having tendered his resignation to Governor Sprague, the matter was then placed in my hands for adjustment. The successful arrangement of the matter was delayed by an exception which the Government had taken to the account of the State. For the purpose of overcoming this exception, the account was withdrawn, and a new one, prepared by General Stead, presented, which embraced \$534,598 82, expended by the Quartermaster General's Department, and \$24,592 11, expended by the Adjutant General, making the gross amount of the State's claim \$559,190 93. Upon the presentation of the new account, the matter was again deferred for the following reason: The Treasury Department had decided that the amount of this direct tax would not be entered or allowed, until the accounts of the State which had been presented, were examined and accepted for an amount sufficient to cover the 40 per cent. which had been paid by the Government, to wit: \$231,478 51, in addition to the amount of the direct tax. By reference to the report of the General Treasurer, it appears the nett amount of the tax has been credited to the United States upon his books, but the amount had not up to April, 1865, been entered by the United States as against the State of Rhode Island. Upon this account there is now suspended and disallowed by the United States Government the sum of \$228,258 47. This sum will, it is thought, be very much reduced by still further obviating the objections taken by the Treasury Department.

With reference to the accounts presented in 1862, for Clothing and Quartermaster Stores, amounting to \$66,681 84, upon which account

payments were made of \$43,440 33 and \$16,888 87, there is shown to be an uncollected balance of \$6,352 64, which is explained as follows: In October, 1861, the Quartermaster General's Department of the United States, being at that time unable to furnish Clothing for all the troops called for by the President, authorized the State of Rhode Island to furnish to their recruits, as well as to the troops in the field from this State, at the average Government prices, such articles of Clothing as were required. To obviate this embarrassment of the United States, the State furnished its troops with Clothing, but upon the presentation of the account for payment, the Department assumed that where the State furnished articles of Clothing for *less* than the Government rates, no increase upon the State price would be allowed, but in all cases where the State rates were in excess of the Government prices, they were made to conform to the Government rates, thus actually charging Rhode Island soldiers more for some articles of Clothing than the Government were willing to pay the State for the same. Upon an explanation of this matter to the Quartermaster General of the United States, he assured me that this difference should be justly arranged at some future period. This action on the part of the Government left for collection a balance of \$6,352 64, being the difference in the prices of clothing above alluded to.

The account for Clothing, of \$28,955 44, which was presented in 1863, upon which the sum of \$27,267 05 and \$532 71 was collected, leaving a balance due of \$1,155 68, is similar to the account above stated, and susceptible of the same explanation.

The account for Hospital Stores, of \$5,428 55, upon which a payment was made of \$2,872 20, being all that pertained to that particular department as heretofore stated, left a balance due on this claim for Commissary Stores, of \$2,556 35, which balance is now included with our general claim, for presentation.

The account for Quartermaster's Stores, amounting to \$17,059 23, upon which payments were made of \$15,371 06 and \$536 23, is still unadjusted. The balance of this account, \$1,151 94, being for cups, knives, forks, &c., has been placed with the general account for recruiting expenses, for collection.

The following is a summary of the accounts which have been enumerated, with a statement of the additional claims which have been prepared for collection of the United States :

1861.	Accounts suspended and disallowed by the United States,	\$228,258 47
1862.	Balance due on accounts for Clothing and Quartermaster's Stores.....	6,352 64
1863.	Balance due on Clothing account.....	1,155 68
	Balance due on accounts for Commissary Stores.....	2,556 35
	Balance due for Quartermaster's Stores... ..	1,151 94
	Additional accounts of 1862, which have been made up from the Q. M. General's Books for Q. M. Stores,	3,014 86
	For Medical Supplies.....	5,136 58
	For Ordnance Stores.....	122 05
	For Subsistence Bills.....	207 32
	For Recruiting Expenses, 1863.....	2,644 00
	For Quartermaster Stores, Recruiting.....	1,556 75
	For Medical Stores.....	7,710 71
	For Ordnance Stores.....	81 35
	For Commissary Stores.....	12 53
	For Pay of Officers from date of Commission to date of Muster.....	25,034 74
	Adjutant General's account from July 1st, 1862, to January 1st, 1865.. ..	43,791 77
	For Money Loaned Wm. E. Hamlin, Provost Marshal,	6,500 00
Total amount of accounts against the United States..		\$335,287 74

In October last, acting under instructions of your Excellency, application was made to the Quartermaster General's Department of the United States for the vouchers connected with the account of the State against William E. Hamlin, late Provost Marshal, for money loaned him, when the information was given that the vouchers were not sustained by proper approvals. As this account was presented by Governor Sprague to the Secretary of War and by him referred to the Department of the Quartermaster General, it could not be withdrawn except upon the application of Governor Sprague through the Secretary of War. This account for collection of the United States, amounts to \$6,500 00, but is not at present in my possession.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed,)

S. P. SANFORD,

State Agent.

APPENDIX A.

ABSTRACT OF CLAIM
OF THE
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,
WITH THE
UNITED STATES,
FOR
1861.

ABSTRACT OF CLAIM

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND WITH THE UNITED STATES, FOR
THE YEAR 1861.

ACCOUNT NO. 1—CLOTHING.

The United States

To the State of Rhode Island. Dr.

Voucher.

1	Marcullar, Williams & Parker	\$8,033 66
2	S. L. Sherman & Co	3,366 90
3	Day & Chapin	2,482 50
4	William Bodfish	176 00
5	Arnold, Martin & Potter	597 00
6	Henry A. Prescott	416 70
7	Smythe, Sprague & Cooper	423 00
8	Bowen & Pabodie	1,421 68
9	S. C. Armstrong & Son	70 72
10	Saxonville Manufacturing Co	3,627 00
11	Henry A. Prescott	225 00
12	Smythe, Sprague & Cooper	1,252 24
13	William Bodfish	159 50
14	James H. Read & Co	58 50
15	Oliver P. Treat & Co	123 00
16	Larned, Carr & Spooner	900 00
17	J. Gluck	16 98
18	Day & Chapin	210 65
19	C. Thomas	39 37
20	Arnold, Martin & Potter	2,076 00
21	Smythe, Sprague & Cooper	878 00
22	Marland Manufacturing Co	2,067 51
23	George Whitford	2,924 57
24	N. H. West	76 00
25	Lyman B. Frieze	92 58
26	Taft, Steere & Co	1,968 86

Voucher.

27	George L. Clark	85 00
28	Marcullar, Williams & Parker.....	8,648 27
29	S. L. Sherman & Co. ..	4,854 83
30	James H. Read & Co	300 00
31	Scoville Manufacturing Co	399 32
32	Smythe, Sprague & Cooper.	592 45
33	J. W. Blake, Treasurer	30 00
34	Pierce Bros. & Co ...	2,489 13
35	Edward A. Taft	50 00
36	Arnold, Martin & Potter	2,521 00
37	S. C. Armstrong & Son ..	106 68
38	Bowen & Pabodie	3,819 84
39	Marland Manufacturing Co.....	720 67
40	Taylor, Symonds & Co... ..	1,535 42
41	George Whitford	115 63
42	A. & W. Sprague	1,144 75
43	Perry & Barnard	132 68
44	Edward A. Taft	61 00
45	Lewis P. Mead & Co	66 04
46	George F. Gladding & Co	226 60
47	William H. Reynolds	66 87
48	Draper & Thomas.....	30 75
49	William H. Reynolds	22 87
50	Smythe, Sprague & Cooper	5,526 65
51	Haynes, Lord & Co ...	2,484 68
52	New Britain Co.....	1,901 12
53	Gray & Potter.....	848 55
54	Peace Dale Manufacturing Co.....	1,742 69
55	Evans, Seagrave & Co ..	5,969 38
56	Edward A. Taft	128 26
57	J. W. Stone	32 00
58	Capt. H. B. Brastow	8 87
59	Smythe, Sprague & Cooper... ..	3,437 50
60	Jeremiah Heath.....	1,088 19
61	Arnold, Martin & Potter.....	4,150 00
62	J. B. Barnaby.....	791 50
63	Olney & Metcalf	5,400 51
64	Owen O'Reilly	41 40
65	S. L. Sherman & Co.....	2,292 09
66	Taylor, Symonds & Co.....	282 88
67	Scoville Manufacturing Co	544 20
68	Providence Rubber Co	1,875 00

Voucher.		
69	Olney & Metcalf.....	5,841 10
70	Hareford & Browning.....	6,019 50
71	J. B. Barnaby	2,190 43
72	M. Benedict, Treasurer.....	1,324 25
73	Edward A. Taft.....	60 00
74	J. H. Mightenglot	12 00
75	Olney & Metcalf	10,310 13
76	Lewis P. Mead & Co	50 00
77	Taylor, Symonds & Co.....	687 39
78	J. Lewis Peirce.....	8 44
79	Marcullar, Williams & Parker	11,023 02
80	Marland Manufacturing Co.....	5,571 00
81	Pierce, Bros. & Co... ..	1,280 50
82	Olney & Metcalf.....	6,768 11
83	Haynes, Lord & Co	141 00
84	New Britain Co... ..	1,113 50
85	Smythe, Sprague & Cooper.....	6,201 00
86	Thomas A. Howland.....	750 00
87	Edward A. Taft	54 00
88	S. C. Armstrong & Son	67 30
89	Dean Planing Works.....	25 98
90	S. A. Aplin, Jr.	2,080 00
91	Hartwell, Dudley & Co	815 44
92	Edward A. Taft	246 88
93	George Whitford.....	55 50
94	Taylor, Symonds & Co.. ..	716 18
95	M. Benedict, Treasurer.. .	506 23
96	Olney & Metcalf.....	23,847 37
97	Arnold, Martin & Potter.....	8,600 75
98	Jeremiah Heath.....	7,441 61
99	J. B. Barnaby.....	7,651 21
100	Bowen & Pabodie.. ..	9,837 36
101	A. & W. Sprague.....	490 00
102	A. & W. Sprague.	1,239 90
103	Day & Chapin	195 46
104	Garfield & Eddy.. . . .	17 50
105	Jordan, Marsh & Co.....	750 00
106	Marcullar, Williams & Parker	1,350 00
107	New Britain Co	2,283 00
108	Pierce Bros. & Co	984 91
109	Scoville Manufacturing Co.. ..	1,501 93
110	Thomas A. Howland & Co.....	925 00

Voucher.

111	Gordon McKay.....	2,000 00
112	Marland Manufacturing Co.....	1 778 35
113	J. & G. W. Prentice.....	46 25
114	Smythe, Sprague & Cooper.....	3,000 00
115	D. Evans & Co	1,076 35
116	Olney & Metcalf.....	6,167 37
117	Taylor, Symonds & Co.....	125 74
118	S. A. Aplin, Jr	1,577 40
		<hr/>
		\$247,505 38

ACCOUNT NO. 2—EQUIPMENTS.

*The United States**To the State of Rhode Island. Dr.*

Voucher.

1	J. P. Balch.....	\$200 00
2	H. W. Rivers	55 00
3	F. L. Wheaton	65 00
4	Geo. W. Carr	55 00
5	W. B. Chapin.. .	75 00
6	E. H. Merriman	93 00
7	Wm. H. Fenner & Co	236 83
8	E. C. Mauran	124 39
9	Joseph P. Manton.....	126 12
10	Garfield & Eddy.....	290 43
11	Dow & Hobart	320 80
12	C. E. Coats.....	15 00
13	George Baker	35 60
14	Bourn, Brown & Chaffee	1,538 66
15	Wm. H. Fenner & Co	107 21
16	M H. Sullivan	290 02
17	George E. Cranston.....	65 00
18	Thomas J. Stead.....	210 47
19	S. R. Pierce .	30 00
20	Peter Grinnell & Sons	224 77
21	Horstman Brothers & Allen.....	448 00
22	A. Briggs .	33 78

Voucher.

23	J. N. Sherman	200 75
24	G. Congdon & Co.	13 30
25	C. Pratt & Sons	21 90
26	Northfield Knife Co	333 33
27	Eames & Root	713 16
28	Dow & Hobart	150 98
29	Abel Shorey	9 00
30	L. B. Palmer & Co.	4,678 12
31	Wm. H. Fenner & Co	233 79
32	E. A. G. Roulstone	4,080 00
33	Hope Iron Foundry	306 00
34	A. D. Chase	22 40
35	J. & G. W. Prentice	15 00
36	Wm. T. Nicholson	9 00
37	George G. Hail	101 49
38	Hortsmen Bros. & Allen	670 37
39	Philander Baker	59 37
40	J. B. Balch	792 00
41	T. & W. Breck	169 75
42	E. L. Viele	750 00
43	Barker, Whitaker & Co	217 99
44	J. N. Sherman	902 17
45	Anthony, Potter & Co	1,980 40
45 1-2	George E. Cranston	95 00
46	Bourn, Brown & Chaffee	568 10
47	D. A. Edwards	131 25
48	Edward Burr	1,389 91
49	G. & C. P. Hutchins	18 56
50	Dow & Hobart	120 00
51	P. Grinnell & Sons	69 26
52	E. L. Viele	600 00
53	J. H. Eddy & Co.	100 14
54	R. S. Jennings	2,284 95
55	P. Grinnell & Sons	572 99
56	Dow & Hobart	120 00
57	Wm. S. Handsell & Sons	678 30
58	Hope Iron Foundry	1,329 10
59	Belcher Bro's	9 42
60	J. H. Richmond	19 98
61	J. H. Eddy & Co.	163 75
62	Chambers & Calder	249 89
63	Cleveland Bros	27 74

Voucher.

64	W. B. Blanding	13 89
65	J. Congdon & Sons	175 33
66	James Cole.....	12 00
67	Gray & Potter.....	2,213 87
68	Anthony, Potter & Co ...	2,696 15
69	W. H. Fenner & Co	150 93
70	Edward Burr.....	1,334 92
71	C. E. Boone & Co	145 30
72	Thomas Garrick.....	562 50
73	Hortsman Bros. & Allen	834 78
74	W. S. Hansell & Son.....	333 05
75	G. & C. P. Hutchins	32 33
76	L. B. Palmer & Co.....	3,707 50
77	P. Grinnell & Sons.....	155 78
78	J. H. Eddy & Co.....	43 36
79	Hope Iron Foundry.....	558 59
80	E. L. Viele.....	700 00
81	W. E. Bower	41 25
82	Gardiner & Tiffany	47 00
83	William Earle.	39 65
84	Cleveland Bros	9 96
85	P. Grinnell & Son	92 94
86	Gorham Co. & Brown.....	49 00
87	Dow & Hobart	189 00
88	D. S. Skinner.. ..	3 50
89	Dow & Hobart	30 35
90	Kentish Artillery	120 00
91	Westerly Rifles	83 00
92	Kentish Guard....	150 00
		<hr/>
		\$45,088 55

ACCOUNT NO. 3—MISCELLANEOUS.

*The United States**To the State of Rhode Island. Dr.*

Voucher.

1	James Allen	30 00
2	Walter B. Chapin... ..	50 00
3	Providence Comforter Co	90 00
4	W. H. Bowen.....	10 00

Voucher.

5	Thomas Reynolds	48 00
6	William Stevens, Jr	34 00
7	J. & G. H. Goldsmith	54 36
8	R. W. Watson	21 60
9	E. Nickerson.. .. .	62 00
10	American Telegraph Co	123 80
11	J. L. Bodfish	9 20
12	S. T. Burbank	22 50
13	Providence Artillery	61 74
14	Thomas Stead	92 00
15	A. Freeman.	19 50
16	W. H. Millard	16 00
17	Nathaniel Wheaton.....	34 50
18	J. C. Bucklin.....	80 72
19	C. E. Lincoln	22 50
20	Philip White.....	48 50
21	R. Green.	15 00
22	S. T. Burbank	21 00
23	G. & C. P. Hutchins.	42 47
24	G. H. Norcross.....	3 00
25	Charles H. Childs.....	137 50
26	F. D. Stead.....	48 38
27	American Telegraph Co.....	72 11
28	J. H. Hammond	174 75
29	J. C. Bucklin	112 92
30	Cleveland Bros.....	35 00
31	James Allen.....	55 00
32	A. J. Brundage	12 00
33	Thomas Farrell	12 00
34	F. N. Sheldon.....	102 31
35	Thomas Farrell & H. J. Brundage.....	27 00
36	C. C. James.....	16 25
37	H. Heaton & Co.....	95 50
38	J. P. Manton	26 33
39	C. E. Lincoln	33 00
40	American Telegraph Co.....	76 80
41	Providence Steam Laundry... ..	31 47
42	Theo. P. Bogert, Jr....	132 14
43	J. S. Slocum.....	79 50
44	George B. Holmes	55 00
45	F. N. Sheldon.....	65 74
46	W. E. Bower	14 51

Voucher.

47	C. E. Lincoln	47 25
48	F. N. Sheldon	17 88
49	A. B. Sherman	18 00
50	American Telegraph Co	76 90
51	James Allen	55 00
52	R. R. Church	70 67
53	W. H. Reynolds	30 00
54	D. Arnold & Co	18 00
55	Thomas Reynolds	8 25
56	George H. Copeland	143 50
57	W. R. Walker	7 50
58	Hoyt, Spragues & Co	825 00
59	W. Gear	70 00
60	James Allen	75 00
61	W. H. Helme	21 32
62	F. N. Sheldon	100 00
63	Thomas M. Clark	100 00
64	Miller & Simons	84 26
65	American Telegraph Co	163 41
66	C. E. Lincoln	46 50
67	Thomas W. Hart	72 00
68	F. N. Sheldon	10 80
69	Julius Elsbree	40 00
70	American Telegraph Co	69 05
71	John Grant	114 00
72	F. N. Sheldon	77 17
73	American Telegraph Co	65 19
74	C. E. Lincoln	46 75
75	George Jones	6 23
76	L. D. Bates	21 00
77	Charles E. Snow	37 00
78	A. Freeman & Co	18 50
79	American Telegraph Co	36 05
80	W. Elsbree, Jr	265 40
81	C. E. Lincoln	37 50
82	F. N. Sheldon	123 79
83	F. D. Stead	48 33
84	C. E. Lincoln	45 00
85	A. & W. Sprague	641 54
86	Cook & Danielson	43 75
87	F. D. Stead	49 56
88	G. M. Grant	85 37

Voucher.		
89	T. E. Love	18 11
90	Thomas E. Love	155 27
91	J. M. Peck	15 68
92	Cattanach & Cliff	95 00
93	E. Eaton & Co	13 00
94	J. Congdon & Son	75 24
95	Garfield & Eddy	376 75
96	Wheeler & Elsbree	121 50
97	Corliss Steam Engine Co	74 55
98	Thomas E. Love	157 27
99	J. B. Peck	73 05
100	George M. Grant	261 05
101	William H. Fenner & Co	15 07
102	H. C. Moulton	126 44
103	George H. Smith.	40 40
104	A. & W. Sprague	1,099 54
105	"	3,188 01
106	"	25 72
107	Samuel G. Arnold	4,681 31
108	Samuel P. Sanford	2,011 65
109	Samuel P. Sanford	2,097 58
110	Cyrus G. Dyer	2,748 83
111	Alvan Cole	2,610 47
112	Pawtucket Light Guard	1,024 28
113	American Brass Band	500 00
114	Mechanics Rifles	535 00
115	Woonsocket Guards	330 00
116	Providence Artillery	634 95
117	Warren Artillery	88 85
118	Providence First Light Infantry.	2,845 72
119	National Cadets	256 75
120	Providence Marine Corps Artillery	2,413 25
121	Samuel P. Sandford	405 74
122	Joseph P. Manton	3,043 52
123	Newport Artillery	914 00
124	Thomas J. Stead	2,683 29
125	Joseph P. Manton	100 00
126	F. D. Stead	450 00
127	T. P. Bogert, Jr	185 78
128	C. M. Stead	500 00
129	Expenditure by the Quartermaster 1st Regiment R. I. V.	34,407 51
130	Charles H. Childs	394 57

ACCOUNT NO. 4—TRANSPORTATION.

The United States

To the State of Rhode Island. Dr.

Voucher.

1	George B. Holmes	20 00
2	A. A. Wheelock	5 00
3	George E. Williams	79 50
4	J. Whitford	4 00
5	B. P. Cranston, Jr.	66 26
6	A. J. Sherman	24 55
7	J. H. Titus	10 00
8	A. O. Wells	5 20
9	H. P. & F. R. R. Co.	33 50
10	A. J. Sherman	44 22
11	George H. Smith	23 89
12	Stonington R. R.	25 00
13	Stonington R. R.	277 30
14	F. N. Sheldon	75 76
15	Steamer Perry	113 75
16	B. P. Cranston, Jr.	3 38
17	Thomas Reynolds	11 00
18	A. J. Sherman	6 15
19	Harnden Express	27 00
20	J. S. Slocum	59 05
21	F. L. Wheaton	59 05
22	A. J. Sherman	10 20
23	F. N. Sheldon	49 00
24	C. G. Dyer	7 50
25	Dana & Pond	16 00
26	H. A. Bartlett	77 75
27	Willard Haskell	14 00
28	Harbor Master	5 50
29	A. J. Sherman	102 95
30	A. J. Sherman	9 10
31	Commercial Steamboat Co.	137 13
32	F. N. Sheldon	76 00

Voucher.

33	C. G. Dyer.....	30 50
34	A. J. Sherman	24 23
35	A. J. Sherman	16 52
36	A. J. Sherman	26 99
37	Thomas F. Vaughn	45 00
38	W. H. Walcott.....	45 00
39	Stonington R. R.	219 42
40	Shore Line	80 00
41	A. J. Sherman	9 95
42	A. J. Sherman	111 23
43	Wm. H. Reynolds	70 75
44	A. C. Eddy.....	45 00
45	Schooner Sea Gull.....	126 16
46	A. J. Sherman	5 92
47	Commercial Steamboat Co.....	11 30
48	Providence H. & F. R. R. Co	120 00
49	A. J. Sherman	7 95
50	S P. Sanford ..	100 00
51	E. A. Taft	22 00
52	Wm. H. Reynolds.....	113 30
53	D. A. Peloubet.....	3 50
54	A. J. Sherman	74 34
55	Nelson Viall	45 00
56	A. J. Sherman	6 95
57	A. F. Dexter.....	18 50
58	George W. Tew	41 00
59	A. Griggs	10 50
60	Thomas Scott	6 00
61	W. D. Jones.....	16 12
62	Steamer Perry.....	150 00
63	George W. Carr	19 75
64	A. J. Sherman	9 42
65	B. F. Remington, Jr ...	36 75
66	A. J. Sherman	45 98
67	Stonington R. R.	63 51
68	Lyman B. Frieze.....	49 00
69	Commercial Steamboat Co.....	17 98
70	F. N. Sheldon.....	115 52
71	A. J. Sherman	60 77
72	Harnden's Express.....	29 25
74	A. J. Sherman	79 60
75	Stonington R. R.....	164 83

Voucher.

76	E. A. Taft	23 50
77	P. H. & F. R. R. Co.....	17 33
78	A. J. Sherman	19 86
79	W. DeWolf.....	13 65
80	A. F. Dexter	13 75
81	W. Batchellor	19 54
82	J. C. Sheridan	15 00
83	Steamer Perry.....	57 13
84	J. S. Harris.....	7 00
85	Thomas J. Barker.....	15 00
86	Providence, H. & F. R. R. Co.....	24 58
87	A. J. Sherman	112 01
88	Commercial Steamboat Co.....	36 48
89	A. J. Sherman.....	228 42
90	Steamer Plymouth Rock	14 50
91	Commercial Steamboat Co.	9 53
92	Harnden's Express	369 23
93	Steamer Perry.....	5 00
94	Samuel P. Sanford	420 00
95	Providence, H. & F. R. R. Co.....	29 60
96	Old Col. & F. R. R. R	6 43
97	A. J. Sherman	78 88
98	Harnden's Express	24 50
99	A. J. Sherman	180 49
100	Providence, H. & F. R. R. Co ..	253 48
101	Providence & Worcester R. R ...	388 04
102	Boston & Prov. R. R	85 18
103	A. J. Sherman.....	87 74
104	Samuel P. Sanford	99 95
105	Commercial Steamboat Co.....	8 50
106	Steamer Perry.....	22 50
107	Stonington Line.....	572 00
108	Stonington Line.....	387 34
109	J. P. Balch	20 41
110	A. J. Sherman	82 21
111	L. A. Phillips.....	61 61
112	Transportation First Regiment.....	30,077 90
113	Fred. Ruppe	6 00

 \$37,641 4

ACCOUNT NO. 5—HORSES, WAGONS AND HARNESS.

The United States

To the State of Rhode Island. Dr.

Voucher.

1	John L. James.....	600 00
2	George S. Wood	300 00
2 1-2	A. Randall.....	250 00
3	H. B. Billings	686 00
4	Bowen & Battey	605 00
5	Wheeler & Elsbree	1,184 75
6	Solomon Gage	250 00
7	George H. Copeland.....	353 50
8	S. M. Angell	150 00
9	L. A. Phillips	3,200 00
10	George McCann	125 00
11	W. Batchellor	200 00
12	J. E. Hudson	125 00
13	P. Corcoran ..	237 50
14	C. C. James	75 00
15	C. Seagrave	300 00
16	Wm. Elsbree, Jr.....	2,644 33
17	S. E. Card.....	125 00
18	J. Sheldon, Jr..	362 50
19	J. Sheldon ..	325 00
20	J. Martin	150 00
21	J. Gorton ...	85 00
22	A. & W. Sprague.....	4,575 00
23	D. H. Brown	225 00
24	D. Y. Stickney	228 00
25	Barney Devlin	225 00
26	James Clarke	150 00
27	W. Elsbree	430 00
28	J. Waterman	175 00
29	W. S. Boulter ..	325 00

Voucher.

30	J. Whelden.....	375 00
31	J. W. Richards.....	27 50
32	C. H. Childs.....	820 25
33	E. Allen	65 00
34	Francis L. Wheaton	150 00
35	A. & W. Sprague.....	21,750 00
36	J. S. & E. A. Abbott.....	257 50
37	N. C. Briggs.....	1,612 02
38	C. S. Sweetland	134 50
39	Sterry Fry	150 00
40	Allen Greene	195 50
41	B. A. Read.....	16 67
42	A. & W. Sprague.....	804 00
43	S. S. Clapp.....	48 55
44	Thomas E. Love	16 25
45	J. S. & E. A. Abbott..	8,955 25
46	James R. Hill.....	3,026 00
47	A. & W. Sprague.....	9,471 56
48	A. & W. Sprague.....	12,287 12
49	A. & W. Sprague.....	5,283 45
50	Allen Greene.....	3,290 00
		<hr/>
		\$87,402 70

ACCOUNT NO. 6—SUBSISTENCE.

*The United States**To the State of Rhode Island. Dr.*

Voucher.

1	Dispeau & Child.....	110 00
2	O. D. Ballou	102 00
3	Dispeau & Child.....	83 20
4	John McCann	4 50
5	C. E. Tiffany	23 40
6	L. H. Humphreys & Co.....	2,874 11
7	F. A. Page & Co	1,459 53
8	E. C. Mauran	25 72
9	Lewis, Harris & Co	689 67

ACCOUNT NO. SEVEN—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

15

Voucher.		
10	Aldrich House	117 24
11	John Stokes & Co	1,230 26
12	H. S. Hutchins.....	310 09
13	Kendall Manufacturing Co	150 00
14	S. S. Paul.....	14 65
15	E. H. Sears	38 00
16	Rice, Hayward & Co.....	624 69
17	C. A. Harrington... ..	36 02
18	L. H. Humphreys & Co.....	1,760 05
19	Philip White.....	560 50
19 1-2	C. G. Strahan.....	39 00
20	E. H. Sears	13 50
21	John T. Pitman	30 00
22	Remington & Bradford	72 01
23	Philip White	33 50
24	L. H. Humphreys & Co	1,540 01
25	D. H. Brannan.....	25 74
26	James Harris.....	56 00
27	Aldrich House	12 00
28	R. I. Bakery	30 00
29	H. B. Jennison.....	84 60
30	J. N. Francis	20 25
		<hr/>
		\$12,170 24

ACCOUNT NO. 7—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

*The United States**To the State of Rhode Island. Dr.*

Voucher.		
1	W. B. Blanding.....	640 00
2	Samuel Marlor	125 00
3	J. Balch & Son.....	263 98
4	W. B. Blanding	328 00
5	A. L. Caldér	5 87
6	Peckham, Gladding & Co.....	50 10
7	W. B. Blanding	249 63
8	Johnston Gardiner... ..	10 25

Voucher.

9	W. E. Hamlin	49 85
10	Nathaniel Miller	18 53
11	J. W. Pratt... ..	18 32
12	Wm. E. Hamlin	71 75
13	George P. Baker	5 50
14	Chase Bro's. & Co	132 00
15	Wm. E. Hamlin	73 50
16	J. Balch & Son... ..	36 87
17	Wm. E. Hamlin	161 04
18	W. B. Blanding	787 41
19	Samuel H. Woods.....	243 25
20	Oliver Ames & Sons	55 58
21	Codman & Shurtleff	59 50
22	Gideon Hayes	210 00
23	Garfield & Eddy	89 35
24	W. B. Blanding	986 33
25	W. B. Blanding	1,002 67
26	W. B. Blanding	438 27

 \$6,105 05

 ACCOUNT NO. 8—ARMS.

*The United States**To the State of Rhode Island. Dr.*

Voucher.

1	J. P. Balch	18 00
2	United States Armory.....	12 80
3	Colt's Patent Fire Arms Co	1,060 00
4	Bristol Fire Arms Co	2,960 60
5	E. Whitney.....	1,890 00
6	E. Ingersoll.....	6 60
7	Colt's Patent Fire Arms Co	1,345 00
8	Foster, Luther & Co.....	286 20
9	Cooper & Pond.....	6,799 30
10	C. Mahoney	28 90
11	D. G. Briggs	36 00
12	Colt's Patent Fire Arms Co	1,000 00

Voucher.

13	Foster, Luther & Co	187 65
14	J. F. Ames, Agent	17,406 87
		<hr/>
		\$32,988 20

ACCOUNT NO. 9—QUARTERS.

*The United States**To the State of Rhode Island. Dr.*

Voucher.

1	J. D. Read	100 00
2	Sabin Estate	128 75
3	Jacob Hall	8 46
4	Wheeler Darling	15 00
5	Nathaniel Wheaton	91 53
6	F. Pierce	16 73
7	Cooke & Wilder	650 00
8	Jacob Hall	17 75
9	C. W. Jenckes & Bro's	25 00
10	Samuel J. Howard	19 07
11	Providence & Worcester R. R	40 20
12	Pearce & Knowles	75 00
13	Garfield & Eddy	4 50
14	Cooke & Wilder	6 75
15	A. B. Rice	24 73
16	H. Pearce & Co	125 00
17	Lewis P. Mead & Co	36 83
18	Chester Pratt & Son	292 50
19	David Heaton, 2nd	300 00
20	James Barnes	50 00
		<hr/>
		\$2,027 80

ACCOUNT NO. 10—FORAGE.

The United States

To the State of Rhode Island. Dr.

Voucher.

1	H. W. Jackson.....	9 60
2	Wheeler & Elsbree.....	33 25
3	Wheeler & Elsbree.....	74 75
4	S D. Andrews.....	106 27
5	Horace A. Brown.....	90 51
6	A. & W. Sprague.....	1,041 42
7	S. D. Andrews.....	53 83
8	R. W. Rhodes.....	17 50
9	H. B. Austin.....	22 43
10	H. B. Austin.....	12 34
11	A. & W. Sprague.....	32 56
12	".....	2,788 72
13	".....	137 50
14	".....	618 54

\$5,039 22

ACCOUNT NO. 11—FUEL.

The United States

To the State of Rhode Island. Dr.

Voucher.

1	Manchester & Hopkins.....	11 00
2	M. H. Gladding.....	8 84
3	Lewis Greene.....	10 12
4	S. S. Rantau.....	1 00
5	J. Wilcox.....	135 49
6	C. F. Hoxie.....	255 43
7	H. B. Austin.....	67 50

\$489 38

ACCOUNT NO. 12—STATIONERY.

The United States

To the State of Rhode Island. Dr.

Voucher.		
1	George H. Whitney	286 59
2	George H. Whitney	64 78
3	Glaadding & Brother.	861 18
		\$712 45

ACCOUNT NO. 13—RECRUITING.

The United States

To the State of Rhode Island. Dr.

Voucher.		
1	Peter A. Sinnott.	50 00
2	Capt. Hammell.	598 56
3	John P. Shaw	480 00
4	Capt. Day and Lieut. Ellis.	95 00
5	William S. Lewis	527 50
6	John Rock	40 40
7	J. F. Arnold	188 20
8	Theodore Winn	12 84
9	William Culles	50 00
10	Henry S. Olney	39 50
11	Edward Driscoll.	75 00
12	James Stokes.	82 50
13	O. C. & F. R. R	12 00
14	G. Barker.	9 22
15	Abraham H. Vaughn	15 50
16	Martin S. James.	464 27
17	Capt. Duckworth	25 92
18	W. H. Parkhurst	769 88

Voucher.

19	Alonzo J. Barney.....	44 00
20	Susan Tate.....	5 50
21	R. A. Robinson.....	146 50
22	John Daley.....	283 80
23	F. N. Sheldon.....	115 52
24	John Walsh.....	55 50
25	J. C. Greene...	187 62
26	Samuel W. Read.....	56 00
27	James Costello.....	97 00
28	S. D. Spink...	57 00
29	H. J. Brundage ..	62 00
30	S. S. Rankin.....	375 50
31	Philip Martin.....	16 00
32	Charles H. Spink.....	708 53
33	John A. Perry.....	40 00
34	J. H. Gould.....	116 75
35	W. H. Gorham.....	31 50
36	John G. Hazard.....	25 00
37	Lyman B. Frieze.....	300 00
38	Thomas F. Vaughan.....	50 00

\$6,259 82

NATIONAL GUARD GARRISON AT FORT ADAMS,
NEWPORT HARBOR.

The United States

To the State of Rhode Island. Dr.

Voucher.

1	Henry E. Turner.....	35 00
2	John B. F. Deuman.....	334 05
3	John West.....	6 50
4	James Kirby.....	8 25
5	Anthony Stewart.....	9 50
6	C. W. Turner.....	18 72
7	Lawton & Brother.....	5 50

Voucher.

8	W. E. Cozzens & Co....	19 25
9	Benj. J. Tilley.....	4 49
10	Joseph Mason, Jr	2 25
11	F. A. Pratt & Co.....	1 50
12	Henry C. Tew	21 50
13	French, Engs & Co.....	10 12
14	W. J. Swinbourne.....	15 00
15	P. S. Vars	83
16	Thomas E. Ash.....	34 39
17	Henry Battey	12 00
18	William H. Fludder.....	3 55
19	A. S. Ward	7 14
20	Thos. Burkenshaw.....	2 00
21	William Brumell	31 85
22	Thomas Farrell	10 50
23	H. J. Brundage	10 50
24	S. V. Turner & Son	12 00
25	J. B. F. Deuman	1,333 50
26	John Case.....	3 00
27	Pardon S. Vars	1 75
28	Daniel Cooke	1 42
29	French, Engs & Co.....	183 24
30	C. H. Mumford.....	2 00
31	W. B. Swan.....	2 85
32	Thomas E. Ash.....	27 49
33	William T. Boulter..	20 00
34	J. H. Irish	1 00
35	R. S. Barker.....	4 52
36	E. L. Tilley.....	2 42
37	Julius Sayer	16 67
38	William Newton & Co	14 25
39	George Morrison.....	50 00
40	B. S. Tilley	3 80
41	O. Byer	58 96
42	R. J. Taylor	1 25
43	F. J. Spencer.....	11 00
44	J. N. Hammett.....	9 32
45	M. W. Spencer	45 40
46	Wm. H. Fludder.....	11 62
47	S. Smith	15 00
48	Thomas Farrell ..	16 50
49	H. J. Brundage	16 50

Voucher.

50	J. D. Cornell	81 00
51	Edward J. Carr	4 00
52	J. W. Davis	54 63
53	W. B. Alger	5 00
54	William Mason	6 00
55	William F. Bliss.....	97 34
56	Wm. Stevens, Jr	5 25
57	H. J. Brundage	34 50
58	Steamer Perry.....	42 50
59	Thomas Farrell	34 50
60	William Stevens, Jr	33 80
61	George W. Greene & Co	3 50
62	N. H. Bradford.....	6 00
63	C. W. Turner.....	23 66
64	Steamer Perry ..	17 25
65	Wm. Stevens, Jr	57 61
66	Clothing	1,033 69
67	Pay Roll	1,324 16
		<hr/>
		\$5,334 24

ACCOUNT NO. 15—AMMUNITION.

*The United States**To the State of Rhode Island. Dr.*

Voucher.

1	E. Whitney.....	353 81
2	Duty Greene.....	374 86
3	C. D. Shubarth....	882 67
4	Providence Tool Co ...	11 34
5	J. Congdon & Sons	115 20
6	American Flask Cap Co	69 83
7	F. H. Brown.....	75 00
		<hr/>
		\$1,882 71

ACCOUNT NO. 16—BANDS.

The United States

To the State of Rhode Island. Dr.

Voucher.		
1	Clapp & Cory	32 50
2	Clapp & Cory	36 50
3	Emory A. Paine	40 00
4	E. J. Wright, Agent	202 00
5	Russell & Tolman	101 50
6	Jos. C. Greene	516 00
7	Clapp & Cory	12 00
8	Rohi & Leavitt	1,081 70
		\$1,972 20

RECAPITULATION.

The United States

To the State of Rhode Island. Dr.

For amount	account for	Clothing, No. 1	\$212,425 05
"	"	" Equipments, No. 2	44,088 55
"	"	" Miscellaneous, No. 3	78,059 72
"	"	" Transportation, No. 4	37,641 49
"	"	" Horses, Wagons & Harness. No. 5	87,402 70
"	"	" Subsistence, No. 6	12,170 24
"	"	" Medical Department, No. 7	6,105 05
"	"	" Arms, No. 8	32,988 20
"	"	" Quarters, No. 9	2,027 80
"	"	" Forago, No. 10	5,089 22
"	"	" Fuel, No. 11	489 38

For amount account for Stationery, No. 12	712 45
" " " " Recruiting, No. 13	6,259 82
" " " " National Guard, No. 14	5,334 24
" " " " Ammunition, No. 15	1,882 71
" " " " Bands, No. 16	1,972 20
	<hr/>
	\$534,598 82

APPENDIX B.

Accounts Disallowed and Suspended

BY THE

UNITED STATES,

WITH EXCEPTIONS,

FOR THE YEAR

1861.

STATEMENT OF RHODE ISLAND.

ACCOUNT NO. 1.—FOR CLOTHING.

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
1	1	Account of Marcullas R. Williams & Parker ; original bills of purchase, with dates and rates of charge are required. Suspended.....	\$8,033 66
4	2	Account of William Bodfish, April 18, 1861. Item : For \$176 paid for Blouses and Pants for Commissioned Officers. Inadmissible : Commissioned Officers should purchase their own clothing. Disallowed..	176 00
6	3	Account of H. A. Prescott, April 30, 1861. Original bills of particulars, with rates of purchase, and rates of charge and receipts of parties to whom the money was paid, should be filed. Object and necessity of expenditure should be more fully explained. Order for journey to Boston should be filed. Copies of telegrams should be filed. "Pierce's" authority to sign for Prescott must be shown. Suspended. ...	416 70
8	4	Account of Bowen & Pabodie. Item : 105 1-2 Silver Letters, \$131 35. The bill for these should be receipted by the party from whom bought. Labor five men 20 hours each, \$20. Labor one man 60 hours, \$9. Object and necessity of expenditure should be explained. Suspended.....	160 35

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
10	5	Account of Saxonville Manufacturing Co., April 18, 1861. The certificate on voucher is not signed by the Quartermaster General. Suspended.....	\$3,627 00
11	6	Account of H. A. Prescott, April 17th and 19th, 1861. The receipt of F. A. Hawley & Co., from whom the goods were purchased, should be filed with the voucher. Suspended.	225 00
13	7	Account of William Bodfish. One Wm. W. Hoppin signs the certificate as correct. Who is he? - E. A. Taft signs for the Asst. Q. M. General. Who is he? There is no evidence on file that these persons have any official authority. Suspended.....	159 50
15	8	Account of O. P. Treat & Co. Items: Blouses and Tunics for Commissioned Officers. Inadmissible: Commissioned Officers should purchase their own clothing. Disallowed.	123 00
17	9	Account of J. Gluck, May 10, 1861. W. W. Hoppin certifies to the correctness of the bill, but there is no evidence that he is authorized so to do. What official position does he hold? Suspended.....	16 90
20	10	Account of Arnold, Martin & Potter, May 6th and 13th, 1861. Certificate of correctness not signed by the Quartermaster General. Suspended.....	2,076 00
23	11	Account of George Whitford, June 1, 1861. Item: For cutting, trimming and making 2,808 pairs Pants, at 90 cents, \$2,527 20. A copy of the contract for making Pants for the Rhode Island Regiment should be filed with this voucher. Suspended.....	2,527 20
24	12	Account of N. H. West, June 21, 1861. Item: For changing buttons on 1,000 Overcoats, \$76 00. Object and necessity of expenditure should be more fully explained. Suspended....	76 00
25	13	Account of L. B. Friese, June 24, 1861. Item: To Cash paid for material and making 150 Horse Blankets as per bills exhibited. Original bills of particulars and re-	

CLOTHING ACCOUNT.

3

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exemption.		
		ceipts of parties to whom the money was paid, should be filed. Suspended.	\$92 53
27 14		Account of G. L. Clark, April 19, 1861 The vouch- er is not certified to as being correct. Suspended.	85 00
29 15		Account of S. L. Sherman & Co. Items : 5 extra Overcoats, at \$18 00. . .90 00 18 yards Gold Cord. ....34 00 1 Blue Cloth Coat .....19 00 These articles are probably for officers, and if so are in- admissible. Explanation required. Suspended.....	143 00
32 16		Account of Smythe, Sprague & Cooper. Certificate of correctness is not signed. Suspended.....	592 45
38 17		Account of Bowen & Pabodie. Items : Six Officer's Caps and Covers, \$9 00 ; fifteen days work at \$2 00, \$30 00. Object and necessity of this expenditure should be more fully explained, and the receipt of the party to whom the money was paid should be filed. Suspended, \$30. Total suspended and disallowed.....	39 00
41 18		Account of George Whitford. Item : For making one pair Pants, one Tunic, one Sack Coat, for Dr. Wheaton, \$3 15. Inadmissible : Commissioned Officers should purchase their own clothing. My services, sundry labor, \$10 00. Nature of service rendered and time employed should be stated. Suspended. Total suspended and dis- allowed.....	18 15
44 19		Account of E. A. Taft. Item : Paid Charles Congdon for watching Head Quarters five nights, \$5 00. Object and necessity of this expenditure should be explained, and the receipt of " Congdon " filed. Suspended.....	5 00
45 20		Account of L. P. Mead & Co., July 29, 1861. Items : To three months rent of Room No. 2, up stairs, at 32 Wey- bosset street, to date, \$50 00. Object and necessity of	

No. of Voucher.	No. of Receipts.		
		this expenditure should be more fully explained. L. D. Bates's bill, additions and alterations, \$16 04. Bill of particulars, with dates and rates of charge, and receipts of party to whom payment was made, must be filed. Suspended.....	\$66 00
46	21	Account of G. F. Gladding, June 3, 1861. Item : Freight and Telegram, \$1 25. Bill of lading and copy of telegram must be filed. Suspended.....	1 25
47	22	Account of Capt. Wm. H. Reynolds. Items : Overcoats, Blankets, &c., furnished by him. It should be shown what necessity there was for Capt. Reynolds thus irregularly to purchase and issue the articles. Suspended.	66 87
49	23	Account of Capt. Wm. H. Reynolds, August 13, 1861. Items ; Two Woolen Blankets, \$4 00 ; two Rubber Blankets, \$2 00 ; two Overcoats, \$16 00 ; one Cap, 87 cents. The above articles were for the use (so Capt. Reynolds says) of the men in his company, &c. It should be explained what necessity existed for Capt. Reynolds to thus irregularly purchase and issue these articles. Explanation needed. Suspended.....	22 87
51	24	Account of Haynes, Lord & Co. Items : 83 1-3 Dozen Jackets, at \$9 30.....\$775 00 83 1-3 Dozen Blue Knit Jackets, \$9 30.. 775 00 These Items are on two separate vouchers, one of which is marked " Duplicate," but both amounts are carried forward to abstract. An explanation is needed. Suspended.	775 00
56	25	Account of A. Taft. Item : To services for month of August in Clothing Department, \$62 00. The nature of the service rendered should be stated. Suspended, \$62 00. Item : Amount of expenditures in Department, as per account, for July and August, \$66 26. Bills of particulars, with dates and rates of charges, and the receipts of parties to whom payment was made, should be filed. Total suspended.....	128 26
57	26	Account of J. W. Stone. Items : To one Overcoat, \$18 00 ; one Vest, \$5 00 ; one Shirt, \$1 50—\$24 50. To one pair Pants, \$7 50. " The above articles were	.

No. of Voucher.	No. of Receipts.		
		lost at Eaton." This claim is inadmissible as it does not come under the provisions of the act of Congress for reimbursement to the States. It appears indirectly, from the letter of Col. Arnold herewith filed, that the State of Rhode Island made itself responsible for the safe return of packages sent home, but there is nothing in the "Army Regulations" which would cover the case and allow payment by the United States. Disallowed	\$32 00
58	27	Account of Capt. H. B. Brastow, August 26, 1861. Items: For one Artillery Overcoat \$6 50 For one Cap, 87; one Blouse, \$1 50. 2 87 If these articles were for Capt. Brastow's own use, they are inadmissible, as officers must purchase their own clothing. If not for his own use, then the object and necessity of the expenditure must be more fully explained. Suspended	8 87
66	28	Account of Taylor, Symonds & Co., Sept. 19, 1861. Items: Telegraphing, 87 cents; Freight and Drayage, \$1 41—\$2 28. Copies of telegrams and bills of lading must be filed. Suspended	2 28
69	29	Account of Olney & Metcalf. Items: "For Cassimeres as per bill rendered." Original "bills rendered" with dates, &c., should be filed with this voucher. Suspended	5,841 10
74	30	Account of I. H. Wughenglot, October 10, 1861. Item: One Artillery Overcoat; one pair Pants; one Sack, \$12 00. Object and necessity of expenditure should be explained. Suspended	12 00
75	31	Account of Olney & Metcalf. Items: Dark, Sky and Blue Kerseys as per "bills rendered" should be filed. Suspended	10,310 13
76	32	Account of Lewis P. Mead & Co., October 29, 1861. Item: To three months rent of room No 2, (up stairs) at No. 32 Weybosset street, to date, \$50 00. Object and necessity of expenditure and rate of charge should be stated. Suspended	50 00

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
77	33	Account of Taylor, Symonds & Co., Sept. 27, 1861. Items : Telegraphing, 25 cents; ditto, 25; Freight and Cartage, \$1 61; ditto, \$1 35—\$3 46. Copies of tele- grams and bills of lading should be filed. Suspended...	\$3 46
78	34	Account of J. L. Pierce. Items : For cash paid sundry items for labor, making Tunics, Thread, Nails, Twine, Freight, &c.....126 60 Services..... 90 00 Cr. By sale 61 Tunics... 79 66 By sale 62 pairs Pants.....124 00 By sale 6 pairs Drawers..... 3 00 By sale 1 Cap..... 1 50 208 16 Bills of particulars and rates of charges must be filed. Explanation is needed showing the necessity and order for the sale of the articles named. Suspended.....	8 44
79	35	Account of Macullar, Williams & Parker, November 1, 1861. Item : "Interest on Note of S. A. Parker, Gen- eral Treasurer of Rhode Island, dated Nov. 1, 1861, to order of Thomas J. Stead, Q. M. General, for Ten Thou- sand Dollars at six months, say interest on \$10,000, 184 days, \$306 67." Inadmissible. Does not come under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 17th and 27th, 1861, for reimbursement. Disallowed.....	306 67
80	36	Account of Marland Manufacturing Co. Items : "Mer- chandize per bills rendered." Original bills of particulars must be filed with this voucher in accordance with rule four of Instructions from Secretary of the Treasury. Sus- pended.....	5,571 09
85	37	Account of Smythe, Sprague & Cooper, Oct. 17, 1861. Item : "Six pair Wrappers, \$13 50." For what use were these articles? Suspended.....	13 50
90	38	Account of S. A. Aplin, Jr., Dec. 4, 1861. Item : For interest on General Treasurer's note—six months from this day, \$2,000; six months three days, \$61 00. Inad-	

No. of
Voucher.
No. of
Exception.

missable, as it does not come under the provisions of Act Congress, approved July 17th and 27th, 1861, for reimbursement to States. Disallowed... .. \$61 00

91 39 Account of Hartwell, Dudley & Co. Item: 200 dozen White Cotton Gloves, at \$1 15, \$230 00. Unauthorized by Army Regulations. Disallowed..... 280 00

92 40 Account of E. A. Taft, Dec. 7, 1861. Item: To amount disbursements made in Department from 2nd September to date..... \$298 58
Less for Clothing sold..... 103 65

Balance... .. 194 88

Bills of particulars, of amounts disbursed, with receipts of parties to whom payment was made required. An explanation is needed showing the object and necessity of the item, "Less for clothing sold." What clothing was sold and by what authority? Suspended..... 194 88

93 41 Account of George Whitford, Dec. 3, 1861. Item: To repairing 111 Infantry Great Coats, at 50 cents, \$55 50. It should be shown to whom the Great Coats belonged. Did they belong to Troops actually in the service of the United States? Suspended..... 55 50

95 42 Account of M. Benedict, Treasurer. The vouchers are not "Approved." Suspended..... 506 28

96 43 Account of Olney & Metcalf, Nov. 9, 1861. Items: For 6 mos. 3 days interest on Genl. Treasurer's Note for \$5,000 \$152 50

Nov. 13th, 1861, for 6 mos. 3 days interest on Genl. Treasurer's Note for \$5,000..... 152 50

For 6 mos. 3 days interest on Genl. Treasurer's Note for \$5,000... .. 152 50

Dec. 1st, 1861, for 6 mos. 3 days interest on Genl. Treasurer's Note for \$5,000..... 152 50

Dec. 11th, 1861, for 6 mos. 3 days interest on Genl. Treasurer's Note for \$4,000. 122 00

Inadmissible. Does not come under the provisions of the Act of Congress for reimbursement. Suspended..., 732 00

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
97	44	Account of Arnold, Martin & Potter, Dec. 21, 1861. Item ; For Interest on General Treasurer's Notes—say one dated Nov. 11, 1861, 6 mos., \$5,000 ; say one dated Dec. 11, 1861, 6 mos., \$3,500. Interest on \$8,500—6 mos. 3 days, \$259 25. Inadmissible. Does not come under the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved July 17th and 27th, 1861. Disallowed.....	\$259 25
98	45	Account of J. Heath. Item : " For Interest on General Treasurer's Note 6 months 3 days \$1,500—\$45 75. Inadmissible. See preceding voucher. Disallowed.....	45 75
99	46	Account of J. B. Barnaby. Item ; For Interest on General Treasurer's Note, dated this day, Nov. 11, 1861, \$5,000—\$152 00. For Interest on General Treasurer's Note, dated this day, Dec. 11, 1861, for \$2,500, 6 mos., \$76 25. Inadmissible. Does not come under the provisions of the Acts of Congress for reimbursement. Disallowed. To Col. McCarty, Overcoat, \$22 00. To Quartermaster Smith, Overcoat, \$21 00. Officers should purchase their own clothing. Disallowed. Total disallowed.....	271 75
100	47	Account of Bowen & Pabodie, Nov. 1, 1861. Item ; Extra work on letter N, \$5 00. Explanation needed. Suspended, \$5 00. Items ; 1,199 1-2 hours' work at 12 1-2 cts....149 90 343 1-2 " " " 20 cts.... 68 70 Nature of services should be stated. Dates and receipts of the parties to whom payment was made should be filed. Suspended	228 60
		1 Cap and Cover for Lieut. Johnson.....2 00 1 " and " " Capt. Kenyon.....1 50 1 " and " " Capt. Simon.....1 50 Inadmissible. Officers should purchase their own clothing. Disallowed, \$5 00. The voucher is not approved by the Governor. Disallowed.....	5 00
110	48	Account of Thomas A. Howland & Co., Dec. 6, 1861. Items ; To 1,000 Rubber Blankets, at 92 1-2 cents, \$925 00. The certificate of correctness is not signed, and voucher not approved by the Governor of the State. Suspended	925 00

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
116	49	Account of Olney & Metcalf. The voucher is not approved by the Governor of the State. Item ; 6 months 3 days Interest on S. A. Parker, General Treasurer's Note for \$6,000—\$183 00. Inadmissible. Does not come under the provision of the Acts of Congress, approved July 17th and 27th, 1861. Disallowed.....	\$183 00
117	50	Account of Taylor, Symonds & Co. The voucher is not approved by the Governor of the State. Suspended..	125 74
118	51	Account of S. A. Aplin, Jr. For interest on Note, Jan. 1, 1862, \$45 00. The voucher is not signed by the Governor. Inadmissible. Does not come under the provisions of the Acts of Congress for reimbursement. Disallowed	45 00
			<hr/> Total suspended and disallowed in Clothing Account..45,670 96

STATEMENT OF RHODE ISLAND.

PROPERTY ACCOUNT—CLOTHING.

The abstract of clothing delivered by the State of Rhode Island to the 2nd Regiment and Battery has charged "to Delivery" 75 Overcoats, Aug. 24, 1861, while the receipt of Quartermaster Aborn only shows 25 delivered; 50 are therefore suspended at \$10 00..... **\$500 00**

Voucher 7 of the receipt of the 2nd Regiment and 2nd Battery has the following; "Received from Quartermaster General, under special instructions from Capt. C. W. Jarons, 2nd Regiment R. I. V., 1 pair Pants..... 3 50
1 Blouse, 2 25; 1 Overcoat, 10 00; 1 pair Shoes, 2 12..14 37
1 Frock Coat, 7 50; 2 Cotton Shirts, 90; 2 pair Socks, 56. 8 96
2 pair Drawers, 1 20; 2 Undershirts, 1 34..... 2 54
(Signed) William Brown."

Total.....	29 37	
Suspended		29 37

Voucher 8. "Providence, Dec. 9, 1861. Received from Quartermaster General T. J. Stead, under special instructions from Capt. C. N. Turner, 1 pair Pants..... 3 50
2 Calico Shirts, 90; 1 Blouse, 2 25; 2 pair Socks, 56..... 3 71
2 pair Drawers, 1 20; 1 Overcoat, 10 00; 1 pair Shoes, 2 12.13 32
2 Undershirts, 1 34; 1 Frock Coat, 7 50..... 8 84

Total suspended....		29 37
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Theodore Jonelshy." Explanation needed. Object and necessity of the issue should be stated. It should also be in evidence that these articles were charged on the Muster Roll, if the person for whose use they were issued was in the service.

Voucher 10. "Providence, December 24, 1861. Under requisition of Capt. Goff, this day received of L. B. Frieze, per Geo. M. Daniels, one Uniform Coat, 7 50; 2 cotton Shirts, 90 cts. Total, 8 40.
H. C. PIERCE."

Explanation needed. Object and necessity of issue must be ex-

plained. It must be shown that "Pierce" was mustered into the U. S. service and that the articles were charged to him on Roll. Suspended.....

\$8 40

In the abstract of Clothing delivered to the 2nd Regiment R. I. V., under date of Dec. 30, 1861, the following items are charged as having been delivered, but there are no receipts on file. Items;

24 pairs Pants at 3 50—84 00; 24 pairs Socks, at 20 cts.—	
4 80	88 80
24 pairs Socks at 28 cts.—6 72; 24 pairs Drawers at 60	
cts.—14 40.....	21 12
28 Undershirts at 67 cts—18 76; 48 Calico Shirts at 45	
cts—21 60.. ..	40 36
24 Blouses at 2 25—54 00; 24 Overcoats at 12 00—	
288 00	342 00
5 Great Coats, 50 00; 3 Frock Coats, 21,00	71 00
87 Blouses, 195 75; 85 Knit Jackets, 80 04.....	275 79
87 pairs Pants, 195 75; 174 pairs Drawers, at 60 cts—	
104 04	199 79
176 Undershirts at 67 cts—117 92; 184 Cotton Shirts at	
45 cts—82 80.....	200 72
88 pairs Shoes at 2 12—186 56; 85 Caps and Covers at	
1 03—87 55.....	274 11
85 Hats and Trimming, 149 95; 174 pairs Socks, 48 72	198 67
85 Waist Belts and Plates, 52 70; 5 gross Blue W.	
Braid, 3 75	56 45

Receipt of Quartermaster for the above named.....1,868 81

Articles must be filed. Suspended..... 1,868 81

Total..... 116 25

In the abstract of Clothing delivered to Rhode Island Battery "A," under date of June 17th, the following articles, to wit;

5 Blue Overcoats at 12 00—60 00; 4 Grey Overcoats at	
10 00—40 00	100 00
5 pairs Pants, at 3 25.....	16 25

Are receipted by "A. E. Adams, Quartermaster Sergeant." This receipt is not valid—a commissioned officer must receipt. Suspended.....

116 25

In the abstract of Equipments and Camp Equipage delivered to 1st Regiment R. I. Light Artillery, under date of June 17th, the

following articles, to wit :

1 Iron Brace and Bitt, 4 50 ; 1 Augur, 1 00.....	5 50
2 Field Glasses	37 00
	<hr/>
	42 50

Are charged but not accepted by a commissioned officer. Suspended \$ 42 50

In the abstract of Equipments and Camp Equipage delivered to Battery " B," 1st Regiment Light Artillery, the following articles are charged, but no vouchers or receipts are filed :

150 Knapsacks at 2 50.	375 00
150 Canteens at 48 cts—64 50 ; 150 Haversacks at 50 cts., 75 00	139 50
150 Knives at 7 cts—10 50 ; 150 Forks at 7 cts—10 50.	21 00
150 Spoons at 5 cts—7 50 ; 150 Plates at 12 1-2 cts— 18 37	25 87

Total.....	561 37	
Suspended.....		561 37

In the abstract of Equipment and Camp Equipage delivered to Battery " E" 1st Regiment Light Artillery, the following articles are charged, but no vouchers or receipts for the same are filed. Nov. 8th, 1861 ;

6 Halters Battery " D" 9 00 ; Screws for Target, 10 41..	19 41
1 coil Picket Rope, Battery " C "	25 43
1 bbl Coal and box Horse Shoe Nails	15 30
16 lbs. Sponge, 16 00 ; Curry Combs, Brushes and Measures, 45 68.....	61 68
460 lbs. Horse Shoe Nails, 30 05 ; 24 lbs. Corking Steel, 2 40.....	32 45

3 bars 1-2 r'd Iron, 3 1-2 r'd, 1 box 5-8 Steel, 11-14 Steel, 1 side Bridle Leather, 15 1-2 sides Harness, 2 Pricking Wheels and Handles, 2 pair Pliers, 1 lb. Brown Lin- thread, 1 lb. White Linthread, 2 Spring Punches, 1 Tick- ler, 1 lb. Copperas, 1 Guage Knife, 1 gross Roller Buck- les, 1-2 gross 1 inch Brass Hames Buckles, 1-4 gross 5-8 inch Brass Hame Buckles, 1 Spoke Shave, 10 Deer Hair, 2 Sheep Skins, 1 yard Cloth, 1 gross Screws, 1 bot- tle Blacking, 1 Spelling Machine, 3 balls Twine, 1 Sad- dler's Horse—in all.....	28 50
1 gallon Neats Foot Oil and Can, 1 Butcher Knife.....	2 25
1 gross Buckles, 1 67 ; 15 feet Patent Leather, 2 40.....	4 07

1 Drawing Knife, 84 cts. ; Edge Tool and Needles, 17 cts.	1 01
12 Rammers, 9 00; Copper Bands and fitting Bushes, 2 50.	11 50
6 Brush Swabs, 16 00; 12 Lanyards, 1 50.....	17 50
150 Bed Sacks.. .. .	112 50
Total suspended.....	\$42 74

In the abstract of Horses, Wagons and Harness delivered the Second Regiment, under date of October 1st, the following item is charged :

145 Horses, at \$150... ..21,750 00

The receipt of Quartermaster Aborn for October 1st, only shows 24 Horses delivered. Under date of August 26th, Lieut. Aborn acknowledged the receipt of 37 Horses. Admitted therefore, 61. Suspended, 84 Horses for explanation—84 at \$150. Suspended, .12,600 00

In the abstract of "Horses, Wagons and Harness," delivered the First R. I. Light Artillery—under date of June 15, 1861, the following article is charged :

" 70 Halters at 1 75.....122 50 "

The receipt is signed by A. E. Adams, Quartermaster Sergeant. This is insufficient; the receipt of a Commissioned Officer is necessary. Suspended 122 50

8 Four wheel Ambulances at \$160, not receipted for. Suspended. 1,280 00

In the abstract of "Horses, Wagons and Harness" delivered the First Regiment R. I. Cavalry, the following article is charged under date of Dec. 31, 1861 :

45 Horses, Nov. 14th, at \$117 415,283 45

There is no receipt of any Quartermaster for these Horses, on file. Suspended..... 5,283 45

In the abstract of Stationery delivered the First Regiment and Battery R. I. Volunteers, the following item is charged :

" April 30, 1861, Stationery as per bill, \$259 14."

There is a receipt for " Stationery as per voucher annexed," but the vouchers referred to are not filed. As the amount is suspended in the pages of difference for other reasons, it is not carried forward here.

In abstract of Musical Instruments delivered 3rd Regiment Band, the following item is charged :

1 Drum, Sling and Sticks.....10 00

Receipted by L. C. Tourtellott. This must be accounted for.

Suspended..... .. 10 00

In the abstract of Subsistence furnished the First Regiment and Battery, the following is charged under date of April 30, 1861 :

“ Subsistence as per General Account. 8,274 72 ”

A receipt in the following words, under date of April 30, 1861, is on file :

“ Subsistence for Regiment while organizing, Co. E, as per voucher A and D.

Scituate Rifles, B.

Co. K “ C.

Co. B “ E.

Co. C and H, Rifles, F.

For Regiment when organized, vouchers G., H., I., J., K., L., M., N., O.”

The sub-vouchers above referred to must be filed with the account.

Suspended. \$8,274 72

In the abstract of Subsistence furnished the Second Regiment, under date of October, 1861, the following item is charged :

L. H. Humphrey & Co.'s Bill of Rations. 1,660 05

The bills of particulars, rates of charges, and receipt of Quartermaster General must be filed. Suspended. 1,660 05

In the abstract of Ammunition delivered the First Regiment R. I. Light Artillery, the following items are charged under date June 17, 1861 :

2,000 Friction Tubes, 30 00 ; 2,000 Colt's Caps, 5 00.. 35 00

1,200 rounds Cartridges (Colt's) 36 00

2 cases 1,008 “ (Whitney) 30 24 ; 2,000 Whit-

ney's Caps, 5 00 35 24

Total 106 24

These are receipted by “ A. E. Adams, Q. M. Sergeant.” The receipt must be signed by a Commissioned Officer. Suspended. 106 24

In the abstract of Arms delivered Battery “ A,” First Regiment R. I. Light Artillery, the following items are charged under date June 17th :

20 boxes Dragoon Pistols. 410 00

24 Whitney Belt Pistols. 384 00

24 “ Pistol Cases. 18 00

Total. 812 00

These are receipted by “ A. E. Adams, Quartermaster Sergeant.” Must be receipted for by a Commissioned Officer. Suspended. 812 00

In the abstract of Forage delivered the First Regiment, the following item is charged under date of May 3, 1861 ;

“ Forage for Horses 196 78 ”

A blank receipt is the only one on file, referring to vouchers annexed. These vouchers should be filed. Suspended..... \$96 78

In the same abstract the following are charged as delivered the 3rd Regiment :

50 bushels Oats, 18 00 ; 20 Grain Bags, 3 60 ; Cartage, 50
cts..... 22 10
Not receipted for by Quartermaster. Suspended..... 22 10

Forage 96 Horses 3 weeks for 4th Regiment 1,015 76
290 bushels Oats..... 106 00
44 Grain Bags, 7 20 ; Cartage, 50 cts..... 7 70

Total..... 1,129 46
Not receipted for by Quartermaster. Suspended.. 1,129 46

The following items on the same abstract of Forage furnished, are suspended because there are no receipts for the same on file from any Quartermaster :

Dec. 27, 1861, 1,223 lbs. Hay at 9 cts., 5th Regiment..... 11 00
Dec. 27, 1861, 2,400 lbs. Straw, “ “ 14 28
25 28

Dec. 27, 1861, 12 bushels Oats, 5th Regiment 6 72
Sept. 6, 1861, Ex. 50 Horses from Aug. 24 to date, Battery D 350 00

Oct. 14, 1861, Ex. 45 Horses from Aug. 24 to date, Battery E 476 30

Ex. 45 Horses from Oct. 2nd to 12th, Battery F..... 201 42

Nov. 4, 1861, Ex. 25 Horses 11 days, Artillery Regiment. 137 50

“ “ “ “ 280 “ 7 “ “ “ 980 00

“ “ “ “ 29 “ 12 “ “ “ 174 00

“ “ “ “ 96 “ 18 “ “ “ 864 00

“ “ “ 6,208 lbs. Hay. 56 90

“ “ “ 952 “ Straw 4 86

“ “ “ Ex. 48 Horses..... 168 00

“ “ “ 50 bushels Oats..... 22 50

Sundries as per bill..... 770 72

“ “ “ “ 10 73

Dec. 31, 1861, 137 bushels Oats at 47 cts., Cavalry..... 64 39

137 bushels Corn at 69 cts., “ 94 53

Forage 28 Horses 11 days, “ 137 50

Forage 20 Horses 11 days, Cavalry.....	110 00	
4,645 lbs. Straw at \$12 00 per ton.....	27 87	
		<hr/> \$4,657 94
Forage 48 Horses 11 days, Cavalry...	264 00	
Expenses and Supplies to October 12th, Cavalry.....	143 68	
1,105 bushels Oats,	530 13	
17 " Meal,	13 92	
69,873 lbs. Straw,	435 52	
30,760 lbs Hay,	274 50	
Sundries as per bill,	738 85	
3,551 lbs. Straw.....	20 65	
7,077 lbs. Hay.....	64 64	
Dec. 31, 1861, 23 bushels Oats.....	10 12	
Sundries ...	42 42	
		<hr/> 2.538 43
Total.	\$42,117 76	

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

ACCOUNT NO. 2.—EQUIPMENTS.

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
1	1	For Horse Equipments of Lt. Jos. S. Pitman..	100 00
		“ “ “ “ “ Jos. P. Balch...	100 00
		Officers should pay for their own Equipments. Disal- lowed ...	\$200 00
2	2	For Horse Equipments of Surgeon Joseph Rivers. See Voucher 1. Disallowed.....	55 00
3	3	For Horse Equipments Surgeon F. L. Wheaton. Disal- lowed.	65 00
4	4	For Horse Equipments, Geo. W. Carr. Disallowed..	55 00
5	5	For one set of Staff Equipments complete, for the use of the State, purchased by T. J. Stead, Q. M. G. of the State of Rhode Island. See Voucher 1. Disallowed.....	75 00
6	6	For Horse Equipments, &c., of Charles H. Merriman, Adjutant 1st Regiment R. I. State Militia. See Voucher 1. Disallowed	93 00
7	7	Wm. H. Fenner & Co., Supplies and Canisters. This voucher is approved by Byron Sprague; should be ap- proved by William Sprague, the Governor of the State of Rhode Island. Suspended.....	236 88
8	8	Expenditures in Adjutant General's Office. Items : To 1 full set Brig. General's Horse Equipments. ... See voucher 1. Disallowed.	85 00
		Items : Telegram, 54 cts. ; Express, 95 cts ; Car- riage Hire, 1 10 ; Sundries for Stationery. 6 25 ;	

No. of
Voucher.No. of
Exception.

Map, 20 cts. ; Moving Desk, 1 00 ; Cleaning Office and Water Closet, 2 50 ; Soap, Towels, &c., for Office, 55 cts. ; Rations furnished Head Quarters from 17th to date, 26 30. Suspended.....39 39

\$124 39

Object and necessity of the above expenditures should be explained. Amount of Stationery purchased, and the number of rations furnished, with rates paid should be stated. This voucher is not approved by the Governor of the State.

9 9 Expenses of Joseph P. Manton, Asst. Quartermaster General. Item :

I set of Horse Equipments, see Voucher 1. Disallowed.....45 00
Cash paid for drayage of Arms, Mattresses and Baggage, at sundry times.....17 42
Paid H. B. Billings, Team, 4 00 ; Paid J. C. Bucklin, 1 00 5 00
Paid Gideon (colored man) 1 25 ; Expenses to Boston, 11 2513 50
Cleaning Armories, 28 40 ; Expenses to Mystic, 8 3036 70
Paid for Stamps, \$3 00 ; Paid for Box, &c., 5 50. 8 50

Suspended81 12

Object and necessity of the expenditure should be more fully explained. Bills of particulars, with dates and rates of charge, and the receipt of the parties to whom the payments were made, must be furnished in compliance with the stipulations of Rule 4. The voucher also should be approved by Wm. Sprague, the then Governor of Rhode Island. Disallowed, 45 00.

Suspended, 81 11.

Total disallowed and suspended.....

126 12

10 10 Account of Garfield & Eddy, April 24, 1861. Items :
13 Rubber Cloaks furnished Officers, at 5 55....71 50

Officers should furnish their own Clothing.

8 Horse Covers with Hoods at 6 00... ..48 00

6 Blankets at 5 50—33 00 ; 1 box for packing,

No. of
Voucher.No. of
Receipts.

56 cts 33 56

Officers should purchase their own Horse Equipments.
 Voucher should be approved by Wm. Sprague, the then
 Governor of Rhode Island. Disallowed..... \$153 06

11 11 Account of Dow & Hobarts, April 18, 1861. Items :
 For making 12 Horse Bags at 25 cts..... 3 00
 For 9 yards No. 1 Scotch Duck, at 50 cts..... 4 50
 For 21 yards No. 5 Duck, at 30 cts..... 6 30

Suspended 13 80

Object and necessity of the expenditure should be
 more fully explained and the property should be ac-
 counted for.

Items ; Peter Reed's bill on same, 12 00 ; Pe-
 ter Reed's bill, 1 00 ; Hallett & Mansir's bill on
 same, 1 50..... 14 50

Bills of particulars with dates and rates of charges and
 the receipt of the parties to whom the payments were
 made, must be furnished in compliance with Rule 4.

Item : " Making 4 Horse Bags for Equipments
 for Staff Horses." Disallowed.. 4 00

Officers should purchase their own Equipment. The
 voucher is approved by Byron Sprague ; should be ap-
 proved by the Governor. Total Suspended and Disal-
 lowed 32 30

12 12 Account of C. E. Coates. Voucher approved by Byron
 Sprague ; should be approved by Wm. Sprague, the then
 Governor of Rhode Island. Suspended..... 15 00

13 13 Account of George Baker, April 19, 1861. Items ;
 19 yards Gilt Army Lace..... 9 50
 46 " " Vellum..... 16 10
 10 " " Army Lace, at 50 cts..... 5 00
 5 " " " " at 1 00..... 5 00

35 60

Officers should purchase their own Clothing. Disal-
 lowed 35 60

14 14 Account of Bourn, Brown & Chaffee, April 19, 1861,

No. of
Voucher.

No. of
Exception.

		to April 24th, 1861. Date of receipt not given in full, and voucher approved by Byron Sprague, whereas it should be approved by Wm. Sprague, the then Governor of Rhode Island. Suspended.....	\$1,538 66
15	15	Account of W. H. Fenner & Co., April 24th to 27th, 1861. For reasons see preceding voucher. Suspended.	107 21
16	16	Account of M. H. Sullivan. Items ; For 7 new Bridles at 3 00.....21 00 Repairs on 6 Bridles, 6 72 ; Repairs on 5 Harness- es, 5 76.....12 48 Repairs on 6 Saddles, 4 00 ; 1 dozen Draw Straps, 4 50.....8 50 All for Marine Artillery. It should be shown whether the expenditures were made for the Horse Equipments of the Officers of the Marine Artillery or not. If for the equipment of the Battery, the receipt of the Commanding Officer for the property purchased and repaired should be filed. Suspended 41 98. Items ; 2 suits of Horse Equipments.....122 00 1 suit of Horse Equipments, no Holsters.....56 50 Straps and Stirrups for Lieut. Col. Pitman..3 00 2 Horse Brushes and Curry Comb, delivered Col. A. Sprague .....7 00 Repairs on Col. Pitman's Equipment.....1 54 Officers should purchase their own Equipment. Voucher approved by Byron Sprague ; should be approved by Governor Wm. Sprague. Suspended and Disallowed...	232 00
17	17	Account of Geo. E. Cranston, April 22, 1861. Voucher approved by Byron Sprague ; should be approved by Governor Wm. Sprague, of Rhode Island. Suspended..	65 00
18	18	Account of Thos. J. Stead, Quartermaster General State of Rhode Island. Items ; 2 sets Horse Equipments. Officers should purchase their own equipments. Disallowed.....181 00 Amount of voucher receipted for is.....204 14 Carried to abstract.....210 47 Error Disallowed.....6 33 Items : For Telegraphing, 12 85 ; for Rations,	

No. of
Voucher.No. of
Receipts.

7 50 20 35

Expressmen and Cartage, 24 68; Geo. Weeden's
Bill, 6 00. 30 68

B. Johnson's Bill, 1 25; Brigg's Bill, 5 00... 6 25

J. O'Brien's, 2 38; S. Gage's Bill, 1 50..... 3 88

N. Y. P. & B. R. R., 9 08; Boston and Provi-
dence R. R., 2 90..... 11 98

Object and necessity of expenditures should be more fully explained. Bills of particulars, with dates and rates of charge and the receipts of parties to whom payments were made, should be filed. See Rule 4. Suspended, 73 14

The voucher is approved by Byron Sprague; should be approved by Governor Wm. Sprague.

Disallowed... 137 33

Suspended..... 73 14

Total Disallowed and Suspended..... \$210 4719 19 Account of S. R. Pierce, April 16, 1861. Items:
5 pairs Pants for Officers, at 6 00.... 30 00Officers should purchase their own clothing. Voucher
approved by Byron Sprague; should be approved by Wm.
Sprague, Governor of Rhode Island. Disallowed..... 30 00

20 20 Account of P. Grinnell & Sons, April 20, 1861.

Items: 100 S Pocket Knives, delivered to Quartermaster
C. G. Dyer, in New York..... 223 23April 23, 1861, 1 set Stencil Letters (67, 37,
50.) 1 54Inadmissible. The expenditure does not come under
the provisions of the Acts of Congress, approved July 17th
and 27th, 1861. Disallowed..... 244 77

21 21 Account of Horstman Bro's & Allen, April 18, 1861.

Items: For 50 Gilt-mounted Belts, at 3 50.... 175 00
May 2, 1861, for 12 Gilt-mounted Belts, at 4 00. 48 00Object and necessity of the expenditure should be more
fully explained. Certificate on voucher not signed.
Voucher approved by Byron Sprague; should be approved
by Governor Sprague. The balance of claim is therefore
also suspended..... 225 00**Total Suspended 448 00**

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
22	22	Account of A. Briggs, May 8, 1861. Voucher approved by Byron Sprague; should have been approved by Wm. Sprague, the then Governor of Rhode Island. Suspended	\$33 75
23	23	Account of J. N. Sherman. The rates of purchase not given. Voucher approved by Byron Sprague; should be approved by Wm. Sprague, the then Governor of Rhode Island. Suspended.....	200 75
24	24	Account of G. Congdon & Co. Certificate on voucher is not signed. Voucher is approved by Byron Sprague; should have been approved by Governor Wm. Sprague. Suspended.....	13 30
25	25	Account of Chester Pratt & Son. Item; For Cleaning Sword for S. G. Arnold. Disallowed... 1 25 For 2 Belts and repairing Equipment for Governor Sprague. Disallowed..... 2 33 Officers should pay for repairing their own equipments. 1-2 dozen Stage Collars for Byron Sprague. Object and necessity of expenditure should be explained. Suspended.....13 50 The balance of the claim is suspended on the ground that the certificate, or the voucher is not signed and not approved by Governor Sprague. Suspended..... 4 82 Total Disallowed..... 3 58 Total Suspended.....18 32	21 90
26	26	Account of Northfield Knife Co., June 14, 1861. The voucher is approved by Byron Sprague; should be approved by Wm. Sprague, the then Governor of Rhode Island. Suspended.....	333 33
27	27	Account of Eames & Root. The voucher is not approved by the Governor of the State of Rhode Island. Suspended.....	713 16
28	28	Account of Dow & Hobart, June 15, 1861. Items: 1 Bag 75 cts.; making 12 Bonnets for Guns, 6 75; 24 joist No. 8 Oak, 6 48; Leather for Straps, 37 cts.	

No. of
Voucher.
No. of
Receipts.

Object and necessity of expenditures should be explained.

Peter Reed's bill, 6 00.

Bill of particulars with dates and rates of charges, and the receipts of the party, items, &c., of the service rendered, should be explained. Suspended..... \$20 35

Voucher 29, 30 and 31 suspended and disallowed for similar reasons as previous vouchers.

32 32 Account of E. A. G. Roalston, June 28, 1861. Item :
" For 1,000 sets Infantry Equipments."

The different articles comprising each set should be specified. The voucher is not approved by the Governor of the State. Suspended 4,080 00

33 33 Account of Hope Iron Foundry, June 28, 1861.

Items : To 1 Regimental and 14 Army Chests..300 00

To 2 black walnut Camp Stools.. . . . 6 00

Inadmissible, as they do not come under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved July 17th and 27th, 1861.

Disallowed..... , 306 00

34 34 Account of A. D. Chase, June 20, 1861. Items :
April 18, 1861 ; " For straps on 106 Cartridge Boxes for
Light Infantry.. 21 20

To straps on 12 Cartridge Boxes for Newport C. Co. 1 20

The receipt of the officers of the companies for which these expenditures were made should be filed. Sus-

pended 22 40

35 35 Account of J. & G. W. Prentice. Item :

Altering hats and putting on service stripes on all officers attached to 1st Regiment R. I. State Militia.

. Officers should purchase their own clothing, &c. Disallowed 15 00

36 36 Account of Wm. T. Nicholson, June 29, 1861. Item :
For 1 dozen Distance Guages, (ordered by Col. A. E. Burnside.)

Object and necessity of expenditure should be explained.

Voucher is not approved by the Governor. Suspended.. 9 00

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
37	37	Account of George G. Hail, April 18th and 22d, 1861. Items ; For 12 4-9 gross Boot Webb, at 3 50.....43 55 April 23, 1861, For 5-9 gross Boot Webb, at 3 50. 1 94 May 24th and June 1, 1861, For 8 3-4 gross Boot Webb, at 3 50.. .....30 63 Object and necessity of the expenditure should be explained. Suspended. 6 bottles Sponge Blacking, 60 cts ; 1 qt. Blacking, 20 cts. ; 1 pint Alcohol, 10 cts. Inadmissible, as they do not come under the pro- visions of the acts of Congress, approved July 17th and 27th, 1861. Disallowed, 90 cts. Total suspended.....76 12 Total Disallowed 90 — \$77 02 The voucher is not approved by the Governor of the State.	
38	38	Account of Horstman, Bros. & Allen, July 17, 1861. Items ; For Clothing and Equipments for officers. Amount.....670 37 Inadmissible, as officers should purchase their own clothing, &c. Disallowed... .. 670 37	
39	39	Account of Philander Baker, May 6, 1861. This voucher is not certified to by the Quartermaster General, nor approved by the Governor of the State. Suspended..	59 37
40	40	Account of J. P. Balch. Item ; For 24 Camp Stores for 1st Regiment R. I. State Militia .....792 00 Rates paid should be stated. Object and necessity of the expenditure should be explained. The receipt of the Quartermaster of the Regiment is required. The voucher. is not approved by the Governor of the State. Sus- pended 792 00	
41	41	Account of T. & W. Breck, May 23, 1861. Items ; For two Leather Valises and 25 Army Trunks, at various prices. Inadmissible, as they do not come under the provis- ions of the acts of Congress approved July 17th and 27th,	

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
		1861. Disallowed.....	\$169 75
42	42	Account of E. L. Viele, July 17, 1861. The voucher is not approved by the then Governor of the State of Rhode Island. Suspended.....	750 00
43	43	Account of Barker, Whitaker & Co. Items : 3-Horse Brushes, 3 00 ; 3 Curry Combs, 1 50, for Surgeon Wheaton. Officers should purchase their own Horse Equipments. Disallowed. Items : 2 Punches, 2 Hammers, 2 M Rivets, 3 Knives, 1 pair Hand Shears, 1-4 dozen Shears, 10 copper Rivets, &c., 1 Hammer, 1 Punch, 2 Stabb Tiles, 1 pair Steel Plyers, 1 pair of Dividers. All purchased on order of Lieut. Col. J. S. Pitman. Suspended.....	15 05
		Items : For 6 balls Twine, 1-3 dozen Measuring Tape, for Pierce. Suspended.....	6 87
		1 Union Scale, 185 lbs. Manilla Rope, 1 iron Brace, 85 cts., for Pierce. Suspended.....	27 41
		The object and necessity of the items above suspended should be fully explained. Total Suspended and Disallowed.....	53 83
44	44	Account of J. N. Sherman, July 20, 1861. Items : For 5 Saddles and Equipments for Artillery officers.290 00 For 6 Saddles and Equipments for Regimental Staff, at 68 00.....	408 00
		Officers should purchase their own Horse Equipments. The voucher is not approved by the Governor. Disallowed.....	698 00
45	45	Account of Anthony, Potter & Co., April 26, 1861. Items : 1 office chair, 1 50 ; 1 leather cushion, 2 00 ; 1 pine sink, 2 25 ; 1 desk, 20 00 ; 1 office chair, 6 50. May 23, 1861 ; 2 office chairs, at 1 50—3 00 ; 2 cushions, 2 00. June 14th ; 1 table, 2 50 ; 2 stoves, at 1 50—3 00 ; repairing office chairs, 60 cts. Inadmissible, as the expenditures for permanent State property do not come under the provisions of the acts of	

No. of
Voucher.

No. of
Exception.

July 17th and 27th, 1861. Disallowed.....43 35

Item: Use and damage of 33 Mattresses at R. R.
Hall (June 15, 1861.)

The necessity of this should be explained, and the
damages assessed and certified to by a Commission.

Suspended... ..33 00

Total disallowed and suspended... .. \$76 35

45 1-2 Account of George E. Cranston, July 23, 1861. The
voucher is not approved by the Governor of the State. Sus-
pended... .. 95 00

46 46 Account of Bourn, Brown & Chaffee, Aug. 9, 1861.
The voucher is not approved by the Governor of the State.
Suspended... .. 568 10

47 47 Account of Dexter A. Edwards, Aug. 10, 1861.
"Amasa Sprague" should have given his official title.
The voucher is not approved by the Governor of the State.
Suspended... .. 131 25

48 48 Account of Edward Burr. Items:
1 travelling trunk, 3 50; 1 bag, 1 37; 6 trunk straps, at
50 cts., 3 00.

Inadmissible, as they do not come under the provisions of
the acts of July 17th and 27th, 1861. Disallowed...7 87

Repairing Equipments on Steamboat. Object and
necessity of expenditure should be fully explained.

Suspended... .. 5 67

Item: 16 1 2 hours labor fitting belts, (Arsenal)...4 13

" 4 1-2 " " " " (Providence

Artillery)... ..1 12

Item: 2 men 4 hours each (Capt. Wright's Co.)...2 00

" 1 man 4 hours (Camp Ground)... ..1 00

Fitting and numbering harness and repairing bri-
dle... ..2 75

It should be shown that these expenditures were made
for troops mustered into the U. S. service. Suspended,
\$18 67.

1 pair Spurs, 1 50; 1 Colonel's Saddle Cloth, 15 00; 1

No. of
Voucher.

No. of
Exception.

Valise, 5 00 ; 1 Colar Martingale, 3 50 ; 1 pair Holsters, 4 75 ; 1 Best's Riding Bridle, (U. S.) 8 00 ; Fitting one pair Stirrups with shoe pieces, 2 50 ; 1 Best's Enamelled Leather Pistol Holster and Belt, 6 50 ; 1 pair Stirrup Leathers, 1 50 ; 3 Valise Straps, 75 cts.

Inadmissible, as officers should purchase their own equipments.

Total disallowed... 56 87

Total suspended 18 67

————— \$75 54

49 49 Account of G. & C. P. Hutchins, Aug. 13, 1861. The voucher is not approved by the Governor of the State. Suspended... 18 56

50 50 Account of Dow & Hobart, August 17, 1861. The voucher is not approved by the Governor of the State. Suspended 63 87

51 51 Account of P. Grinnell & Son, August 6.
Items ; To various articles of Hardware, &c., furnished the 2nd Battery.
The receipt of the Commanding Officer of the Battery should be filed. The voucher is not approved by the Governor of the State. Total amount of claim, suspended... 69 26

52 52 Account of E. L. Viele, August 13, 1851. The voucher is not approved by the Governor of the State. Suspended..... 600 00

53 53 Account of J. H. Eddy & Co., August 24, 1861.
Items: 2 large Brooms, May 31, 1861, 84 cts. ; 1-2 dozen No. 3, June 4, 1861, 1 25 ; 2 common Pails, 15 cts. (For Manton) 2 oak Wash Barrels, at 1 75—3 50 ; 3 Pails, 45 cts. ; 1-2 dozen No. 3 Brooms, at 2 50—1 25 ; 7 nests and 3 Tubs, 9 33 ; 1 nest Tubs, 1 12. (For Wheaton) 4 dozen No. Brooms, 8 00 ; 6 dozen common Pails, 9 75 ; 1 do. bush. Baskets, 6 50 ; 1 dozen flour Barrels, 2 00. (For Pierce) 4 dozen cedar Water Pails, 12 00.

The object and necessity of these expenditures should be explained, and the receipt of the parties to whom issued

No. of
Voucher.No. of
Exception.

should be filed. Suspended.....56 14

8 1-3 dozen No. 106 Shoe Brushes, 14 50 ; 8 1-3
dozen Shoe Blacking, 2 43 ; 6 dozen Whisks, 6 00 ;
9 1-6 dozen Shoe Brushes, at 1 75—16 04 ; 4
dozen pocket Whisk Brushes, 4 80.

Inadmissible, as they do not come under the pro-
visions of the acts of Congress of July 17th and
27th, 1861. Disallowed.....43 85

Total suspended and disallowed.. \$99 99

54 54 Account of R. S. Jennings, June 20, 1861. The vouch-
er is not approved by the Governor of the State. Sus-
pended..... 2,284 95

55 55 Account of P. Grinnell & Sons. Items :
For merchandize furnished the 2nd Battery, 12 50 ; for
3rd Battery, 12 50 ; 3rd Regiment, 239 94 ; 4th Battery,
58 18 ; 4th Regiment 206 28 ; 5th Battery, 43 59. To-
tal 572 99

The bills of particulars referred to on this voucher as
having been "rendered," should be filed with the vouch-
er. The voucher is not approved by the Governor of the
State. Suspended..... 572 99

56 56 Account of Dow & Hobart, September 1, 1861. The
voucher is not approved by the then Governor of Rhode
Island. Suspended..... 120 00

57 Account of Wm. S. Handsell & Sons, Aug. 30, 1861.
Items: For twenty sets Horse Equipments, at
33 57 1-2.....671 50

Object and necessity of expenditure should be
more fully explained.

"1 Box c 50 4 C 1 50, 6 00 ; 4 Dray 31 ... 6 81
Should be explained more fully. Suspended.....✓ 678 31

58 Account of Hope Iron Foundry, July 8th to Oct. 5th,
1861. Items :
To 1 Regimental Chest, July 8, 1861..... 29 50
For repairing Letter Press, 95 cts., July 25, 1861 95
Velvet for Desks, Sept. 23, 1861..... 3 00
Painting and marking Chests, Sept. 23, 1861.... 68 00

No. of Voucher.		No. of Exception.		
				84 3-8 days on 32 Company and Regimental Ar-
				my Chests... .. 253 12
				18 1-2 days on 10 Casks..... 55 50
				1 Drawer Case in two parts, black walnut..... 43 44
				1 Chest, not painted..... 7 45
				Paid painting and marking... .. 4 00
				10 1-2 days labor on Band Chest, and fitting in-
				struments in same.... . 31 50
				Inadmissible, as they do not come under the pro-
				visions of the acts of Congress approved July 17th
				and 27th, 1861. Total disallowed..... \$496 46
				Labor getting in Artillery, July 25, 1861..... 2 00
				1,031 feet Lumber, Aug. 23, 1861. 15 46
				4,027 " " " " " 56 37
				Nails and Spikes, 4 18; Hinges, Locks, &c., 1 75 5 93
				For windows, 3 25; Carting lumber and men,
				14 00.. 17 25
				Bill, Roofing..... 18 00
				<hr/>
				Suspended..... 115 01
				Object and necessity of expenditure should be explained.
				23 3-4 days labor on building at Camp Ames.... 53 43
				It should be shown that the building was used for sol-
				diers mustered into the U. S. service. Suspended.
				Item : Bill of purchased on August 24.... . 7 91
				" " " " " " 30..... . 4 50
				" " " " " September 5... . 304 16
				" " " " " " 13..... 3 33
				" Hinges, Locks and Trimmings..... 71 67
				Item : Becketts (128), 17 96; 3,268 feet pine
				Lumber, 196 00 213 96
				Item : Planeing Lumber, 15 00; 28 feet black
				Walnut, 19 67. 34 67
				Drying Lumber, 1 00; Locks and Trimmings,
				9 98 10 98
				4 Fares to Camp and back 4 00
				The object and necessity of these expenditures should be
				fully explained. Suspended..... 655 26
				Total suspended..... 823 70

Account of Belcher Bro's., June 10th to 19th, 1861.

No. of Voucher,	No. of Exception.		
		The object and necessity of the articles on this voucher should be explained. Suspended.....	\$9 42
60	60	Account of John H. Richmond, (Ag't.) August 31, 1861. Item : For 231 lbs. Manilla Rope for Picket Rope, 3d Regiment R. I. V., at 8 1-2 cts. The receipt of the Regimental Quartermaster should be filed. The voucher is not approved by the Governor of the State. Suspended.....	19 98
61	61	Account of John H. Eddy & Co., Aug. 21st to Nov. 7th, 1861. Items : 41 8-12 dozen Shoe Brushes, at 1 75.....72 91 4 8-12 dozen Blacking, 12 15; 2 dozen Shoe Brushes, 3 50.....15 65 2 dozen Blacking, 58 cts. ; 2 dozen Whisks, 2 80. 3 38 2 dozen Shoe Brushes and 2 dozen Blacking.. 4 08 Inadmissible, as they do not come under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved July 17th and 27th, 1861. Disallowed, 96 02. Items : 6 dozen 3 hoop Pails, Aug. 21, 1861..11 52 1 dozen 2 hoop Pails, Aug. 24, 1861.. 1 62 1 " Brooms, " 29, " .. 2 40 2 " cedar Horse Pails, Sept. 8, 1861..... 9 00 2 " two hoop Pails, " 9, " 3 25 4 " Brooms, " 9, " 9 60 1-3 " bushel Baskets, " 21, " 1 50 2 " cedar Stable Pails, Oct. 3, " .. 9 00 1 " common Pails, " 7, " 1 63 1 " No. 3 Brooms, " 8, " 2 50 1 " two hoop Pails, " 8, " 1 63 1-2 " bushel Baskets, " 12, " 2 00 1-3 " " " " 28, " 1 33 1 " No. 3 Brooms, " 28, " 2 50 2 Canal Wheelbarrows, 5 00; 2 dozen Corn Pails, 3 25..... 8 25 The object and necessity of the expenditure should be fully explained. Suspended.....67 73 The voucher is not approved by the Governor of the State. Total disallowed and suspended.....	163 75

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.			
62	62	Account of Chambers & Calder, June 11th and 19th, 1861. Items : This voucher of articles purchased from June 11th to 19th, should be approved by the Governor.		
		Suspended....	\$109	51
		Items : 67 dozen Brushes, Aug. 29th and 31st, 1861.		
		Kind of Brushes and for what purchased should be stated. Suspended.....	67	00
		This voucher also should be approved by the Governor. The balance of the bill is therefore suspended. Total suspended.....	73	38
			140	38
63	63	Account of Cleaveland & Brothers. Items :		
		28 Rammer Heads, June 24, 1861,.....	2	24
		1 Ramrod, " " "	50	
		All for 2nd Battery.		
		The receipts of the officer commanding the Battery should be filed. Suspended.....	2	74
		Items : 250 Tent Pins, Aug. 28, 1861.....	7	50
		30 walnut Mallets, 5 00 ; 1 Bag, 17 cts.....	5	17
		The items are not certified to by the Quartermaster General, T. J. Stead. Suspended.....	12	67
		Items : For hickory Mallets.. ..	8	38
		100 large Tent Pins, Sept. 18, 1861.....	4	00
		These for 4th Regiment, and should be receipted for by Quartermaster. Suspended.....	12	33
		Total suspended.....	27	74
64	64	Account of W. B. Blanding, June 24, 1861. The property on this voucher was purchased for the 2nd Battery, and the receipt of the officer commanding should be filed.		
		Suspended.....	18	89
65	65	Account of James Cole, Nov. 23d to 26th, 1861.		
		Items : For men's work with stock, &c., for 5th Regiment.		
		Object and necessity should be explained. Suspended..	12	00
67	66	Account of American Camp Chest Co., Sept. 4, 1861.		
		Item : 5 Camp Chests and Duck covered, at 20 00.		
		Inadmissible, as they do not come under the provisions of the acts of July 17th and 27th, 1861. Disallowed, 100 00.		

No. of
Voucher.No. of
Exception.

The three bills of Gray & Potter, for 378 51, 1,590 79, and 144 57, are not approved by the Governor and are therefore suspended..... 2,113 87
Total disallowed and suspended.....\$2,213 87

68 67 Account of Anthony, Potter & Co.

[ORDER OF GEN. STEAD.]

Items : 1 small Sink, Aug. 29, 1861..... 2 00
1 Camp Table, " " " 3 50
1 " Bed, " " " 4 00
6 Stools, " " " 9 00

[FOR COL. EDDY AND LIEUT. COMSTOCK.]

8 Camp Cots, Sept. 5, 1861.....32 00
8 Hair Matresses, " 5, "37 00
8 Pillows, " 5, " 7 87
3 Camp Tables 10 50

1 Saloon Table for General Sprague, 1 25.

Item : For interest on note of S. A. Parker, dated this day, Dec. 4, 1861, at 6 mos... 76 25

Inadmissible, as they do not come under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved July 17th and 27th, 1861. Disallowed..... 183 37

Items : Use of 25 Mattresses at R. R. Hall, Sept. 11, 1861.

Object and necessity of expenditure should be explained. Suspended..... 25 00
1,356 Bed Sacks, Oct. 31, 1861.

Labor and material repairing Settees at R. R. Hall.

Voucher is not receipted. Suspended.....962 28

Total Disallowed and Suspended 1,170 65

69 68 Account of Wm. H. Fenner & Co., Aug. 16th to Dec. 5th, 1861.

Item : Pipe for 7th Battery, Oct. 28, 1861..... 150 93

Object and necessity of the expenditure should be explained. Suspended.....3 50
For work at Arsenal, as per bill.

Inadmissible, as it does not come under the provisions of the acts of Congress of July 17th and 27th, 1861. Disallowed..... 3 30

No. of
Voucher,
No. of
Receipts.

The certificate on voucher is not signed. Total
suspended and disallowed... \$6 80

70 69 Account of Edward Burr, August 1st to December
21st. Item :
Interest on Note Dec. 21, 1861.
Inadmissible, as it does not come under the act of Con-
gress approved July 17th and 27th, 1861.
Disallowed 36 60
The items purchased from Edward Burr, from
Aug. 1st to Dec. 14th, 1861, are not approved
by the Governor of the State. Suspended.....1,298 32
Total disallowed and suspended..... 1,334 92

71 70 Account of C. E. Boon & Co. Items :
1-2 gross Shoe Blacking, Sept. 23, 1861..... 2 25
6 1-4 dozen 106 Army Shoe Brushes, Sept. 23,
1861..... 9 37
4 2-12 dozen Shoe Blacking, Nov. 1, 1861..... 1 56
“ “ Army Shoe Brushes, Nov. 1, 1861.. 6 25
6 “ Handle “ “ “ 1, “ .. 9 00
Inadmissible, as they do not come under the pro-
visions of the acts of July 17th and 27th, 1861.
Disallowed28 43 28 43

73 71 Account of Horstman Bros. & Allen. Items :
1 set Horse Equipments, complete, for Medical Staff,
75 00 ; Card packing, 1 00..... 76 00
1 Crimson Silk Sash, 13 50 ; 1 pair Shoulder
Straps, 2 75. 16 25
1 Crimson Worsted Sash, 2 00..... 2 00
Inadmissible. Officers should purchase their
own equipments. Disallowed..... 94 25
Items : 36 Cartridges for Colt's Pistols, 90 cts.,
May 13, 1861.
1 U. S. Regulation Belt, 4 00, May 13, 1861.
1 Black Leather Belt, 38 cts., “ “ “
100 Rounds Navy Ball Cartridges, 18 00, May
21, 1861.
Are not certified to by Quartermaster General,
or approved by the Governor. Suspended 23 28

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
		Item : 100 pairs blue worsted Epauletts, Sept. 6, 1861.	
		Officers should purchase their own equipments.	
		Disallowed.....	137 50
		Various items purchased Sept. 6th, 9th, 11th, 17th, 19th and Oct. 11th, 1861, are not approved by the Governor of the State. Suspended.....	579 75
		Total disallowed and suspended.....	\$834 78
74	72	Account of Wm S. Hansell & Son, Nov. 5, 1861.	
		Items : To 10 Cavalry Saddles, with Equipments, &c.	
		Object and necessity of expenditure should be explained. Bills of items should be filed. If for officers, the claim is inadmissible. The voucher is not approved by the Governor of the State. Suspended.....	333 05
75	75	Account of G. & C. P. Hutchins, May 31st to June 8th, 1861. The object and necessity of these expenditures should be more fully explained. The voucher is not approved by the Governor of the State. Suspended....	32 33
77	74	Account of P. Grinnell & Sons. Items : Various articles furnished the 4th Regiment, 7th Battery, 6th Battery, 3rd Battery and Battery G. The vouchers are not approved by the Governor of the State. Suspended ...	155 78
78	75	Account of John H. Eddy & Co. Items : 3 dozen Clothes Brooms, at 1 40..... 8 1-3 dozen Shoe Blacking..... 1 " " " 12 " " " Inadmissible, as they do not come under the provisions of the acts of Congress, July 17th and 27th, 1861. Disallowed.....	4 20 2 42 29 3 48 10 39
79	76	Account of Hope Iron Foundry. Items : 29 Company and Officer's Army Chests, painted and marked complete. Suspended for further explanation. If for officers the claim is inadmissible, as officers must furnish their own equipments. Suspended.....	507 50

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
		Item : 12 1-2 day's labor, Sabres and Scabbards, polishing up the same.	
		Object and necessity of expenditure must be more fully explained. Suspended	\$25 00
80	77	Account of E. L. Viele, Oct. 11th, Nov. 25th, Dec. 5th, 1861. Items : 28 Camp Stoves in barrels at 25 00.	
		Object and necessity of expenditure should be fully ex- plained. The voucher is not approved by the Governor of the State of Rhode Island. Suspended,	700 00
81	78	Account of Wm. E. Bower. Items : 4 Silk Camp Flags, complete, for 4th Regiment R. I. V., Sept. 4th, 1861.	
		Inadmissible, as they do not come under the provisions of the acts of Congress of July 17th and 27th, 1861, for reimbursement. The voucher is not approved by the Gov- ernor of the State. Disallowed.....	30 00
83	79	Account of Wm. Earle, April 18, 1861. The voucher is not approved by the Governor of the State of Rhode Island. Suspended.....	39 65
84	80	Account of Cleaveland & Brothers, Sept. 9, 1861. The voucher is not approved by the Governor of the State. Suspended.....	9 96
85	81	Account of P. Grinnell & Sons. Items : 8 dozen Shoe Brushes.	
		Inadmissible, as they do not come under the provisions of the acts of Congress, approved July 17th and 27th, 1861, for reimbursement. Disallowed.....	19 00
86	82	Account of Gorham Co. & Brown. Items ; Telescope with straps and socket.....	10 00
		1 Field Glass.....	21 00
		Object and necessity of expenditure should be more fully explained. The voucher is not approved by the Governor of the State. Suspended.....	31 00
87	83	Account of Dow & Hobart, July 11, 1861. The	

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
		voucher is not approved by the Governor of the State of Rhode Island. Suspended.....	\$189 00
88	84	Account of D. S. Skinner, May 18, 1861. The voucher is not approved by the Governor of the State. Suspended.....	3 50
89	85	Account of Dow & Hobart. Items : Various articles purchased Oct. 23d, Nov. 13th and Dec. 3d, 1861. Object and necessity of expenditure should be more fully explained. The voucher is not approved by the Governor of the State of Rhode Island. Suspended.....	30 35
90	86	Account of Kentish Artillery, Aug. 13, 1861. The bills of items with rates of charges, &c., should be filed with this voucher. The voucher is not approved by the Governor. Suspended.....	120 00
91	87	Account of Westerly Rifles, April 17, 1861. This voucher is not approved by the Governor of the State. Suspended.....	83 00
92	88	Account of Kentish Guards, April 20, 1861. This voucher is not approved by the Governor of the State. Suspended.....	150 00
			<hr/> 33,340 49

STATEMENT OF RHODE ISLAND.

ACCOUNT NO. 3—MISCELLANEOUS.

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
1	1	Account of James Allen. Object and necessity of expenditure should be fully explained. Suspended.....	\$30 00
2	2	Account of W. B. Chapin, April 24, 1861. Items : To 1 Desk and 1 Chair, for use of Adjutant General's Department. Inadmissible, as they do not come under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved July 17th and 27th, 1861. Disallowed	50 00
3	3	Account of Providence Comforter Co., April, 1861. Items : To use, damage, and less (6) returned of 352 Bed Comforters. Inadmissible, as they do not come under the provisions of the acts of Congress, approved July 17th and 27th, 1861. Disallowed.....	90 00
4	4	Account of W. H. Bowen, April 27, 1861. The voucher should be approved by the Governor of the State of Rhode Island. Suspended	10 00
5	5	Account of Thomas Reynolds, April 18th to 24th, 1861. Items : " For Hacks." Object and necessity of expenditure should be fully ex- plained. The voucher is not approved by the Governor of the State. " Amasa Sprague " should sign in his official capacity. Suspended.....	48 00

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
6	6	Account of Wm. Stevens, Jr., April 26, 1861. Items: "For expenses to and from New York, in connection with the 1st Regiment R. I. Militia." Object and necessity of expenditure should be fully explained. The voucher is not approved by the Governor of the State. Suspended	\$34 00
7	7	Account of J. & A. H. Goldsmith, April 17th to 24th, 1861. Items; For Hacks, per order various parties. Inadmissible, as the expenses do not come under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved July 17th and 27th, 1861. Disallowed.....	54 36
8	8	Account of Col. R. Watson, April 3, 1861. Items: Amount paid deck hands for loading sundry articles on "Bienville,".....11 50 Hotel Bill 4 60 Inadmissible, as they do not come under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved July 17th and 27th, 1861. Disallowed.....16 10 Items: One barrel Smith's Coal, 1 50, furnished to second detachment of R. I. Militia, in New York, on the 25th of April, 1861. Fare from New York to Providence..... 4 00 Object and necessity of expenditure should be fully explained. Suspended. ... 5 50 Total suspended and disallowed.. ..	21 60
9	9	Account of Elias Nickerson, Sheriff, April 18, 1861. Items: To services rendered by P. Fairbrother as Deputy Sheriff, and several persons as aids. Object and necessity of expenditure should be fully explained. Suspended	62 00
10	10	Account of American Telegraph Co. Items: For the transmission of despatches. The voucher should be approved by the Governor of the State. Suspended.....	123 80
11	11	Account of J L. Bodfish, (no date given.) Items: Ticket to Springfield..... 2 85	

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
		Expenses at Worcester and Springfield.....	1 50
		" to Chicopee and back.....	1 50
		" at Hartford.....	50
		Ticket from Springfield.....	2 85
		Object and necessity of expenditure should be explained.	
		The voucher is not approved by the Governor of the State.	
		Suspended.....	\$9 20
12	12	Account of Silas T. Burbanks, April 12, 1861. Items ; For 10 days services at the Providence Artillery Armory, enlisting for the 1st Regiment.....	15 00
		For 5 days services of (Wm. Jackson) at the Prov. Armory, enlisting for the 1st Regiment	7 50
		Object and necessity of the expenditure should be fully explained. The authority of Burbanks to receipt for Jack- son should be filed. The voucher is not approved by the Governor of the State. Suspended.....	22 50
13	13	Account of Providence Artillery, April 30, 1861. The object and necessity of expenditure should be explained. The voucher should be approved by the Governor of the State. (Erroneously carried to abstract only \$16 74.) Suspended	61 74
14	14	Account of Thomas Stead, May, 1861. Items : For expenses to and from Washington as bearer of de- spatches, and in charge of mail matter for the Rhode Island Troops.....	42 00
		Services	50 00
		Order for the journey and bill of particulars should be filed. The voucher is not approved by the Governor of the State. Suspended.....	92 00
15	15	Account of A. Freeman, April 19th to 24th, 1861. Object and necessity of expenditure should be fully ex- plained. The voucher is not approved by the Governor of the State. Suspended.....	19 50
16	16	Account of W. H. Millard. Items ; For services in Arsenal, 16 days. Object and necessity of expenditure should be fully ex- plained. The voucher should be approved by the Govern- or of the State. Suspended.....	16 00

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
17	17	Account of Nathaniel Wheaton, May 20, 1861. Items :	
		To Telegraphing per order L. B. Frieze.	1 30
		To Drayage.....	25
		Object and necessity of expenditure should be explained. Suspended.	
		Services April 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24—6 days.	
		Object and necessity of "Services" should be explained. Suspended.....	12 00
		Expenses to and from New York.	
		Bill of items and the order for the journey should be filed.....	13 03
		2 gross Blacking and 3 Stencil Brushes.	
		Inadmissible, as they do not come under the provisions of the acts of July 17th and 27th, 1861.	
		Suspended.....	7 92
		Total suspended.....	\$34 50
18	18	Account of J. C. Bucklin, April 16th, to May 4th, 1861. The bill of items charged should be filed. Object and necessity of expenditure should be more fully explained. The voucher is not approved by the Governor. Suspended.....	80 72
19	19	Account of C. E. Lincoln, May 10, 1861. Items :	
		For work at State Arsenal from April 25, 1861, to date.	
		Object and necessity of expenditure should be fully explained. The voucher is not approved by the Governor of the State. Suspended.....	22 50
20	20	Account of Philip White, April 17, 1861. Items :	
		Stabling 35 Horses 1 1-4 days, and extra forage....	35 00
		8 Men for Dinner, Supper, Lodging, &c....	8 50
		Object and necessity of expenditure should be fully explained. "Amasa Sprague" should sign in his official capacity. The voucher is not approved by the Governor of the State. Suspended.....	43 50
21	21	Account of Robert Green, May 11, 1861. The object and necessity of expenditures should be fully explained. The voucher is not approved by the Governor of the State. Suspended ...	15 00
22	22	Account of S. T. Burbank, May 18th and 15th, 1861,	

No. of
vouch.
No. of
Exemption.

For Services as Drill Officer, Providence Artillery, 14 days at 1 50.

Inadmissible, as it does not come under the provisions of the acts of July 17th and 27th, 1861, for reimbursement.

Disallowed..... \$21 00

23 23 Account of G. & C. P. Hutchins. Items :

2 Brackets, 2 00 ; 2 Burners, 50 cts..... 2 50

2 Rings and Plates, 50 cts. ; 1 Pitcher, 33 cts..... 83

3 Tumblers 37

1 two-light Pendant Slide.... 3 50

2 Patent Protectors and Shades..... 1 50

2 hours labor, 50 cts. ; 2 Burners, 50 cts..... 1 00

3 Tumblers 38

Items : On bill of April 19, 1861, for Quartermaster

General's Department..... 7 05

Items : On bill of April 25, 1861.. 2 42

" " " 29, " 7 00

1 Spittoon, " 29, " 75

Inadmissible, as they do not come under the provisions of the acts of July 17th and 27th, 1861. Disallowed... 27 30

Items : 45 1-4 feet pipe, at 9 1-2 cts..... 4 30

Fittings, 2 39 ; 6 hours labor, 1 50..... 3 89

Lengthening Slide 15 inches..... 94

Bill of items purchased April 17th, 1861..... 4 67

" " " " 26th, " 3 25

Object and necessity of expenditures should be fully explained. The vouchers are not certified to by the Quartermaster General, nor approved by the Governor. Suspended..... 17 05

Less by 1 Bracket and 11 feet Pipe returned, April 22, 1861. Balance suspended..... 1 88 15 17

24 24 Account of G. H. Norcross, April 20th, and May 6th and 7th, 1861. Items :

To Hacks, &c.

Inadmissible, as they do not come under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved July 17th and 27th, 1861. The bill is not receipted by the claimant. Disallowed..... 8 00

25 25 Account of C. H. Childs. Items :

No. of
Voucher.

No. of
Exception.

Horse and Carriage Hire and other items from April 15th to 29th, 1861.

Explanation required to show the object and necessity of these expenditures. The vouchers are not approved by the Governor of the State. Suspended..... \$137 50

26 26 Account of F. D. Stead, April 23d and 24th, 1861.

Items: For expenses to Springfield and West Troy, &c.

The orders for the journeys should be filed. Suspended 38 88

Items: For barrels and dippers for water for the troops in R. R. Hall.

Bill of items and rates of charges should be filed.

Suspended 6 50

Paid boy for supplying water at R. R. Hall..... 3 00

Object and necessity of expenditure should be explained. Total suspended... 48 38

27 27 Account of American Telegraph Co., May 1st to 31st, 1861. Items:

"For transmissions of Telegraphic Despatches."

Object and necessity of expenditures should be fully explained. The voucher is not certified to, nor approved by the Governor of the State. Suspended..... 72 11

28 28 Account of John H. Hammond, June 5, 1861. Items: For services as Ordinance Sergeant to date.

Time employed and rate of pay, together with certificate of commanding officer required. Suspended... 172 00

Item: Express charges paid bill of items should be filed. Suspended 2 75

The amount is not certified to nor approved by the Governor. Total suspended 174 75

29 29 Account of John C. Bucklin. Items:

For services at Headquarters, 24 days, at 1 50... 36 00

" " " " 2 " " " ... 3 00

Object and necessity of expenditures should be fully explained.

Paid C. Congdon for services as Watchman, from 4th of May to June 1st, 28 days.... 28 00

No. of
Voucher.
No. of
Exception.

Watchman two nights..... 2 00

The receipt of these parties should be filed.

Items : Express Charges..... 15 86

Post Office Stamps..... 9 00

Express Charges 15 56

Paid J. Hodges, bill of Coal, April 30..... 3 50

The bills of items, rates of charges and receipts of the parties to whom paid, should be filed. The voucher is not certified to nor approved by the Governor of the State. Total suspended.

\$112 92

30 30 Account of Cleveland & Bros., April 30, 1861.

Items : To 1 Chestnut Desk..... 85 00

Inadmissible, as it does not come under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved July 17th and 27th, 1861.

Disallowed..... 35 00

31 31 Account of James Allen, June 12, 1861. Item :

"For and on account of pay to James Allen, Aeronaut, from and including 19th of April until June 13th, under special executive order, &c., as per power annexed."

Inadmissible in its present form. Evidence of service and the special executive order must be filed. The power of Attorney to receipt must be properly certified to. The voucher is not certified to by any State official, and is not approved by the Governor. Suspended.....

55 00

32 32 Account of H. I. Brandage. Items :

For services as Musician and Drill Master from June 8d to June 10th, inclusive, 8 days at 1 50 per day.

Object and necessity of expenditure should be more fully explained. Suspended..... 12 00

33 33 Account of Thos. Farrell. Item : Same as preceding voucher. Suspended..... 12 00

34 34 Account of F. N. Sheldon, June 4, 1861. Items :

For services, &c., from April 15th to June 5th, 50 days, at 2 00 per day.

Object and necessity of "services" should be fully explained. Suspended.... 100 00

Sundries, expenses 2 31

No. of
Voucher.

No. of
Exception.

Bills of items should be filed. The voucher is not approved by the Governor of the State. Total suspended..... \$102 31

- 35 35 Account of Thos. Farrell and H. J. Brandage. Items :
For services rendered from June 11th to 19th, at 1 50 per day, 13 50 each.
See voucher 32 for reasons of suspensions. Suspended. 27 00
- 36 36 Account of C. C. James, June 22, 1861. Items :
" For six and one-half days expressing for 2nd Regiment and Battery."
Object and necessity of expenditure should be more fully explained. The receipt is not certified to by any State official, and not approved by the Governor. Suspended..... 16 25
- 37 37 Account of Hiram Heaton & Co. Items ;
To Board of Chauncey Fuller and Nurse, from 20th of April to 13th of May, 23 days at 2 00.....46 00
Board, Fuller, from 13th to 31st May, 18 days ... 18 00
Explanation required as to the necessity of the expenditure. Suspended.....64 00
Dinner to Kentish Guards, Capt. Green, 84 men, at 37 1-2 cts.
Only 25 cts. is allowed for meals ; 10 50 is therefore disallowed. Total suspended and disallowed... 74 50
- 39 38 Account of C. E. Lincoln, June 27, 1861. Item :
For services and labor in Arsenal from and including 5th June to and including date, 22 days.
A certificate of the services rendered should be filed. The bill is not approved by the Governor. Suspended.. 33 00
- 40 39 Account of American Telegraph Co. Items :
Transmission of Telegraphic Despatches.
Object and necessity of expenditure should be fully explained. Suspended..... 76 80
- 41 40 Account of Providence Steam Laundry, July 1, 1861. Items ; Washing Shirts, Hose, Drawers, &c.
Inadmissible ; do not come under the provisions of the

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
		acts of Congress, approved July 17th and 27th, 1861. Disallowed... ..	\$31 47
42	41	Account of T. P. Bogert, Jr., July 2nd to 17th, 1861. Items : For amount paid expenses of Q. M. General and Assistant going to Washington and return, per order of the Commander-in-Chief. Order for the journey and bill of particulars should be filed. Suspended.....	132 14
43	42	Account of J. S. Slocum, July 6, 1861. The vouchers and bills of particulars should be filed. Suspended...	79 50
44	43	Account of Geo. B. Holmes. Items : For cash paid Robert Linten's board, from May 3d to June 29th, 8 weeks, at 5 00.....40 00 Cash paid sundry expenses, &c., for his comfort...15 00 Inadmissible, as it does not come under the pro- visions of the acts of Congress, approved July 17th and 27th, 1861. for reimbursement. Disallowed.....	55 00
45	44	Account of F. N. Sheldon, July 18, 1861. Item : For services from June 4th to July 5th, 30 days...60 00 Expenses paid out.....5 74 A certificate of the object and necessity of the ex- penditures should be filed. The voucher is not ap- proved by the Governor. Suspended	65 74
47	45	Account of C. E. Lincoln, July 31, 1861. Items : For services at Arsenal for the month of July, including date, 29 days at 1 50.....43 50 Object and necessity of expenditure should be ful- ly explained. Suspended. 3 days work paid Sam. Beasley, at 1 25.....3 75 The receipt of the party to whom the money was paid should be filed. Total suspended.....	47 25
48	46	Account of F. N. Shelden. Items : For various articles purchased July 19th, 22nd and 28th. The object and necessity of the expenditures on this voucher should be fully explained. Suspended... ..	17 88
49	47	Account of A. P. Sherman and Aug. French. Items :	

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
		<p>"To expenses paid while mustering out Company F, 1st Regiment R. I. D. M., 6 days each."</p> <p>Object and necessity of expenditures should be explained and the bill of particulars filed. The voucher is not approved by the Governor. Suspended.....</p>	\$18 00
50	48	<p>Account of American Telegraph Co. Items ;</p> <p>"Telegraphing."</p> <p>Object and necessity of expenditure should be fully explained. The several dates of the despatches (when sent) should be given. The voucher is not approved by the Governor. Suspended</p>	76 90
51	49	<p>Account of James Allen. Item :</p> <p>For services as Balloonist, &c.</p> <p>The certificate of service should be filed. Suspended..</p>	55 00
52	50	<p>Account of R. R. Church, Aug. 2, 1861. Item ;</p> <p>Three months and 16 days services at \$20 00 per month.</p> <p>One Teamster or Wagoner is allowed to each regiment, but the law requires that he should be regularly mustered into the U. S. service. There is no evidence that the claimant, Church, was so mustered in. Suspended.....</p>	70 67 .
58	51	<p>Account of Capt. W. H. Reynolds. Items :</p> <p>Paid Wm. E. R. Freeman..... 15 00</p> <p>Explanation needed, showing object and necessity of expenditure.</p> <p>Amount paid Wm. Griswold for taking charge of bodies of Corporal N. T. Morse, Jr., and private H. H. Bourn..... 15 00</p> <p>Explanation needed. Suspended.....</p>	30 00
54	52	<p>Account of D. Arnold & Co., April 24, 1861. Item :</p> <p>For one Portable Forge 18 00</p> <p>Object and necessity of expenditure should be fully explained. Suspended.....</p>	18 00
55	53	<p>Account of Thomas Reynolds. Items ;</p> <p>For use of Carriage May 7th, 18th, 21st, 23d, 29th and June 7th.</p> <p>Inadmissible, as they do not come under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved July 17th and 27th, 1861.</p> <p>Disallowed.....</p>	8 25

No. of Voucher.	No. of Expenditure.		
56	54	Account of George H. Copeland. Items : For Hacks at various times between May 13th and June 19th, order of Dr. Wheaton and others. The object and necessity of these expenditures should be fully explained. Suspended.	\$143 50
57	55	Account of Wm. R. Walker, April 21, 1861. Items : For four days service adjusting accounts connected with 1st Regiment R. I. Volunteers, at 1 50... .. Expenses self and horse keeping..... Inadmissible. as they do not come under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved July 17th and 27th, 1861. Disallowed.....	6 00 .1 50 7 50
58	56	Account of Hoyt, Sprague & Co., Aug. 22, 1861. Items : For Loans to newly promoted officers. Inadmissible, as it does not come under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved July 17th and 27th, 1861. Disallowed.. .. Item : For necessary Band 2nd Regiment expenses. Object and necessity of expenditure should be explained and the bills of particulars should be filed. Suspended. Total disallowed and suspended.....	550 00 275 00 825 00
59	57	Account of Wm. Gear, Aug. 17, 1861. Items : For services as Hostler from April 17th to August 2nd, 1861, at \$20 00 per month Inadmissible, as it does not come under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved July 17th and 27th, 1861. Disallowed. Amount carried to abstract..... Total disallowed.	70 00 5 00 75 00
60	58	Account of James Allen, Aug. 22, 1861. Inadmissible, unless explained and the proper vouchers are filed. Suspended.....	75 00
61	59	Account of Wm. H. Helme. Items : For expense of two visits to Alexandria, made by order of Col. Burnside, to search for straggling and wounded men..... Order for the journey should be filed.	1 20

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
		Items ; For expenses of self and Wm. Allen, incurred in the fulfilment of Special Order No. 47, from July 3rd to July 25th.	20 12
		Special order No. 47 should be filed. Total suspended.	\$21 32
62	60	Account of F. N. Sheldon, Aug. 26, 1861. Items ; For services from July 5th to August 25th, 50 days, at 2 00.....	100 00
		The nature of the services and the necessity of the expenditure should be more fully explained. Suspended..	100 00
63	61	Account of T. M. Clark, Aug. 30, 1861. Item : " For military service rendered the State by Thos. M. Clark, under order from Governor Sprague." The order of Governor Sprague is required, and a certificate of the services having been rendered. Suspended..	100 00
64	62	Account of Miller & Simons. Items ; For advertising Resolutions (death of Peckham)... 3 00 For Notice, Funeral " ... 1 00 Inadmissible. Disallowed. Copies of the other advertisements should be filed with the voucher. Suspended.....	81 26
		Total disallowed and suspended.....	84 26
65	63	Account of American Telegraph Co. Items : " For Telegraphing." The object and necessity of expenditure should be fully explained. Suspended	163 41
66	64	Account of C. E. Lincoln. Items ; For services at Arsenal for month of August, 31 days, at 1 50.....	46 50
		Object and necessity of expenditure (nature of services) should be fully explained. Suspended.....	46 50
67	65	Account of Thos. W. Hart, Sept. 7, 1861. Items : For services of eighteen mounted men, acting as Police for 3rd Regiment from Camp Ames to Fox Point, &c.. 4 00 each.....	72 00
		Inadmissible ; does not come under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved July 17th and 27th, 1861. Disallowed.....	72 00

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
68	66	Account of F. N. Sheldon, Sept. 14, 1861. Items : " For E. G. Sheldon, Bill August 28th."	
		The original bill of particulars, together with the receipt of the party to whom paid, should be filed. Sus- pended 7 50	
		Ice Breaker, 25 cts. ; Paid for labor, 1 31..... 1 56	
		Carriage, August 14th, 1 00 ; Nails, 12 cts..... 1 12	
		Carriage, labor and omnibus..... 62	
		Object and necessity of expenditure should be fully explained. Suspended.. 3 30	
		Total suspended	\$10 80
69	67	Account of Julius Elsbree, September, 1861. Items : For my services in instructing in cooking, 12 days 3rd Regiment, and 14 days 4th, 26 days at 1 50.... 39 00	
		Paid Transportation.... .. 1 00	
		Inadmissible ; does not come under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved July 17th and 27th, 1861. Disallowed.....	40 00
70	68	Account of American Telegraph Co. Items : For Telegraphing for the month of September.	
		Object and necessity of expenditure should be fully ex- plained. Suspended.....	69 05
72	69	Account of F. N. Sheldon, Oct. 8, 1861. Items : For services from August 25th to October 1st, 37 days 74 00	
		Nature and necessity of services should be ex- plained. Suspended.	
		Labor, moving Col. Knight's Office..... 67	
		Locks, &c., Col. Frieze.. 1 87	
		Labor..... 63	
		Object and necessity of the expenditure should be explained. Total suspended.....	77 17
73	70	Account of American Telegraph Co. Items : " For Telegrams."	
		For reasons of suspension see Voucher 70, Exception 68. Suspended	65 19
74	71	Account of C. E. Lincoln. Item : For time and services this month at the Arsenal, in charge	

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.			
		of the same	46 50	
		8 pints Turpentine.....	25	
		For reasons of suspension see Voucher 66.....		\$46 75
77	72	Account of Charles Snow, June 24, 1861. Item:		
		For one American Flag for the Arsenal, 12x24.	37 00	
		Inadmissible ; does not come under the provisions		
		of the acts of Congress approved July 17th and		
		27th, 1861, for reimbursement. Disallowed... ..		37 00
78	73	Account of A. Freeman & Co. Items:		
		For Carriage and Buggy Hire, July 7th, August 27th,		
		28th, 30th, September 3rd, 6th, 10th, 11th.	18 50	
		Object and necessity of expenditure must be explained.		
		Suspended.....		18 50
79	74	Account of American Telegraph Co., Dec. 2, 1861.		
		Items: " For Telegraphing."		
		Bill of particulars and certificate of correctness must be		
		filed. Suspended.		36 05
80	75	Account of Wm. Elsbree, Jr. Items:		
		Work done and Horse Boarded, 3rd Regiment.	95 25	
		" " " " " 4th Battery.	35 50	
		" " " " " " " "	93 00	
		" " " " " 5th "	41 75	
		Object and necessity of expenditure should be		
		fully explained. " Amasa Sprague " should certify		
		in his official capacity. The voucher is not approved		
		by the Governor of the State. Suspended.....		265 50
		Short carried to abstract, 10 cts.		
81	76	Account of E. C. Lincoln. Item:		
		To services for the month of November, 30 days, at \$1 25.		
		Nature of service required, object and necessity of ex-		
		penditure should be more fully explained. Suspended..		37 50
82	77	Account of F. N. Sheldon, Dec. 5, 1861. Items:		
		For services from October 1st to December 1st, 61		
		days.....	122 00	
		Nature of services required.		
		Item: Express on Stove, 25 cts; Pope & Little's		

No. of
Voucher.
No. of
Exception.

bill, 1 54..... 1 79

Bills of particulars, with rates of charges and receipts of parties to whom paid, should be filed.

Object and necessity of expenditure should be explained.

Suspended, 1 79 Total suspended..... \$123 79

83 78 Account of F. D. Stead. Items :

For work at Arsenal, &c., from Sept. 19th to Oct. 12th,

1861.....36 50

Paid Wheeler & Elsbree... 7 50

Item : To Horse to Camp 2 00

Object and necessity of expenditure should be more fully explained.

Item : To sundry disbursements to date 2 33

Bill of particulars should be filed. Total suspended... 48 33

84 79 Account of C. E. Lincoln, Oct. 1, 1861. Items :

For services at Arsenal for the month of September. 45 00

Object and necessity of expenditure should be more fully explained. Suspended..... 45 00

85 80 Account of A. & W. Sprague. Items :

For 183 days interest on three notes at 6 mos., from 13th inst., \$5,000—\$5,000—\$3,000.....396 50

Inadmissible ; does not come under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved July 17th and 27th, 1861. Disallowed ... 396 50

Items : Expenses and supplies for Cavalry Camp, to October 12th, 1861.

Bills of particulars must be filed. Suspended..143 68

Total disallowed and suspended 540 18

87 81 Account of F. D. Stead. Items :

Paid men for work at Arsenal from July 26th to September 19th, 1861.....29 00

Paid men for work, 8 1-2 days, at 1 00..... 8 50

The receipts of the parties to whom the money was paid must be filed.

"Expenses to Camp three times." 7 00

Object and necessity of expenditure must be fully explained.

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.			
		September 19th, sundry disbursements to date...	5 06	
		Bills of particulars must be filed. Total suspended...		\$49 56
89	82	Account of Thos. E. Love, April 16, 1861. Items :		
		Repairing Officer's Saddle.....	62	
		Officers should pay for their own repairing.		
		Blacking, 30 Bottles.....	.1 50	
		Inadmissible ; does not come under the provisions of the acts of July 17th and 27th. Disallowed.....		2 12
90	83	Account of Thos. E. Love. Items :		
		To making 6 Bunters.....	3 75	
		To " 6 Straps	1 50	
		26 Cushions for Marine Artillery at 5 77.....	150 02	
		Object and necessity of expenditure should be fully ex- plained. Suspended.....		155 27
92	84	Account of Cattnach & Cliff, May 25, 1861. Items :		
		For Painting Battery as per contract....	95 00	
		The contract should be filed. Suspended.....		95 00
93	85	Account of E. Eaton & Co., June 18, 1861. Items :		
		To plating six Bitts and work on same.....	13 00	
		Object and necessity of expenditure should be more fully explained ; if for Officers, the claim is inadmissible. Sus- pended.....		13 00
96	86	Account of Wheeler & Elsbee. Items :		
		For use of 7 Horses for Officers for 2nd Battery...	21 00	
		" " " 6 " " " " " " " ..	18 00	
		" " " 6 " " " " " " " ..	18 00	
		" " " 7 " " " " " " " ..	21 00	
		" " " 7 " " " " " " " ..	21 00	
		" " " 7 " " " " " " " ..	21 00	
		For Breaking Bridle.....	1 50	
		Inadmissible, as they do not come under the pro- visions of the acts of Congress approved July 17th and 27th, 1861, for reimbursement. Disallowed.....		121 50
101	87	Account of W. H. Fenner & Co., June 24, 1861.		
		Items ; 3 3-4 lbs. Solder.....	1 94	
		Items ; 3 days Labor.....	7 50	

No. of
Voucher.
No. of
Exception.

"	Copper Pipe. 1 96 ; 2 Elbows, 35 cts.....	2 31
"	Lead Pipe, 1 22 ; 4 sheets of Tin, 60 cts....	1 82
"	Cleaning Water Pipe.....	50
"	Putting up Stove	1 00

Inadmissible, as they do not come under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved July 17th and 27th, 1861, for reimbursement. Disallowed..... \$15 07

103 88	Account of G. H. Smith, June 25, 1861. Items ;	
	Brush and Duster	3 13
	Music, June 1st.....	11 00
	Repairing Coach injured June 19th, in getting wag- ons of 2nd Regiment to boat.	10 00
	Inadmissible, as they do not come under the pro- visions of the acts of Congress of July 17th and 27th, 1861. Disallowed...	24 13
	Transportation.....	9 25
	Explanation needed.	
	Total disallowed and suspended.. . . .	33 38
104 89	Account of A. & W. Sprague. The voucher is not cer- tified to by the proper officer, nor approved by the Gov- ernor of the State. Suspended.....	1,099 54
105 90	Account of A. & W. Sprague. The voucher is not cer- tified to by the proper officer, nor approved by the Gov- ernor. Suspended...	3,188 01
106 91	Account of A. & W. Sprague. The voucher is not cer- tified to, nor approved by the Governor. Suspended....	25 72
107 92	Account of Samuel G. Arnold, April and May, 1861.	
	Items ; Transportation.....	167 00
	For Clothing—Blankets.	394 07
	" Shoes.....	85 69
	" Clothing...	208 70
	" Camp Equipage.	28 45
	" Wagon.....	462 50
	" Horse	200 00
	" Material for Battery....	172 81
	" Forage	426 96
	" Ammunition	96 04

No. of
Voucher.
No. of
Exception.

" Harness 158 50
Amount advanced Capt. Tompkins 439 50
Subsistence 1,841 16

Total \$4,681 38

Vouchers and bills should be filed, showing number of men, rate, time, &c. The voucher is not receipted by the party receiving the money ; it is not certified to, or approved by the Governor. Suspended \$4,681 38

108 93 Account of Samuel P. Sanford.

Sub-voucher No. 1. Account of Thomas & Coustry, for various articles purchased by Lieut. Reynolds.

Inadmissible ; do not come under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved July 17th and 27th, 1861.

Disallowed 69 96

Sub-voucher No. 2. Account of Cooper & Bond. For same reasons as sub-voucher No. 1.

Disallowed 55 00

Sub-voucher 8. Account of Steamboat Elm City, or H. & N. H. R. R.

Explanation needed. Suspended 20 37

Sub-voucher 9. Account of Adams Express Co.

Inadmissible. Disallowed 1 75

Sub-voucher 16. Account of Goodyear Rubber Co. Item ; One Bed, Pillow and one Blanket, \$12 50, for Col. Arnold.

Inadmissible. Disallowed 12 50

Sub-voucher 18. Account of Thomas & Coustry.

The articles on this voucher are inadmissible. .125 53

Sub-voucher 19. Continental Hotel. Items : Dinner and Rooms, Capt. Sheldon with detachment of 15 men, 16 00.

Baggage to House, 50 cts. ; May 1st, two dinners, 2 00—2 50.

Object and necessity of expenditure should be explained. Suspended 18 50

Sub-voucher 20. Account of Continental Hotel.

Items : For 200 Towels, at 50 cts., 100 00.

Inadmissible, as they do not come under the pro-

No. of
Voucher.
No. of
Exception.

visions of the acts of Congress and approved July 17th and 27th, 1861. Disallowed.....100 00

Sub-voucher 21. Account of Cooper & Pond.

Items : 2 pairs small size Gauntlets, Dr. Miller 6 00

10 pairs 8 Gloves, Capt. Tompkins..... 6 00

Inadmissible.

Sub-voucher 22. Account of Hortsman Bros. & Allen. It appears that the articles purchased on this voucher were for Adjutant Pope. If so, they are inadmissible. If not for Adjutant Pope, then the object and necessity of expenditure must be explained. Suspended..... 79 00

Total disallowed and suspended on Voucher 108..... \$494 61

109 94 Account of S. P. Sanford. Sub-voucher No. 1. Account of Horstman Brothers & Allen. The articles on this bill seem to have been purchased for officer's uniforms, &c., and are inadmissible. Disallowed.298 19

Sub-voucher No. 2. Account of Hortsman Brothers & Allen. Inadmissible for same reason as preceding. Disallowed.....169 50

Sub-voucher No. 4. Account of Howard, Cary, Songer & Co. Inadmissible, as the articles do not come under the provisions of the acts of Congress, approved July 17th and 27th, 1861. Disallowed513 48

Sub-voucher No. 5. Account of Francis & Lou-trel. Items : 14 Portfolios, 7 00 : Writing Case, complete, 3 00..... 10 00
Inadmissible.

Sub-voucher No. 6. Account of W. H. Ronald.

Item : "Received of S. P. Sanford, A. D. C., One Hundred Fifty Dollars, being in full for services rendered to the State of Rhode Island to date (June 4, 1861)."

Needs explanation. Suspended.....150 00

Sub-voucher No. 7. Account of Schieffelin Bros.

& Co. Items : 1 Box, 30 cts. ; 1 gallon distilled water, 61 cts.—91 ; 1 set Forceps, complete, 16 00.

No. of
Voucher.No. of
Exception.

Object and necessity of expenditure should be more fully explained. Suspended..... 16 91

Sub-voucher No. 9. Account of Clark & White.

Items: 10 boxes—20 dozen 6 quarts, Congress

Water... 45 00

Inadmissible.

Sub-voucher No. 12. Account of Stetson & Co.

Item: For Hacks, &c.

Inadmissible, as they do not come under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved July 17th and 27th, 1861. Disallowed..... 137 00

Total suspended and disallowed on Voucher 109.....\$1,340 08

110 95 Account of Cyrus G. Dyer, (52 Sub-vouchers.) Sub-voucher No. 5. Colt's Fire Arm Co. For whom were the Pistols purchased? Object and necessity of expenditure should be more fully explained. Suspended. 61 00

Sub-voucher No. 6. Account of Brooks Brothers. Items: Blouses, Pants, Drawers and Shirts, &c.

Object and necessity of expenditure should be more fully explained. Suspended..... 83 25

Sub-voucher No. 7. Account of Steamer R. L.

Maby. Items: "For services rendered Steamer Empire State."

Object and necessity of expenditure should be fully explained. Suspended..... 12 00

Sub-voucher No. 8. Account of Hunt & Dusen-

bury. Item: One fine Panama Hat, for Rev.

Thos. Quinn, (Chaplain.)

Chaplains should purchase their own Hats. Disallowed..... 7 00

Sub-voucher No. 10. Account of F. Berrill.

Item: One 30-inch oval top Lady's Trunk.

Inadmissible under the regulations for reimbursement. Disallowed..... 8 00

Sub-voucher No. 11. Account of Crouch & Fitz-

gerald. Item: One Trunk.

See preceding Sub-voucher. Disallowed..... 14 00

Sub-voucher No. 12. Account of Rubber Clothing

No. of
Voucher.
No. of
Exception.

110	95	Co. Items: 1 Silk Coat, Rubber... 18 00
		1 pair of Overshoes. 1 25
		For Chaplain Quinn.
		Officers should purchase their own clothing.
		Disallowed 19 25
		Sub-voucher No. 16. Account of N. D. J. Tay-
		lor, April 19, 1861. Items: For Breakfast
		and Rations for Marine Artillery Co... 200 00
		The exact number of men who breakfasted, and
		number of Rations should be stated. Suspended.. 200 00
		Sub-voucher No. 20. Account of William Ring.
		Items: 16 suits Clothing, at 4 25.
		It appears from the endorsement that the cloth-
		ing was <i>citizens</i> clothing, and therefore inadmissi-
		ble unless more fully explained. Suspended.... 68 00
		Sub-voucher No. 21. Account of Thos. G. Ford,
		May 4, 1861. Item: 2 Sheepskins, 75 cts. each.
		Object and necessity of the expenditure must be
		explained. Suspended..... 1 50
		Sub-voucher No. 28. Account of Marsh & Page.
		Items; 40 yards double-width Blue Cam-
		bric 6 00
		10 yards Carpet..... 3 88
		11 yards Sheeting, single-width..... .1 00
		All for Chaplain Quinn.
		Inadmissible 10 88
		Sub-voucher No. 33. Account of F. F. Cruse,
		May 7, 1861. Items: 2 pairs Shoes, at 4 50.
		Object and necessity of expenditure should be
		explained. Suspended.... 9 00
		Sub-voucher No. 34. Account of H. A. Bartlett.
		Item: To amount paid for certifying a copy of
		charter of Steamer.
		Inadmissible, unless more fully explained. Sus-
		pended..... 1 00
		Sub-voucher No. 35. H. F. London. Items;
		For buttons and repair on Coat.
		Explanation needed. Suspended.. 3 00
		Sub-voucher No. 36. Account of A. Woodbury.
		Items: To Cash paid for forwarding letters for

No. of
Voucher.No. of
Exception.

Providence Marine Corps of Artillery.

Inadmissible; does not come under the provisions of the acts of Congress, approved July 17th and 27th, 1861, for reimbursement. Disallowed. 4 92

Sub-voucher No. 40. Account of Adams Express Co. Items: "For Freight on 24 barrels from New York to Washington."

The freight appears to be exorbitant. Explanation needed. Suspended..... 149 00

Total disallowed and suspended on Voucher 110..... 651 80

111 96

Account of Aram Cole.

Sub-voucher No. 1. Account of J. Westley White. Items:
For 3 Hanks, 38 cts.; 6 papers Pins, 30 cts. 68
1 paper Blacking, 8 cts.; 1 Broom, 12 cts. .20
Inadmissible. Disallowed 88

Sub-voucher No. 2. Account of Green & Williams, Item; 1 Looking Glass..... 50

Sub-voucher No. 4. Account of Kennedy & Pugh. Items: 1 Duster, 37 cts.; 1 Dust Pan, 31 cts.

Disallowed..... 1 18

Sub-voucher No. 8. Account of Green & Williams. Item: One Paper File..... 1 00
Inadmissible. Disallowed.

Sub-voucher No. 15. Account of Geo. H. Edmonds. Items: 84 dozen Eggs, \$11 76.

Not authorized by Army Regulations. Disallowed..... 11 76

Sub-voucher No. 18. Account of Sam. Bacon & Co. Items; 8 lbs ground Ginger.... 1 00
40 lbs. Cloves..... 1 50
540 lbs. Butter... 119 02

Unauthorized by the Army Regulations. Disallowed 121 52

Sub-voucher No. 23. Account of Marshall & Page. Needs explanation. Suspended..... 8 00

Sub-voucher No. 25. Account of T. G. O'Brien. Item; 175 dozen Eggs, at 15 cts.

Unauthorized by Army Regulations. Disal-

No. of voucher.	No. of Exception.		
111	96	lowed	26 25
		Sub-vouchers Nos. 33 and 39. Account of Sam'l.	
		Bacon & Co. Items ;	
		34 lbs. pure Pepper.....	5 44
		4 " Cloves	1 50
		6 " Mustard	2 10
		292 " Butter	64 24
		67 " Tobacco	24 15
		1 gross Tobacco.....	6 00
		60 lbs. Smoking Tobacco. ...	10 00
		746 " Butter .....164	12
		8 dozen Blacking Brushes.....	8 00
		Box of Raisins	2 75
		56 lbs. Tobacco.....	19 60
		12 " Mustard	4 20
		Inadmissible by the Army Regulations. Disal-	
		lowed.....	312 10
		Sub-voucher No. 34. Account of Mrs. Julia	
		Smith. Explanation needed. Suspended.....	10 00
		Sub-voucher No. 35. Account of J. P. New-	
		man. Items ; 216 dozen Eggs, at 14 cts.	
		Unauthorized by Army Regulations. Disal-	
		lowed.....	30 24
		Sub-voucher No. 37. Account of Adams Ex-	
		press. Item : " For Express on three barrels of	
		Clams from R. I."	
		Unauthorized by Army Regulations. Disal-	
		lowed... ..	19 50
		Sub-voucher No. 41. Account of Peter J. New-	
		man. Items : 158 dozen Eggs, \$23 70.	
		Inadmissible. Disallowed. Caleb Smith re-	
		ceipts for Newman by signing his mark, but it is	
		not witnessed. Suspended, 90 cts. Total disal-	
		lowed and suspended.....	24 60
		Sub-voucher No. 44. Account of S. B. F.	
		Crandall	1 00
		Sub-voucher No. 45. Account of Geo. W.	
		Field	2 00
		Sub-voucher No. 46. Account of Thomas	
		Chapman	2 00

No. of
Voucher.

No. of
Exception.

111	96	Sub-voucher No. 47. Account of Wm. Shepherd.....	5	20
		Sub-voucher No. 48. Account of J. C. Herbert.....	2	40
		Sub-voucher No. 49. Account of B. Pouley.....	2	40
		Sub-voucher No. 50. Account of William Bradley.....		40
		Sub-voucher No. 51. Account of James Markham.....	2	00
		Sub-voucher No. 52. Account of Otis A. Barker.....	1	60
		Sub-voucher No. 53. Account of A. M. Ballou.....	1	60
		Sub-voucher No. 54. Account of Fred. Dexter.....	1	60
		Sub-voucher No. 55. Account of John Brown.....	5	20
		Sub-voucher No. 56. Account of A. C. Thompson.....	1	60
		Sub-voucher No. 57. Account of C. J. Place.....	2	00
		All for labor done at Camp.		
		Object and necessity of expenditure should be more fully explained. Suspended....	31	00
		Sub-vouchers Nos. 58 and 59. Items: Jessie Vixen, received on account.....	8	00
		Thomas Syle, received on account.....	8	00
		The "marks" are not witnessed. The nature and necessity of the expenditure must be explained. Suspended....	16	00
		Sub-voucher No. 64. Account of E. Wheeler. Items: One Hand Brush.		
		Unauthorized by the Army Regulations. Disallowed.....		63
		Sub-voucher No. 72. Account of I. P. Bartholow. Item: Three Hundred Dollars on account.		
		Explanation needed. For what purpose was this sum paid? Suspended.....	300	00
		Sub-voucher No. 75. Account of J. P. Dennis. Object and necessity of expenditure should be explained. Suspended.....	11	75

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
111	96	Sub-voucher No. 77. Account of Geo. Pearson. Item : Six Boxes Lemons. Unauthorized by Army Regulations. Disal- lowed 16 50	
		Sub-voucher No. 81. Account of Paul Nogire. Item : "For 14 days labor in kitchen at Camp Sprague, at \$1 00." Inadmissible, as the soldiers should perform all camp labor. Suspended..... 14 00	
		Sub-voucher No. 82. Account of A. De Vere Burr. Item : "For 126 quarts Blackberries." Unauthorized by Army Regulations. Disal- lowed 12 60	
		Sub-voucher No. 83. Account of Jose Manuel. Item : "Ten days labor in kitchen at Camp Sprague, at \$1 00," See Sub-voucher No. 81. Suspended... 10 00	
		Sub-voucher No. 85. Account of Thomas Lyles. Item : "Received on account." Explanation needed. Mark not witnessed. Sus- pended 22 50	
		Sub-voucher No. 86. Account of Jessie Dixon. Same as Sub-voucher 85. Suspended.. 22 50	
		Sub-voucher No. 88. Account of Stephen Baus- berk. Items ; 28 Days Labor.....32 66 Labor 3 Nights 3 50	
		CR.	
		By Cash on account. 2 50 Balance due .....33 66	
		The object and necessity of this expenditure must be more fully explained. Suspended..... 33 66	
		Sub-voucher No. 89. Account of Grace Mood Same as preceding Sub-voucher. Suspended... 27 00	
		Sub-voucher No. 90. Account of John York. Item : "Received of Commissary Cole \$25 00, on account." Mark is not witnessed. Explanation is needed of the object and necessity of the expenditure. Sus- pended 25 00	
		Sub-voucher No. 92. Account of J. C. Howard.	

No. of
Voucher.No. of
Exception.

111 96

Item: "For two days Buggy Hire."

Object and necessity of expenditure should be
fully explained. Suspended..... 4 00

Sub-voucher No. 93. Account of Walter York.

Same as Sub-voucher No. 81. Mark not witnessed.

Suspended 18 00

Sub-voucher No. 94. Account of J. F. Jos-
man. Same as Sub-voucher No. 85. Suspended. 18 00

Sub-voucher No. 97. Account of Luther Cole.

Item: "For one month's service in Commissary
Department."

Object and necessity of expenditure should be
fully explained. Suspended..... 30 00

Sub-voucher No. 98. Account of American Tele-
graph Co. Item: "Telegraphing."

Copies of the telegram must accompany vouch-
ers for their payment. See revised Army Regula-
tions—1,142. Suspended..... 1 68

Sub-voucher No. 99. Account of A. Cole. Items:

100 dozen Eggs, 12 50 ; Nutmegs, 50..13 00

Board of self and men.....40 00

A. Tourmer (Cook)..... 8 00

M. Whestien..... 26 00

Greencastle58 15

F. Becksher, (Baker).... 5 00

Overalls for men in kitchen..... 3 25

Repairing Carriage1 00

Extra help in kitchen..... 3 00

Eggs and Herbs..... 4 37

Extra help in kitchen.....12 00

C. Ozenburg, (Baker)..... 8 00

J. F. Josman, "8 00

J. Dixon, (Cook)..5 00

Extra help, (night work)..3 00

" " " "8 00

Grace Mood, (Baker)..... 5 00

Extra help in kitchen..... 1 00

" " " "3 60

A. Founner, (Cook)....2 50

" " " "2 50

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
111	96	Extra help in kitchen.....	1 87
		Herbs, Eggs, &c.....	3 25
		Extra help in kitchen.....	2 75
		A. Founner, (Cook).....	10 00
		B. Lewis, (Fireman).....	25 00
		J. Warren, (in kitchen).....	12 00
		Whortleberries.....	10 38
		C. Ozenburg.....	25 00
		Eggs, &c.....	1 50
		Passage from New York.....	12 00
		Medicine, &c., at Greencastle.....	2 80
		These items all need further explanation as to necessity, &c., of expenditure. Suspended.....	
			321 92
		Sub-voucher No. 100. Account of Paymaster Sisson to A. Cole. Explanation needed. Suspended.....	
			25 00
		Sub-voucher No. 101. Account of O. P. Treat & Co. Item : Blue Pilot Coat, &c., for Commissary Cole.	
		Inadmissible.....	28 00
		Total suspended and disallowed on Voucher No. 111....\$1,546 77	
112	97	Account of Pawtucket Light Guard. Items :	
		Rent of Armory for Recruiting for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Regiments.....	100 00
		Bill, taking care of Armory.....	112 50
		Repairs on Armory, Fresco, &c.....	100 00
		Inadmissible; unauthorized by the Army Regulations. Disallowed.....	312 50
		Repairs as per bill of S. S. Humes.....	87 04
		Bill of particulars should be filed. Suspended.	87 04
		Total disallowed and suspended.....	399 54
113	98	Account of American Brass Band. Items :	
		" For Uniforms and Instruments lost at Bull Run."	
		Inadmissible, as there is no appropriation for damages.	
		Disallowed.....	500 00
114	99	Account of Mechanic Rifles, Feb. 18, 1862. Items :	
		Damage to Hall and Ante-room while used for recruits, \$25 00.	

No. of
Voucher.No. of
Exception.

Inadmissible, as there is no appropriation for such claims. Disallowed \$25 00

115 100 Account of Woonsocket Guards.

Loss in rent of Armory while used for recruiting; damages to Armory, viz; painting and whitening walls; expenses of Armorer; gas bills; transportation of Arms, &c., \$300 00.

The amount for "Damages, Painting and Whitening," are inadmissible. Bills of particulars of "Expenses" should be filed. Suspended.... 300 00

For Printing.

Copy of the printed matter should be filed. Suspended.... 30 00

Total suspended..... 330 00

116 101 Account of Providence Artillery Co. Items:

Damage to Armory Furniture..... 175 00

Building sheds for Carmen... 51 33

Damage to Tents..... 15 00

Inadmissible; do not come under the provisions of the acts of Congress, approved July 17th and 27th, 1861. Disallowed..... 241 33

Printing bills for Enlistment..... 75 00

Gas bill to Armory 30 00

Bills of particulars and receipts of parties to whom the money was paid should be filed. Suspended..... 105 00

Total suspended and disallowed. 346 33

117 102 Account of Warren Artillery, April 17, 1861. Items:

For Transportation of Muskets and Equipments to Providence 5 00

Cash Paid at Providence..... 4 00

Transportation of Company by Railroad..... 46 00

5 Sergeant's Swords..... 25 00

Cash paid Wm. Cole, 2nd, for disbursements by him and services for attendance by order of General

Stead 8 85

Original bills of particulars and receipts of the parties to whom paid should be filed, Suspended.... 88 85

No. of vouchers.	No. of Exception.		
118 103		<p>Account of Providence First Light Infantry. Items ; Knowles & Anthony's bill, advertising School of Instruction, Sept. 4, 1861. Original bills of particulars and copy of advertisements should be filed. Suspended..... 14 00 Item : For 100 Blue Overcoats, made to order, Collars lined with velvet, April 16, 1861. Inadmissible ; unauthorized by Army Regulations. Disallowed..... 1,150 00 Item : 8 Officer's Overcoats. Officers should purchase their own clothing.. 200 00 Total suspended and disallowed..... \$1,864 00</p>	
119 104		<p>Account of National Cadets, Feb. 17, 1861. Item : Rent of Armory from April to November, at \$350 per year, 205 00. . Object and necessity of expenditure should be explained. Suspended..... 205 00 S. J. Howard's services as Armorer..... 42 00 Repairs of two Camp Chests..... 9 75 Bills of particulars and parties receipts to whom the money was paid should be filed. Suspended. 51 75 Total suspended 256 75</p>	
120 105		<p>Account of Providence Corps Artillery. This voucher is inadmissible, as it is registered on margin as having been charged elsewhere. Suspended.....</p>	2,418 25
121 106		<p>Account of S. P. Sanford. This voucher is an abstract of bills and vouchers said to have been lost. The rules require original bills and vouchers to be filed. Suspended. [On this voucher there is the following endorsement : "I certify that the bills mentioned in the account were presented to me—that they were all correctly stated—were incurred by and for the use and service of the First Regiment R. I. D. Militia, and were necessary therefor, and were approved by the Commander-in-Chief, and that they are lost." (Signed) T. J. STEAD, Quartermaster General.]</p>	405 74
122 107		<p>Account of Joseph P. Manton. This voucher is an abstract of money said to have been paid out by J. P.</p>	

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
		Manton; the original bills and vouchers of which are said to have been lost. The Regulations require these bills, &c., to be filed. Suspended.	\$3,043 52
123 108		Account of Newport Artillery Co. Items; For 43 Overcoats, at 14 50. Cost of Overcoats, by General Orders No. 95, of 1861, is \$7 20. The difference is therefore disallowed.....	313 90
124 109		Account of Thomas J. Stead. Items; For disbursements in the office of Q. M. General from July 23d to December 24th, 1861, as per diary. 599 96. Bill of particulars should be filed, and object and necessity of expenditure explained. Suspended 599 96 My services as Quartermaster General from 15th April to 24th December, 1861. Inadmissible; does not come under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved July 17th and 27th, 1861, for reimbursement. Disallowed	2,083 33
		Total suspended and disallowed.. ..	2,683 29
125 110		Account of Joseph P. Manton, June 1, 1861. Item: 1 3-4 months services in the Q. M. General's Department, as Assistant Q. M. General. Inadmissible; does not come under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved July 17th and 27th, 1861, for reimbursement. Disallowed.....	100 00
126 111		Account of F. D. Stead. Same as preceding voucher. Disallowed.....	450 00
127 112		Account of T. P. Bogert, Jr., Dec. 18, 1861. Items: For services as Assistant Q. M. General, from 18th April to Aug. 18th, 1861—say 4 months, at 45 00.... 180 00 Item: Paid Hack hire per order Q. M. General, Express, &c..... 2 78 Ice Cooler, for office..... 3 00 Inadmissible; do not come under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved July 17th and 27th, 1861, for reimbursement. Disallowed.....	185 78

No. of Voucher.	No. of Description.		
128	113	Account of C. M. Stead, Dec. 23, 1861. Same as Voucher No. 125. Disallowed.....	500 00
129	114	Expenditures of the Quartermaster 1st Regiment R. I. Volunteers. Abstract "A," No. 1. Sub-voucher No. 4. Account of A. Eberly. Item: One Water Spout, 75 cts. Inadmissible.....	75
		Sub-voucher No. 24. Account of L. H. Smith. Item; "Received, Boonsborough, June 17, 1861, of the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, \$120 00, the same being in payment for one horse." The receipt being in favor of United States Quar- termaster's Department, the claim is inadmissible in favor of Rhode Island. Disallowed.....	120 00
		Sub-voucher No. 31. Account of Hove Bro. & Co. Item; Two pairs Mosquito Bars, 2 00. Unauthorized by Army Regulations. Disal- lowed.....	2 00
		Sub-voucher No. 32. Account of Hove Bro. & Co. Item; One pair Mosquito Nets, 1 00. Unauthorized by Army Regulations. Disal- lowed.....	1 00
		Sub-voucher No. 34. Account of C. W. Cun- ningham. Items; For one deep well Force Pump and other articles for same, total, 106 66. The object and necessity of expenditure and place where located should be stated. Suspended.	106 66
		Sub-voucher No. 43. Account of L. Beal & Co. Item; Amount of bill rendered, 104 37. Original bills and particulars must be filed. Suspended	104 37
		Total disallowed and suspended.....	384 78
		Abstract "A," No. 4.	
		Sub-voucher No. 1. Account of A. Van Slyck...	12 50
		" " 2. " " J. A. Topham...	10 50
		" " 3. " " " ...	7 50
		" " 4. " " " ...	7 13
		" " 5. " " Geo. W. Taylor..	6 82

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.			
129	114	Sub-voucher No. 6.	Account of N. Van Slyck...	4 28
		" " 7.	" " S. R. Bucklin...	2 80
		Original vouchers must be filed. Total suspended....		\$51 53
		Abstract "B."		
		Sub-voucher No. 1.	Account of H. W. Rivers. The voucher is not receipted. Suspended.....	2 50
		Sub-voucher No. 6.	Account of Wm. P. Dean.	
		Items: "Telegraphing."		
		Copies of Telegrams must be filed.....		
		Carriage hire.		2 65
		Inadmissible		1 00
		Suspended and disallowed.....		3 65
		Sub-voucher No. 7.	Account of Wm. Cadrick.	
		Item: For use of Carriage for Capt. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant General, for the purpose of swearing in recruits for the regiment.		
		Inadmissible; does not come under the provisions of the acts of Congress of July 17th and 27th, 1861. Disallowed.....		
				4 00
		Sub-voucher No. 10.	Account of Washington Branch R. R. Bill of lading should be filed. Sus- pended.....	28 42
		Sub-voucher No. 19.	Account of M. M. White.	
		Items: To sundry expenses incurred by the burial of Private Wm. C. Davis, of Co. "K,"—to Metalic Coffin and Case.....		
		To Hearse and Horses...		4 00
		Unauthorized by Army Regulations. Suspended.		
				54 00
		Sub-voucher No. 20.	Account of Washington Branch R. R. Item: "Freight."	
		Bill of Lading should be filed. Suspended.....		
				1 29
		Sub-voucher No. 22.	Account of R. H. Graham.	
		Item: For work done on Buggy.....		
				2 25
		For 6 Rings and Staples.....		
				25
		Unauthorized by Army Regulations. Disallowed.		
				2 50
		Sub-voucher No. 30.	Account of Express Co.	
		Item: Amount of charges, 17 30.		
		Original bills must be filed. Suspended.....		
				17 30
		Sub-voucher No. 31.	Account of T. W. Wil- liams. This claim needs explanation. Object and	

No. of
Voucher.
No. of
Description.

129 114 necessity of expenditure should be explained and
original bills filed. Suspended..... ..40 00
Total disallowed and suspended. \$153 66

AMOUNT OF DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF SUBSISTENCE.

Sub-voucher No. 2. Account of William W. Brown.

Items; Rations for 103 men for one week ending this
date, (May 11th, 1861) at \$7 00 per
week721 00

1 Man two days..... 2 00

1 " one day 1 00

Seventy-five cts per day is allowed by Army
Regulations. See Army Regulations for 1861,
Page 246, No. 1,218. The difference is there-
fore disallowed 181 00

Sub-voucher No. 3. Account of Wm. W.
Brown. This voucher comprises bills for meals
supplied. Said meals are charged at the rate of
50 cents per meal. Only 25 cents is allowed by
Army Regulations. It also contains bills for
board by the day, which is charged at the rate of
\$1 00 per day. The Regulations only allow 75
cents. When a soldier on duty has necessarily
paid for his own subsistence, he may be refunded
the cost of the ration. When more than the cost
of the ration is claimed, the account must be sub-
mitted to the Commissary General. See Re-
vised Regulations, edition of 1861, Page 246,
No. 1,220. The whole amount of the voucher
is therefore suspended for explanation. Sus-
pended 778 35

Sub-voucher No. 4. Account of N. W.
Brown. This voucher is the same as preceding.
There is also a discrepancy between amount
charged on bill and amount carried to abstract.
The voucher is therefore suspended for explana-
tion. Suspended 337 00

Sub-voucher No. 5. Account of H. Seivers.

Items: To 8 days board at \$1 00 per day, for
Sergeant Beacher.

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
129	114	Only 75 cents per day allowed by Army Regulations. Disallowed.....	75
		Sub-voucher No. 13. Account of James Seamons. Items: For cash paid for Breakfast, 45 cents.	
		Only 25 cents allowed by Army Regulations. Disallowed.....	20
		Sub-voucher No. 14. Account of N. W. Brown, May 14, 1861. Item: Subsistence furnished Co. D, 1st Regiment R. I. D. M.	
		Bill of particulars and rates of charges must be filed. Suspended.....	700 00
		Sub-voucher No. 15. Account of S. S. Dexter. Item: "For Subsistence."	
		Bill of particulars must be filed. Suspended.	1 50
		Sub-voucher No. 16. Account of Wm. H. Reynolds. Item: "For bill rendered by Capt. C. H. Tompkins."	
		Original bill of particulars must be filed. Suspended.....	75 12
		Sub-voucher No. 17. Account of E. Luther, Jr. Items: "For Rations at Dorrance Street Restaurant; for gruel for the sick."	
		Bill of particulars and receipts of parties to whom the money was paid must be filed. Suspended.....	20 76
		Sub-voucher No. 18. Account of F. Tennay & Co. Same as sub-voucher 3. Place and date must be supplied. Suspended.....	1,423 01
		Sub-voucher No. 20. Account of S. R. Bucklin. All the items on this voucher need explanation. Object and necessity of expenditure should be stated. Suspended.....	47 16
		Sub-voucher No. 21. Account of N. Van Slyck. Items: For four meals for men detailed to Assistant Commissary Department, 1 50.	
		Only 25 cents per meal allowed by the Regulations. Disallowed.....	50
		Sub-voucher No. 24. Account of C. H. Tompkins. Item: "Received of Q. M. Bowen	

No. of
Voucher.
129 114

No. of
Exception.

\$100 00 on account of bill rendered."

Explanation needed. Original bill must be
filed. Suspended 100 00

Total amount disallowed and suspended on Vouchers en-
titled "Amount of Disbursements on account of Subsist-
ence." \$3,665 35

Sub-voucher No. 2. Account of Ketchcher & Pynell.

Item ; May 19, 1861, to Horse hurt on shipboard.

Inadmissible ; does not come under the acts of July 17th
and 27th, 1861, for reimbursement. Disallowed 15 00

Sub-voucher No. 4. Account of John Miller. Item ;

" For subsistence furnished the 1st Regiment R. I. D.
M., while on public service at Washington, D. C."

Original bills, showing dates and rates of charges, should
be filed. Suspended 613 00

Sub-voucher No. 5. Account of G. M. Ketting. Items :

Subsistence to Col. Goddard, one day... 5 00

" " " " " " ... 5 00

" " " " " " ... 5 00

" " " " " " ... 5 00

" " " " " " ... 5 00

" " " " " " ... 5 00

Unauthorized by Army Regulations. Disallowed, 30 00
Item ; Dinner for 528, at 50 cents per dinner.

Army Regulations only allow 25 cents. The
difference, \$132 00, is therefore disallowed 132 00 162 00

Sub-voucher No. 12. Account of Geo. W. Tew. Items ;

" To cash paid for subsistence furnished 47 men night of
April 26th.

To cash paid for subsistence furnished 47 men night of
April 27th 38 16

Object and necessity of expenditure should be fully ex-
plained. Suspended 38 16

Sub-voucher No. 14. Account of H. J. King. The
dates of the several expenditures on this voucher should be

stated. Only 75 cents per day or 25 cents per meal al-
lowed by the Army Regulations. Suspended 3,281 38

Sub-voucher No. 16. Account of Clarendon Hotel, (E. T.

Norris.) Items ; For subsistence furnished 100 men
for 23 days, at \$1 00 per day 2,300 00

No. of
Voucher.

No. of
Exception.

129	114	For subsistence furnished 100 men for 4 days, at \$1 00 per day.....	400 00	
		Subsistence furnished 100 men, 1 meal, at 50 cents per meal.....	50 00	
		Army Regulations allow only 75 cents per day and 25 cents per meal.		
		100 men for 23 days, at 75 cents.....	1,725 00	
		" " " 4 " " " "	300 00	
		" " " 1 meal " 25 "	25 00	
			<hr/>	
			2,050 00	
		The difference is therefore disallowed.....		\$700 00
		Sub-voucher No. 18. Account of Geo. K. Plant. Items :		
		8 barrels Lime at 90 cents.....	7 20	
		11 loads Sand at 75 cents.....	8 25	
		6 Wabler's Trowels, at \$1 25..	7 50	
		7,000 Somond Brick.....	45 50	
		Object and necessity of this expenditure should be fully explained. Suspended		68 45
		Sub-voucher No. 20. Account of Marshall & Page.		
		Items : Hair Brush, 1 00 ; Hair Combs, 25 cts..	1 25	
		3 1-2 dozen Blacking Brushes	4 38	
		4 " " "	2 24	
		4 " Whisp Brooms..	4 50	
		Unauthorized by the Army Regulations. Disallowed..		12 37
		Sub-voucher No. 21. Account of Marshall & Page.		
		Items : 6 Clocks.....	9 00	
		6 dozen Blacking.....	3 36	
		4 Looking Glasses.....	2 50	
		2 " "	1 25	
		Unauthorized by Army Regulations. Disallowed.....		16 11
		Sub-voucher No. 24. Account of T. W. Williams. Items :		
		To forage for 79 Horses at 60 cents.....	47 40	
		The Regulations allow only \$8 00 per month ; 79		
		Horses for one day at \$8 00 per month....	20 50	
		The difference is therefore disallowed.....		26 90
		Sub-voucher No. 23. Account of T. W. Williams.		
		Same as voucher 24.		
		798 Horses at 60 cents.....	478 80	
		Regulations allow only \$8 00 per month ; 798		

129	114	Horses at 26 cents per day.....	207 48	
		The difference is disallowed	\$271 32	
		Sub-voucher No. 25. Account of T. W. Williams.		
		Items: Buggy and Hack Hire.		
		Object and necessity of expenditure should be more fully explained. Suspended.....	59 00	
		Sub-voucher No. 28. Account of A. F. Beverdge.		
		Item: "Subsistence furnished 1st Regiment R. I. D. M.,		
		\$1 00 per day is charged—whereas the Army Regulations allow only 75 cents. The necessity for the extra charge must be shown. Suspended.....	3,375 00	
		Sub-voucher No. 30. Account of J. H. Clay. Items: For meals furnished the 1st Regiment R. I. Volunteers, during the months of April and May.		
		Bill of particulars—number of men—rates of charges, &c., must be filed. Suspended.....	9,187 00	
		Sub-voucher No. 31. Account of J. H. Clay. Same as preceding. Suspended.....	145 00	
		Sub-voucher No. 35. Account of J. C. Greene. Item: For cash paid composing and arranging music for Band, \$10 00.		
		Inadmissible. Disallowed.. ..	10 00	
		Sub-voucher No. 36. Account of M. M. White. Items: 1 Metallic Coffin Case, for N. F. Morse	50 00	
		1 " " " W. E. Bourn.....	50 00	
		Unauthorized by the Army Regulations. Disallowed..	100 00	
130	115	Account of C. H. Childs. Items: Horses and Buggy hired to various parties and delivering parties at different points. Also, for Horses, &c., used in processions.		
		The object and necessity of these expenditures must be more fully explained. They do not seem to come under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved July 17th. and 27th, 1861, for reimbursement. Suspended.....	394 57	
		Total suspended and disallowed.....	55,405 30	

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

ACCOUNT NO. 4—TRANSPORTATION.

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
8	1	Account of Geo. E. Williams. Items :	
		“ For transportation Westconaug Guards to and from Providence to Clayville, 53 men.....	64 50
		Subsistence 100 meals at Clayville,”	15 00
		Proper orders in all cases for the journey must be filed.	
		See Regulations, Page 163, No. 1,096. Suspended....	\$79 50
11	2	Account of Geo. H. Smith. Items :	
		Cash paid for Framing, &c.,	10 94
		Inadmissible. Disallowed.	
		Telegraph	1 82
		Copy of telegram should be filed.	
		Freight on Clothing from Eaton.....	4 53
		Original bills of particulars should be filed.	
		Cleaning Armory	6 60
		Inadmissible. Disallowed. Total disallowed,	
		17 54. Suspended, 6 35.....	23 89
13	3	Account of Stonington R. R. Items :	
		“ For 2 passages to New York, April 18, 1861..	6 00
		“ 1 “ “ “ “ 22, “ ..	4 00
		“ 15 “ “ “ “ 29, “ ..	45 00
		To transporting 90 men from Westerly to Providence and return.....	121 50
		To transporting 67 men from Greenwich to Providence and return.....	26 80

“Proper orders in the case” for the journey must be filed. Suspended..... 203 30
To extra train from Providence to Westerly and return.

Object and necessity of expenditure must be more fully explained. Suspended..... 60 00

Total suspended..... \$263 30

14 4 Account of F. N. Sheldon. Items ;
Balance due on expenses to Newport twice and Westerly.
Also, in Providence..... 19 69
Expenses to Perryville with 15 men.116 07
The object and necessity of this expenditure should be explained. The order for the journey should be filed. Suspended..... 135 76

16 5 Account of B. F. Cranston, Jr. Item ;
For freight on sundry packages.
Bill of lading should be filed. Suspended..... 3 38

17 6 Account of Thos. Reynolds. Items ;
To use of Hack after Blankets.... 2 00
“ “ “ “ about city..... 2 00
“ “ “ “ “ “2 00
“ “ “ “ Steamer Narragansett.3 00
“ “ “ “ “ and city..2 00
Object and necessity of these expenditures should be more fully explained. Suspended..... 11 00

20 7 Account of Major J. S. Slocum, May 14, 1861. Item ;
On account of transportation from the city of Washington to the city of Providence, 420 miles, at 10 cents per mile42 00
Transportation of servant (1) from Washington to Providence—actual cost.....17 05
The order for the journey must be filed. Suspended... 59 05

21 8 Account of Surgeon F. L. Wheaton. Item ; Same as preceding. Also, the receipt for the money is not signed. Suspended..... 59 05

22 9 Account of A. J. Sherman, May 16, 1861. Item :

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
		Transportation 25 Cases, &c.	
		Bill of particulars must be filed. Suspended.....	\$10 20
25	10	Account of Dana & Pond. Item ; Transportation under Special Order No. 31. " Special Order No. 31 " should be filed. Suspended.	16 00
26	11	Account of H. A. Bartlett. Items : To sundry expenses for board while at Washington. The bill for board should be filed... ..20 00 To travelling expenses from Washington—mileage 420 miles at 10 cents per mile. Unauthorized by the Army Regulations. Disal- lowed..... .42 00 Total suspended and disallowed.....	62 00
33	12	Account of Capt. C. G. Dyer. Items : To expenses from Washington to Philadelphia.... 2 50 To transportation from Philadelphia to Providence, 280 miles, at 10 cents..... .28 00 Order for journey should be filed. Suspended	30 50
35	13	Account of A. J. Sherman. Items ; For transportation of two Guns.....5 65 " " " one "1 00 Bill not receipted by R. R. Co. Suspended.....	6 65
37	14	Account of T. F. Vaughn. Item ; For mileage from Washington. Order for journey must be filed. Suspended.....	45 00
38	15	Account of W. H. Walcott. Item ; For mileage from Washington. Non-commissioned officers not entitled to mileage. Dis- allowed	45 00
44	16	Account of A. C. Eddy. Item : For transportation, under orders to proceed to Providence from Washington, to assist in organizing 2nd Rhode Island Regiment, 450 miles, at 10 cents per mile. Order for journey must be filed. Suspended.....	45 00
48	16	Account of P. H. & F. R. R. Co. Item ;	

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
		For Carrying seven cars of Battery by extra train, July 23d, 1861. Object and necessity of this expenditure should be more fully explained. Suspended.....	\$120 00
50	17	Account of Providence and Worcester R. R. Co. Item : For extra train for Pawtucket and Woonsocket Military from Providence, 28th inst..... To extra train from Providence to Westerly..... Object and necessity of expenditure should be fully explained. Suspended	50 00 50 00 100 00
52	18	Account of Wm. H. Reynolds, July 25, 1861, Items : For express charges and transportation of supplies for 2nd R. I. Light Battery from Providence to Camp Sprague, Washington. Bills of particulars should be filed. The voucher is not certified to. Suspended.....	 113 30
53	19	Account of D. A. Peloubet, May 3, 1861. Item : For one journey from New York to Providence—bearer of despatches. Order for journey should be filed. Suspended.....	 8 50
55	20	Account of Nelson Viall. Item : For transportation under orders from Washington to Providence. Order for journey should be filed, and the date of the journey should be given. Suspended.....	 45 00
58	21	Account of Geo. W. Tew, May 29, 1861. Items : To transportation from Newport to Washington, W. H. King S. B. Simons..... L. Coggeshall C. H. Clark Explanation needed as to the object and necessity of this expenditure. The order for journey should be filed. The total amount charged on Voucher is \$41 00, but only \$14 00 is carried to abstract. Suspended.....	10 25 10 25 10 25 10 25 14 00
63	22	Account of Geo. W. Carr, Assistant Surgeon. Item :	

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
		"To expense incurred in transporting sick men of the 1st R. I. Regiment from Greencastle, Pa., to Washington." Bill of particulars and receipt of parties to whom paid, must be filed. Suspended.....	\$19 75
75	23	Account of Stonington R. R. Co., Aug. 31, 1861. Items : Fares to various points.....164 83 Order for these journeys must be filed. Suspended...	164 83
77	24	Account of Prov. H. & F. R. R. Co. Items : Same as preceding voucher. Order for journey must be filed. Suspended.....	17 33
80	25	Account of A. F. Dexter, Aug. 3, 1861. Item : To amount advanced to Corporal French, to pay expenses to Frederick. Inadmissible ; does not come under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved July 17th and 27th, 1861, for reimbursement. Disallowed.....	13 75
81	26	Account of Wm. Batchelder. Item : "To services of self and cash paid for car tickets, ferrriage, and other expenses going to New York with 3rd Regiment and 15 Deserters." This voucher needs explanation. What necessity was there for the claimant to go to New York with deserters ? Could not the regiment take charge of them. Suspended.	19 54
82	27	Account of J. C. Sheridan, Sept. 17, 1861. Item : "For personal services in charge of Deserters, &c., twice to New York." If the claimant is a non-commissioned officer or private, the fact should be so stated, and the order for the journey should be filed. If, however, the claimant is a citizen, the bill is erroneously made out. "A reward of \$5 00 will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of a Deserter. "The reward of \$5 00 will include the remuneration for all expenses incurred for apprehending, securing and delivering a Deserter." See Army Regulations, edition of 1861, Page 29, No. 156. Suspended.....	15 00
84	28	Account of J. S. Harris, Sept. 20, 1861. Item :	

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
		Transportation from Fort Hamilton, New York, to Providence, of self and sick soldiers in my charge... .5 50	
		Expenses .....1 50	
		Order for the journey and the bill of particulars of expenses should be filed. Suspended	\$7 00
85	29	Account of Thos. T. Burke, Aug. 6, 1861. Item : "For expenses of travel from Providence to Washington, by order of Col. F. Wheaton, to join the 2nd Regiment R. I. Volunteers." The order for the journey should be filed. Suspended.	15 00
86	29	Account of P. H. & F. R. R. Co., Sept. 30, 1861. Items : "To tickets furnished on orders from Gen. Stead." The tickets should be filed. Suspended.....	24 58
87	30	Account of A. J. Sherman. The bills purporting to have been paid by claimant should be filed. Suspended..	112 01
89	31	Account of A. J. Sherman. The bill of particulars and receipts of parties to whom the money was paid, should be filed with this voucher. Suspended..	228 42
92	32	Account of Harnden's Express. Item : "For Freight from October 9th to November 1st, 1861, inclusive." Voucher and receipt of parties to whom the goods were delivered should be filed. Suspended.....	369 23
94	33	Account of S. P. Sanford. Item : "For amount expended in arranging and superintending of troops." Bills of particulars and the receipts of parties to whom the money was paid should be filed. Suspended.....	420 00
95	34	Account of P. H. & F. R. R. Co. Item : "For Tickets issued." The tickets should be filed with this voucher. Suspended.....	29 60
97	35	Account of A. J. Sherman. Item : "Paid Transportation and Cartage as per vouchers on file."	

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
		These vouchers on file should be filed with this account. Suspended	\$78 88
98	86	Account of Harnden's Express. Item ; "To Freight." The voucher and receipt of parties to whom the goods were delivered should be filed. Suspended.....	24 50
99	37	Account of A. J. Sheman. Item ; "For Cartage." The bills of particulars should be filed. Suspended...	180 49
100	38	Account of P. H. & F. R. R. Co. Item ; "For 106 Tickets sold." The tickets should be filed with this voucher. Sus- pended.....	19 53
101	39	Account of Providence & Worcester R. R. Co. Item : "For Extra Trains." This voucher is not certified to by the Quartermaster General. Suspended	258 00
103	40	Account of A. J. Sheman. See Voucher 100. Sus- pended... ..	87 74
104	41	Account of S. P. Sanford. Bills of particulars and re- ceipts of parties to whom money was paid should be filed. Suspended	99 95
106	42	Account of Steamer Perry. Item ; "For Transportation of various persons." The orders for transportation must be filed. Suspended.	22 50
107	43	Account of Stonington Line. Item ; "For Transportation between Providence and New York of 286 men, being 7th R. I. Battery, and recruits for 2nd, 3rd and 4th Regiments of Volunteers, and 1st R. I. Regiment of Light Artillery, at \$2 00." The order for Transportation must be filed. Sus- pended.....	572 00
108	44	Account of Providence & Stonington Line. Item : "For passages to various points,"	

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
		Orders for transportation must be filed. Suspended..	\$387 34
109	45	Account of J. P. Balch. Item : For amount paid for transportation of Arms, &c. Bills of particulars must be filed. Suspended.....	20 44
110	46	Account of A. J. Sherman, Dec. 21, 1861. Bills of particulars should be filed. Suspended.....	82 22
111	47	Account of L. A. Phillips, August 24th. Items : "Expenses of a journey to Washington, &c." The order for the journey should be filed. Suspended.	61 62
Total suspended and disallowed.....			<u>\$4,642 33</u>

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

ACCOUNT NO. 5.

FOR HORSES, WAGONS AND HARNESS.

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
3	1	Account of H. B. Billings. Items :	
		Horse and Buggy Hire...	1 50
		Express to Capt. Bucklin.....	2 00
		Two dozen Sumner's Lotion.....	20 00
		Horse and Chaise.....	2 00
		" " "	2 00
		The object and necessity of these expenditures should be more fully explained. Suspended.. . . .	\$27 50
5	2	Account of Wheeler & Elsbree. Items :	
		Hacks, five hours, for Col. Pitman.....	5 00
		" " " " " "	4 00
		" two " " " "	2 00
		Horse and Buggy, (Woonsocket Guards).....	4 00
		Horse and Chaise, (Col. Pitman).	3 00
		" " " " " "	2 00
		" " " " " "	2 00
		" " " " " "	3 00
		" " " " " "	3 00
		" " " " " "	3 00

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
		Horse and Chaise, (Col. Pitman).....	7 50
		“ “ “ “ “	12 00
		“ “ “ “ “	10 00
		The object and necessity of these expenses must be fully explained. Suspended.....	\$60 50
7	3	Account of Geo. A. Copeland. Item : “For use of Hack, Horse and Wagon,” by Dr. Wheaton. The object and necessity of expenditure must be more fully explained. Suspended.....	53 50
9	4	Account of L. A. Phillips & Co. Items ; 1 Gray Saddle Horse.....	200 00
		1 Bay “ “	200 00
		1 Chestnut Saddle Horse.. ..	200 00
		3 Horses	625 00
		The prices paid for these horses seems to be too high, Suspended	1,225 00
11	5	Account of Wm. Bachellor, April 18, 1861. Item : 1 Gray Saddle Horse .. .	200 00
		This price seems to be too high. Explanation needed. Suspended	200 00
18	6	Account of J. Sheldon, Jr., April 23d. Item ; 1 Bay Horse .. .	237 50
		This price seems exorbitant. Suspended	237 50
19	7	Account of J Sheldon. There is no date given. Sus- pended.....	325 00
22	8	Account of A. & W. Sprague. Items ; 1 pair of Horses, April 18, 1861.....	350 00
		Inadmissible. Disallowed. 1 Sorrel Horse.....	300 00
		The price seems too high. Suspended. Expenses of Amasa Sprague to New York and re- turn	25 00
		Order for journey must be filed, Suspended. Total disallowed, 350 00. Suspended, 325 00.....	675 00
29	9	Account of Wm. T. Bowler, May 2, 1861. Item : For Horses, Wagon, Harness, Whip and Blanket, for use between Fort Adams and Newport, R. I.	

No. of Voucher.	No. of Receipt.		
		Object and necessity of this expenditure must be more fully explained. Suspended.....	\$325 00
32	10	Account of C. H. Childs, April 19, 1861. Item : One Hood for Gen. Burnside's Horse.....	5 00
		Officers should purchase their own Equipments. Disallowed	5 00
42	11	Account of A. & W. Sprague, July 2, 1861. Items : Expenses at Eaton	20 00
		“ from Eaton to Providence.....	15 00
		“ of (8) men in Boston	20 00
		Bill of particulars should be filed.	
		Telegraph to and from sundry places.....	9 00
		Copies of Telegrams must be filed. Suspended.....	\$64 00
45	12	Account of J. S. & E. A. Abbott. Item : For interest on S. A. Parker's (General Treasurer) note, dated, &c.	
		Inadmissible ; does not come under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved July 17th and 27th, 1861, for reimbursement. Disallowed....	259 25
47	13	Account of A. & W. Sprague, Oct. 14, 1861. Item : Forage and expenses keeping 74 Horses.....	783 22
		Bill of particulars must be filed. Suspended.	783 22
48	14	Account of A. & W. Sprague. Item : Forage and expenses keeping 96 Horses.	1,015 76
		The bill of particulars must be filed. Suspended.....	1,015 76
49	15	Account of A. & W. Sprague, Nov. 6, 1861. Item : 45 Horses at \$117 41.	
		This voucher is not certified to by the proper official, nor approved by the Governor. Suspended....	5,283 45
50	16	Account of Allen Greene. Item : Six months Interest.. ..	90 00
		Inadmissible ; does not come under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved July 17th and 27th, 1861. Disallowed.. ..	90 00
Total suspended and disallowed.....			\$10,629 68

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

ACCOUNT NO. 6—FOR SUBSISTENCE.

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exemption.		
5	1	Account of C. E. Tiffany. Items: "For meals for 72 men." Only 25 cents per meal is allowed; the excess over that is therefore disallowed	\$5 40
6	2	Account of L. H. Humphrey & Co. Items: 1,217 lbs. Beef, cooked, packed and shipped, April 20, 1861 132 70 1,200 loaves of Bread, packed and shipped... 66 00 April 23, 1861—1,196 lbs. Beef, cooked, packed and shipped..... 130 00 1,200 loaves Bread packed and shipped..... 66 00 April 25, 1861—10,780 meals from April 17th to April 24th, at 23 cents..... 2,479 40 An explanation is needed. For what purpose was this expenditure? Suspended.	2,874 10
7	3	Account of F. A. Page & Co. The items on this voucher and sub-voucher are inadmissible, as unauthorized by the Army Regulations, unless they are ordered for Hos- pital use. Suspended.....	1,459 53
8	4	Account of E. C. Mauran, May 1, 1861. Item: "For Rations at Headquarters,"..... Inadmissible. Pope & Little's bill	24 75 62

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.			
		Sundries for Office.....	35	
		Bill of particulars should be filed. Disallowed		
		and suspended		\$25 72
9	5	Account of Lewis, Harris & Co. Items :		
		500 boxes of Sardines.....	200 00	
	16	" Fine Cut Tobacco	12 00	
	1	" "	24 78	
		2 barrels Smoking "	7 53	
		Unauthorized by the Army Regulations. Disallowed.		244 31
10	6	Account of Aldrich House. Items :		
		" For Board of Officers." For particulars see items		
		marked X thus on bill.		
		The Board of Officers is inadmissible. Disallowed....		62 12
12	7	Account of H. S. Hutchins. Items ;		
		19 boxes of Cheese .....	.51 80	
	245	" " Sardines .....	.98 00	
		Unauthorized by Army Regulations. Disallowed.....		149 80
18	8	Account of L. H. Humphrey & Co. Items :		
		To cleaning R. R. Hall, June 21, 1861.....	16 00	
		To cleaning and washing R. R. Hall, April 26,		
		1861	20 00	
		To bill for glass setting.....	5 75	
		To loan of Dishes, Servants, Stools, Cooking Meats,		
		&c	12 50	
		To one Glass broken ...	25	
		Unauthorized by Army Regulations. Disallowed.....		54 50
19	9	Account of Philip White. Item ;		
		Extra meals, men and horses.....	22 50	
		Number of meals and rates of charge must be given.		
		Suspended		22 50
191-2	10	Account of C. G. Strahan. Items ;		
		To subsistence of Co. C....	36 00	
		To one pair of Shoes.....	3 00	
		Bill of particulars of first item must be filed. Sus-		
		pended.....		39 00
20	11	Account of E. H. Sears. Items ;		
		To Board for Volunteers of Co. D, 2nd R. I. Regiment,		

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
		authorized by officers of said Company. Balance paid .....13 50	
		Bill of particulars must be filed. Suspended.....	\$13 50
21	12	Account of John T. Pitman, Capt. Co. C, 1st R. I. Regiment. Item : For amount paid for property taken by soldiers from house on road from Williamsport to Middleboro, July 20th, 1861 1 00 Inadmissible ; does not come under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved July 17th and 27th, 1861, for reimbursement. Disallowed, \$1 00. " For subsistence, &c., furnished sundry men of Co. 'C,' from 28th of July to date (August 2, 1861,) per order .....29 00 The order and bill of particulars must be filed. Total disallowed and suspended.....	30 00
22	13	Account of Remington & Bradford. Items ; 1 box McRae Tobacco.....25 83 2 barrels Smoking Tobacco.....13 83 4 boxes Pipes 7 00 2 " Fine Cut Tobacco.....10 67 Unauthorized by Army Regulations. Disallowed.....	57 33
26	14	Account of Dr. James Harris. Items ; Expenses to and from Washington.....26 00 Hotel Bill, 12 days in Washington.30 00 Order for journey and the Hotel receipt must be filed. Suspended 56 00	
28	15	Account of Rhode Island Bakery, Nov. 28, 1861. Item ; " To 300 Mince Pies, delivered 2nd Regiment R. I. Vol- unteers .. .....30 00 Unauthorized by Army Regulations. Disallowed... .	30 00
30	16	Account of J. N. Francis, Aug. 27, 1861. This vouch- er is not certified to by the Q. M. General, nor approved by the Governor. Suspended.....	20 25
Total suspended and disallowed.....			\$5,144 06

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

ACCOUNT NO. 7.

FOR MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.			
1	1	Account of W. B. Blanding. Items :		
		Expenses to New York.....	10 00	
		Bill of particulars and order for journey must be filed.		
		Telegraphing	75	
		Copy of Telegrams must be filed.		
		Sundries to Surgeons	10 50	
		Bill of particulars must be filed. Suspended.		\$21 25
2	2	Account of Samuel Marlow, April 19, 1861. The dates of charges for each article must be stated. Sus- pended		125 00
4	3	Account of W. B. Blanding, April 23, 1861. Item : "Telegraphing,"	2 50	
		Copy of Telegram must be filed. Suspended.....		2 50
7	4	Account of W. B. Blanding, June 19, 1861. Item ; To amount of bill rendered to Surgeon Wheaton, for medi- cines, &c., for use of 2nd Régiment R. I. V., including repairs of Medicine Chest, &c.....	249 63	
		Bill of particulars should be filed. Suspended.....		\$249 63

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
17	5	Account of Wm. E. Hamlin. This voucher is not certified to nor approved by the Governor. Suspended... ..	161 04
18	6	Account of W. B. Blanding. This voucher is not certified to by any authorized party, nor approved by the Governor. Suspended	787 41
19	7	Account of S. H. Woods. Item : Dec. 20, 1861—Amount of bill rendered.....	33 00
		Bill of particulars must be filed. Suspended.....	33 00
24	8	Account of W. B. Blanding. Items : Recipes and Medicines delivered for immediate use in Camp, &c.....	20 00
		D. B. Blake & Co.'s bill.....	7 08
		Bill of particulars and receipts of parties must be filed. Suspended	27 08
25	9	Account of W. B. Blanding. Voucher not certified. Suspended	1,002 67
Total suspended and disallowed.....			<u>\$2,409 58</u>

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

ACCOUNT NO. 8—FOR ARMS.

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.			
1	1	Account of J. P. Balch, April 23, 1861. Item :		
		One Service Sabre.....	18 00	
		Unauthorized by Army Regulations. Disallowed....		\$18 00
11	2	Account of D. G. Briggs. Items :		
		“ For cleaning muskets used by companies recruited at the National Cadet Armory,”.....	36 00	
		Does not come under the provisions of the acts of Con- gress approved July 17th and 27th, 1861, for reimburse- ment. Disallowed.....		36 00
		Total suspended and disallowed... ..		\$54 00

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

ACCOUNT NO. 9—FOR QUARTERS.

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
2	1	Account of Trustees of Sabin Estate. Item : Window broken 1 25 Does not come under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved July 17th and 27th, 1861. Disallowed. .	\$1 25
4	2	Account of Wheeler Darling. The voucher is not certified to as being correct. Suspended.....	15 00
6	3	Account of F. Pearce. Item : "To Glass and Glazing in R. R. Hall; Lights broken while occupied by Rhode Island Volunteers." Does not come under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved July 17th and 27th, 1861, for reimbursement. Disallowed.....	16 78
11	4	Account of Providence and Worcester R. R., Aug. 23, 1861. Item : "To cash paid this day to the Providence Gas Company, for 13,400 feet gas, used in R. R. Hall, Providence, R. I., by Military Department of the State." The receipt of the Gas Company must be filed. Suspended.....	40 20
12	5	Account of Pearce & Knowles, Oct. 30, 1861. Item : "For Rent of Building on Eddy street, from June 1st to date." The object for which this building was rented should be	

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
		stated. Suspended.....	\$75 00
18	6	Account of Chester Pratt & Son, May 1, 1861. Item; " For use of Pratt's Hall by the Pawtucket Light Guard, attached to the 1st Regiment R. I. Volunteers, from April 19th to April 30th, 1861.....292 50 The price seems too high. The voucher is not certified to, nor approved by the Governor. Suspended.....	 292 50
19	7	Account of David Heaton, 2nd. Item : " For rent of Armory on Exchange Place.....300 00 Time occupied should be stated. Suspended.....	 300 00 300 00
			<hr/>
			Total suspended and disallowed \$740 68

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

ACCOUNT NO. 10—FOR FORAGE.

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception		
2	1	Account of Wheeler & Elsbree. Items :	
		“ For Hack job, for use of Col. Loomis.....	4 00
		“ “ calls, “ “ “ “ “ “	1 00
		“ use of Carriage 2 1-2 hours	3 75
		The object and necessity of these expenditures must be fully explained. Suspended	\$8 75
6	2	Account of A. & W. Sprague. Items :	
		Forage and expenses keeping 45 Horses.....	476 30
		The particulars and time they were kept must be stated.	
		For Forage and expenses keeping 45 Horses to October 12th. ....	.201 42
		Bill of particulars must be filed. Suspended.	677 72
12	3	Account of A. & W. Sprague. The voucher is not certified as correct, nor approved by the Governor. Sus- pended ...	2,788 72
13	4	Account of A. & W. Sprague. The voucher is not cer- tified to, nor approved by the Governor. Suspended....	137 50
14	5	Account of A. & W. Sprague. The voucher is not certified to as “ correct,” nor “ approved ” by the Gov- ernor. Suspended	618 54
Total suspended and disallowed.....			\$4,231 23

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

ACCOUNT NO. 11—FOR FUEL.

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
1	1	Account of Manchester & Hopkins. The voucher is not "certified" nor approved by the Governor. Sus- pended.....	\$11 00
		Total suspended.	

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

ACCOUNT NO. 12—FOR STATIONERY.

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
1	1	Account of Geo. H. Whitney. Items:	
		2 Paper Weights, 1 00 ; 1 Diary, 1 33.....	2 33
		4 Tablets, 1 25 ; 1 Pen Rack, 37 cts.	1 62
		1 Copy Press, 7 00 ; 1 P. O. Stamp Box, 75 cts. . .	7 75
		1 Almanac, 1 25 ; 1 Portfolio, 75 cts	2 00
		2 Press, 2 00 ; 1 Portfolio, 5 00.....	7 00
		1-2 dozen Lissin's Binders	9 00
		Unauthorized by Army Regulations. Disallowed. ..	\$29 70
3	2	Account of Gladding & Brothers, March 9, 1862.	
		Items ; "To Stationery furnished to the R. I. Regiment Battery upon the order of Q. M. General Stead."	
		Bill of particulars must be filed. The voucher is not certified to as correct, nor approved by the Governor. Sus- pended	361 13
		Total suspended and disallowed	\$390 83

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

ACCOUNT NO. 13—FOR RECRUITING.

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
1	1	Account of Peter A. Sinnott, April 6, 1861. Item : " For contingent expenses on account of 3rd Regiment," 50 00 Bill of particulars should be filed. Suspended.....	\$50 00
2	2	Account of Capt. Hammell. Items : " To amount of expenditure, subsistence, &c., as per statement." Bill of particulars and receipt of parties must be filed. Suspended	508 86
3	3	Account of John P. Shaw. Bills of particulars and receipts showing how the money was expended, must be filed. Suspended	580 00
4	4	Account of Capt. Day and Lieut. Ellis. Items : Posters and Advertising.....20 00 Copies of advertisements, &c., must be filed. Board for men.....10 00 It must be shown how long the men were boarded and the rates. Expenses for recruiting 26 men.....50 00 Bill of particulars and receipts of parties to whom paid must be filed. Suspended..	80 00
5	5	Account of Wm. S. Lewis. Item : " For Supplementary Bill,".....	18 02

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exemption.		
		This "Supplementary Bill" should be filed. Sus- pended.....	\$18 02
6	6	Account of John Rock. Item :	
		Cash paid for Board	10 50
		R. R. Expenses for six men	4 90
		To expenses incurred in recruiting 30 men.....	25 00
		Bills of particulars of these claims, and receipts of parties to whom paid must be filed. Suspended.....	40 40
7	7	Account of J. F. Arnold. The bills should date, and rates of charges. The voucher is not certified to, nor ap- proved by the Governor. Suspended.....	188 20
8	8	Account of Theodore Winn. Voucher is not certified to by proper authority and is not approved by the Governor. Suspended	12 34
9	9	Account of Wm. Cullin, Sept. 5, 1861. Bill of par- ticulars must be filed. Suspended	50 00
10	10	Account of H. S. Olney. The object and necessity of the expenditures on this voucher must be explained. Sus- pended.....	39 50
11	11	Account of Edward Driscoll, Sept. 2, 1861. Item ; "For services in recruiting 50 men for 3rd Regiment R. I. Volunteers." Bill of particulars must be filed. Suspended.....	75 00
12	12	Account of James Stokes, Sept. 2, 1861. "Expenses of rent paid,".....	12 50
		"Written contracts will be made by Recruiting Officers for the rent of a rendezvous." See Army Regulations. Page 183, No. 952. Suspended	12 50
13	13	Account of O. C. & F. R. R. R. Co., August, 1861. Item ; "To passage of Capt. Huntington and 15 men from Wareham to Boston, in August, 1861." Order for journey must be filed. Suspended.....	\$12 00
14	14	Account of G. Barker. Item ; "For Posting Bills, &c." Unauthorized by Army Regulations. Disallowed....	\$9 22

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
15	15	Account of A. H. Vaughn. Item : "To labor in drilling recruits, 31 days at 50 cents." Unauthorized by Army Regulations. Suspended.....	15 50
16	16	Account of Martin S. James. Items : Amount of John Greene's Bill for Subsistence.... 82 00 " " T. I. James's " " " 66 18 " " Holbrook & Rupell's Bill for Subsistence..... 42 50 Amount of C. Esterbrook's Bill for Subsistence.. 31 74 " " H. McCarron's " " " .. 13 35 " " B. Stewart's " " " .. 10 00 Subsistence of 29 men..... 218 50 Bills of particulars, dates, rates of charges, and receipts of parties to whom paid, must be filed. Suspended... ..	464 27
17	17	Account of Christopher Duckworth, Aug. 29, 1861. Same reasons as preceding. Suspended.....	25 92
18	18	Account of Wm. H. Parkhurst. Bills of particulars, rates of charges, and receipts of parties to whom paid, must be filed. Suspended.....	769 83
22	19	Account of John Daly. Items : "To amount of several bills." Bills of particulars, and receipts of parties to whom paid must be filed, Suspended	283 80
23	20	Account of F. N. Sheldon. Item : "Transporting Recruits, &c." Order for journey must be filed. The voucher is not certified nor approved. Suspended	115 52
25	21	Account of J. C. Greene. Items : "Telegraph to New York and Boston." Copies of Telegrams must be filed..... 75 Expenses to New York, for Instruments. Order for journey must be filed..... 8 00 Suspended	8 75
27	22	Account of James Costello, Sept. 6, 1861. Items : To Subsistence 21 men, recruited for 4th Regiment and Battery	59 50

No. of Voucher.	No. of Description.		
		Expenses of Recruiting	37 86
		Time and rates of charges of Board—in first charge— and bill of particulars in second charge, must be filed. Sus- pended ..	\$97 86
30	23	Account of Simon S Rankin, Sept. 7, 1861. Item : “To Subsistence of 70 men in 3rd Regiment R. I. Volun- teers, as per bill.” Bill must be filed. Suspended	375 50
32	24	Account of Charles H. Spink. Items : “Bills of various parties.” The bills referred to in voucher with receipts, must be filed. See Rule 4 of the “Rules” laid down for the gov- ernment of the Accounting Officers, by the Secretary of the Treasury. Suspended	708 58
36	25	Account of John G. Hazzard, Aug. 20, 1861. Item : “For enlisting purposes, 4th Battery, order of Governor Sprague.” Bill of particulars must be filed. Suspended	25 00
37	26	Account of L. B. Frieze, Aug. 27, 1861. Item : “For Recruiting Service.” Bill of particulars must be filed. Suspended	800 00
38	27	Account of T. F. Vaughn, Aug. 23, 1861. Item : “For which I agree to remit the same amount to the Q. M. General.” Bills, &c., showing how the money was expended, should be filed. Suspended	50 00
		Total suspended and disallowed .. .	\$4,816 02

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

ACCOUNT NO. 14.

FOR NATIONAL GUARD GARRISON AT FORT ADAMS, NEWPORT HARBOR.

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
3	1	Account of John West, April 21 and 22. The object and necessity of this expenditure should be explained. Suspended.....	\$6 50
4	2	Account of James Kirby, April 20, and 28. See previous exception. Suspended.....	8 25
5	3	Account of Anthony Stewart. See exception 1. Suspended....	9 50
6	4	Account of C. W. Turner. Item : Extra expenses, Officers quarters..... .6 00 Inadmissible. Unauthorized by Army Regulations. Disallowed	6 00
11	5	Account of F. A. Pratt & Co., April 22, 1861. Item : "To Printing Call for Volunteers." Copy of "Call" must be filed. Suspended.....	1 50
16	6	Account of Capt. Ash. Item : "To Transportation of men, baggage, stores, arms and powder, and transportation of men while they were waiting for Blankets, after their enlistment, from April 20th to April 30th, inclusive."	

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
		Bill of particulars must be filed. Suspended.....	\$34 39
21	7	Account of Wm. Brownell, April 23, 1861. Items ; "Three Spittoons, 1 50 ; 1 Sand Box, 25 cts."	
		Unauthorized by Army Regulations. Disallowed.....	1 75
24	8	Account of J. V. Turner & Son, April 30, 1861. Items : To hire of horse and carriage from April 20th to 30th, inclusive.....	12 00
		Object and necessity of expenditure must be explained. Suspended	12 00
25	9	Account of B. F. Demon. Item ; "Boarding Men."	
		The voucher should state who the men were ; whether in Government employ or not. Suspended.....	1,329 00
		Item : Broken Glass and Crockery Ware, &c. Disallowed	4 50
		Unauthorized by Army Regulations. Total suspended and disallowed.....	1,333 50
30	10	Account of C. H. Mumford, May 14, 1861. Item : "To repairing Spy Glass."	
		Explanation needed. For whom was the article mend- ed? Suspended.....	2 00
33	11	Account of Wm. T. Bowler, June 5, 1861. Item ; "To five weeks board of Horse, at \$4 00."	
		Explanation needed. For whose benefit was this expen- diture? Suspended	20 00
35	12	Account of R. S. Barker, May 3rd and 15th, 1861. The voucher is not certified as "correct." Suspended.	4 52
37	13	Account of Julius Sayer. Item ; Stores for Officers quarters.....	5 00
		One dozen cans of Oysters.....	4 50
		Unauthorized by Army Regulations. Disallowed.....	\$9 50
38	14	Account of Wm. Newton & Co. Item ; "To Stores for Officers' quarters,"	14 25
		Inadmissible. Officers should purchase their own "stores." Disallowed....	14 25

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
39	15	Account of Geo. Morrison, June 4, 1861. Item : "To damage to grass, and his services while National Guard was quartered on Fort Walcott, Newport Harbor." Does not come under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved July 17th and 27th, 1861, for reim- bursement. Disallowed.....	50 00
40	16	Account of B. S. Tilley, May 27, 1861. Items ; For New York Express, Herald, Times and Newport Daily News, from May 6th to June 3d. Unauthorized by Army Regulations. Disallowed.....	2 55
41	17	Account of C. Byer. Items ; Office Chairs, Wash Stands, Clocks, &c. It should be stated for what purpose this furniture was used. Suspended.....	58 96
43	18	Account of T. A. Spencer, May 10th and 15th. 1861. Items : To Flags.....	11 00
44	19	Account of James H. Hammett. Items ; One Hair Brush 62 cts. ; one Comb. 17 cts. Inadmissi- ble. Disallowed.....	79
53	20	Account of N. B. Alger, May 5. 1861. Item : "For use of Boat five weeks." This needs an explanation. For what purpose was the boat used ? Suspended.....	5 00
54	21	Account of Wm. Mason, May 9, 1861. Item : "Provisions furnished to Officer's Quarters,"... 6 00 Inadmissible. Officers should furnish their own pro- visions, or "pay cash for them at contract or cost prices." See Army Regulations, Page 245, No. 1, 213. Disal- lowed. . . .	6 00
55	22	Account of Wm. F. Bliss. Item : Two Spittoons, 2 00 ; one Feather Duster, 1 28... 3 28 Unauthorized by Army Regulations. Disallowed....	\$3 28
56	23	Account of Wm. Stevens, Jr. Item : "For expenses to and from Providence, on business con- nected with National Guard." Order for journey should be filed. The voucher is not	

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
		certified to. Suspended	5 25
58	24	Account of Steamer Perry, June 3, 1861. Item : "To 25 passages for National Guard from Fort Walcott, Newport, to Providence." Order for journey should be filed. Suspended.....	42 50
60	25	Account of Wm. Stevens, Jr., May 16, 1861. Item : "To expenses to and from Providence from April 30th to May 16th, 1861." Order for journey should be filed. The voucher is not certified to. Suspended.....	33 80
63	26	Account of C. W. Turner. Items : Postage and Express.....1 15 Expenses (Boat).....1 12 Six men discharged to Providence.....4 50 Three men discharged from Providence.....2 25 &c., &c., &c. Total.....20 16 Receipts from the parties to whom paid should be filed. Extra Officers Quarters.. 3 50 Unauthorized by Army Regulations. Suspended. Total suspended and disallowed.....	23 66
66	27	Clothing. There are no vouchers or receipts with this account. Suspended,.....	1,033 69
67	28	Pay Roll. This appears to be a copy of a Pay Roll of the National Guard, who performed garrison duty at Fort Adams, under "Special Orders" Nos. 9 and 15 of the Adjutant General of Rhode Island. The claim does not seem to come under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved July 17th and 27th, 1861, for reimbursement. The original pay roll and evidence that the men were mus- tered into the United States service, must be filed. Sus- pended	\$1,324 16
Total disallowed and suspended			\$4,064 30

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

ACCOUNT NO. 15—FOR AMMUNITION.

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.	
1	1	Account of E. Whitney. Item.
		" For amount due on exchanging Rifles.....171 65
		This needs further explanation.
		Total suspended 171 65

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

ACCOUNT NO. 16—FOR BANDS.

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception		
6	1	Account of J. C. Greene. Items :	
		Expenses to Boston.....	3 50
		“ “ “	3 50
		Order for journey must be filed. Suspended..	7 00
		Item ; Telegraphing to New York.....	53
		“ “ New Bedford.....	46
		Copies of Telegram must be filed. Suspended.	99
		E. A. Paine's bill for three Instruments.	
		Bill of particulars must be filed.....	165 00
		James O. Read's expenses to Slaterville..	1 50
		Order for journey must be filed. Suspended.	
		Total suspended ...	\$174 49

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

RECRUITING SERVICE.

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
1	1	Account of Thos W. Whitford, Sept. 7, 1861. Bill of particulars, rates of charges, &c., must be filed. Suspended	\$236 61
12	2	Account of Alfred J. Burney, Sept. 17, 1861. Items : "Expenses," 4 00 Bill of particulars should be filed. Suspended.....	4 00
17	3	Account of J. G. Johnson, Sept. 7, 1861. Item : "To transportation of men from Camp Ames to Providence—ordered by Major Metcalf, 3rd Regiment R. I. Volunteers." Order for journey must be filed. Suspended.....	4 00
18	4	Account of F. A. Pratt & Co. Item : "For Adjutant General's Orders Nos. 29, 42 and 44." Copies of the orders must be filed. Suspended.....	10 50
37	5	Account of Henry Simon, Sept. 10, 1861. Item : "To subsistence of men," 248 00 Number of men, rates of charges, and time must be stated. Suspended.....	248 00
39	6	Account of A. Freeman & Co. Items : "Horse and Buggy Hire," 4 00 Object and necessity of expenditure should be explained. Suspended	4 00

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
42	7	Account of C. H. Chapman. Item : "Expenses" at various places, &c. 30 05 Bills of particulars and rates of charges must be filed. See Rule 4. Suspended... .. \$30 05	
47	8	Account of A. O. Robbins, Sept. 6th and 17th, 1861. Items : "Expenses at various places." Bills of particulars must be filed. Suspended..... 14 35	
49	9	Account of John A. Allen, Sept. 16, 1861. Items : "To subsistence of men for 3rd and 4th Regiments, as per bills rendered," 173 85 "To expenses of recruiting the same as per bills rendered," 38 03 "Bills rendered" should be filed, stating particulars and rates of charges. Suspended..... 211 38	
50	10	Account of G. W. Tew, Sept. 14, 1861. Items : "To subsistence and expenses as per bills rendered— total..... 279 08 "Bills rendered," stating particulars, should be filed. Suspended 279 08	
53	11	Account of C. P. Tillinghast, Sept. 7, 1861. Item ; "For services as a recruiting Officer, as per bill." Bill of particulars and rates of charges must be filed. Suspended 85 75	
56	12	Account of Geo. W. Pope. Item : "One Telegraph Message from Providence to N. Bridge- water," 1 17 Copy of Telegram must be filed. Suspended..... 1 17	
58	13	Account of D. B. Churchill, Sept. 18, 1861. Items : "To subsistence for 98 men in 4th Regiment R. I. V., as per voucher herewith..... 216 75 Bills of particulars, rates of charges and time should be filed. "To expenses of Recruiting, as per voucher here- with," 17 11 Bill of particulars must be filed. "To Rent of Office," 10 29	

No. of
Voucher.

No. of
Exception.

Receipt of the party to whom paid should be filed.

"Services as Recruiting Officer,"..... 36 00

Number of days, and when, should be stated.

"Cash paid for 12 Recruits,"... 24 00

The names of the Recruits and receipt of the party to whom paid, should be filed.

"Sundries, in small amounts,"..... 2 00

Bills of particulars should be filed. Total Suspended.. \$306 15

60 14 Account of C. L. Turner, Sept. 19, 1861. Items :

"To services as Recruiting Officer for 3rd and 4th Regiments.....21 00

To expenses of same 7 00

The time employed and rate of charge (and bill of particulars or second item) must be stated. Suspended..... 28 00

61 15 Account of Robert Nevins, Sept. 10, 1861. Item :

"To services as Recruiting Officer and expenses,"..18 50

The time employed, rates of charges, and bill of particulars of "expenses," must be stated. Suspended..... 18 50

62 16 Account of John McCann. Item :

"Expenses incurred,"10 00

Bill of particulars must be filed. Suspended..... 10 00

65 17 Account of Pardon Mason, Sept. 6, 1861. Item :

"To subsistence of 58 men, as per bill rendered,".191 67

"Bill rendered" should be filed. Suspended..... 191 67

67 18 Account of Strange & Mason, Sept. 18, 1861. Item :

"To rent of room at the corner of Smith and Charles street, from Sept. 1st to Sept. 18th, 1861.....10 00

Object for which the room was used should be stated. Suspended ... 10 00

68 19 Account of Geo. H. Adams, Sept. 20, 1861. Items :

"For 13 days services, at 1 50—\$19 50 ; Expenses, 1 10.....20 60

It should be stated what the nature of the services were, and the bill of particulars of the "Expenses," should be filed. Suspended 20 60

70 20 Account of B. Bennett, Sept. 10, 1861. Item :

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
		To Horses and Chaise for J. H. Gould.	
		Object and necessity of this expenditure should be more fully explained. Suspended.....	\$2 50
78	21	Account of John Greene. Item ; For board of 47 Recruits for 3rd Regiment. The time and rate of charges must be stated. Sus- pended.....	104 50
84	22	Account of D. Packard & Co. Item ; • To subsistence for 11 men.....	26 50
		Bill of particulars should be filed. Suspended.....	26 50
85	23	Account of C. H. Chapman, Sept. 24, 1861. Item ; Subsistence for eight Recruits.....	7 76
		Bill of particulars should be filed. Suspended.....	7 76
86	24	Account of M. G. Moiers, Sept, 19, 1861. Items ; For subsistence of 40 men, &c., as per bills ren- dered Sundry expenses, as per bill rendered... The " bills rendered " should be filed with the voucher. Suspended	264 50 55 20 319 70
87	25	Account of John McCann. Item : For Boarding Men, &c. Bill of particulars should be filed. Suspended.....	3 00
88	26	Account of Wm. H. Parkhurst, Sept. 23, 1861. Items : To amount of John Green's bill..... " " " McNulty's " " " " A. B. Heaton's bill..... Original bills with particulars should be filed. Suspended	5 62 8 50 10 50 24 62
91	27	Account of John A. C. Gladding. The original bills, said to have been paid, should be filed. Suspended.....	16 75
92	28	Account of James Shaw, Jr. The original bills should be filed with this voucher. Suspended.....	13 75
93	29	Account of S. C. Harrington. Bill of particulars should be filed. Suspended.....	4 00
94	30	Account of H. W. Rivers, Aug. 22, 1861. Bill of particulars should be filed. Suspended.....	50 00

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception		
95	31	Account of C. H. Spink, Sept. 27, 1861. Bill of particulars must be filed. Suspended...	\$26 94
97	32	Account of E. F. Miller, Sept. 28, 1861. Item : To one Iron Safe 115 00 Inadmissible ; does not come under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved July 17th and 27th, 1861, for reimbursement. Disallowed...	115 00
99	33	Account of E. H. Baker, Sept. 28, 1861. Item : To expenses of recruiting for 4th Regiment, &c. Bill of particulars should be filed. Suspended.....	34 75
100	34	Account of Thomas Scott, Sept. 24, 1861. Item : To expenses of recruiting 70 men in 4th Regiment. 135 75 Bill of particulars and names of the recruits should be filed. Suspended...	135 75
101	35	Account of Thomas Scott. Item : Subsistence of 43 men 189 00 Bill of particulars must be filed. Suspended.....	189 00
102	36	Account of I. A. Perry. Items : To subsistence and expenses. Bills of particulars must be filed, Suspended.....	19 44
104	37	Account of Hartford Billings. Items : Horse and Carriage. Object and necessity of expenditure should be more fully explained. Suspended.....	19 50
105	38	Account of Cook & Danielson, Sept. 30, 1861. Item : Advertising as per contract. "Contract" and bills of particulars must be filed. Suspended.....	40 00
107	39	Account of R. O. Young, Sept. 27, 1861. Item : To service as a recruiting officer for the 4th Regiment R. I. Volunteers 38 75 The time engaged and rates of charges should be stated. Suspended	38 75
108	40	Account of Stephen Booth, Sept. 24, 1861. Item : To service as a Recruiting Officer, &c. The time engaged and rate of charges should be stated. Suspended	54 25

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
109	41	Account of John A. Allen, Sept. 30, 1861. Same as preceding. Suspended	\$206 30
112	42	Account of H. A. Rickard, Sept. 18, 1861. Item : To rent of Office for recruiting for 4th Regiment...13 75 The time during which the office was occupied, and the rates of charge should be stated. Suspended	13 75
113	43	Account of James Stanley, Sept. 27, 1861. Bills of particulars, with rates of charges must be filed. Suspended.	58 50
114	44	Account of J. A. Bowen, Oct. 1, 1861. Item : To services as Recruiting Officer, &c. Time employed and rate of charge must be stated. Suspended	22 00
115	45	Account of Joseph G. Fowler, Sept. 24, 1861. Bills of particulars must be filed. Suspended	24 30
116	46	Account of D. Tillinghast, Aug. 12, 1861. The order for the journey should be filed. Suspended	14 25
117	47	Account of Wm. H. Dyer, Aug. 30 and Sept. 27, 1861. Bills of particulars must be filed. Suspended	24 50
118	48	Account of D. H. Helme, Oct. 2, 1861. Item : To services as Recruiting Officer, &c. The time employed and rate of charges should be stated. Suspended	38 00
119	49	Account of W. H. Joyce, Sept. 30, 1861. Item : To services as Drill Master and recruiting Officer, &c. The time employed and rates of charges must be stated. Suspended	75 00
120	50	Account of Henry P. Gray, Oct. 2, 1861. Items : To subsistence of Recruits for 4th Regiment . . . 3 00 Bill of particulars should be filed. To eight Recruits for 4th Regiment16 00 Names of Recruits should be given. Suspended	19 00
121	51	Account of Joseph A. Rhodes. Items : To subsistence of Recruits55 00 To expenses for the same85 00 Bills of particulars should be filed. Suspended	90 00
123	52	Account of Job Arnold. Items :	

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.			
		"Subsistence,"	4 00	
		"Expenses,"	48 00	
		Bills of particulars should be filed. Suspended.....		\$52 11
124	53	Account of C. S. Smith. Items :		
		Subsistence and Recruiting.		
		Bill of particulars should be filed. Suspended.	71 25	
125	54	Account of Wm. G. Bowen, Sept. 17, 1861. Items :		
		For subsistence of men recruited in Fall River, &c.	123 00	
		Bills of particulars should be filed. Suspended.		123 00
126	55	Account of C. E. Haines, Oct. 1, 1861. Item :		
		To expenses of Recruiting, &c.		
		Bills of particulars should be filed. Suspended.....	44 25	
127	56	Account of Isaac M. Potter, Sept. 23, 1861. Items :		
		"Subsistence,"	34 98	
		"Expenses,"	36 00	
		Bills of particulars should be filed. Suspended.....		70 98
128	57	Account of Mrs. E. Plummer, Oct. 1, 1861. Item :		
		"Subsistence."		
		Bill of particulars should be filed Suspended...		6 43
129	58	Account of D. B. Churchill. Items :		
		To subsistence for Recruits, as per voucher herewith.	14 75	
		Gas for office, as per bill.....	90	
		The "voucher" and "bill" referred to should be filed. Suspended.....		15 65
131	59	Account of Jas. T. P. Bucklin, Oct. 2, 1861. Item :		
		To subsistence of Co. A, 4th Regiment R. I. Volun- teers.	74 50	
		Bill of particulars should be filed with this voucher. Suspended.....		74 50
132	60	Account of James E. Hidden, Oct. 1, 1861. Items :		
		For subsistence of Recruits.....	40 00	
		For expenses of Recruiting.....	151 70	
		Bills (original) of particulars, should be filed. Suspended		\$191 70
133	61	Account of James Stanley, Oct. 2, 1861. Items :		
		To services as Recruiting Officer, &c	34 50	
		Bills of particulars should be filed. Suspended.. . . .		34 50

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
134	62	Account of Nelson Kenyon, Sept. 23, 1861. Items : To subsistence of men enlisted for the 4th Regiment 717 37 Expenses 72 08 Original bills of particulars should be filed, Suspended \$789 45	
135	63	Account of George F. Seaver, Sept. 24, 1861. Item : "Expenses," .. . 8 50 The bills of particulars of expenses, should be filed. Suspended 8 50	
136	64	Account of John McCann. Item : Boarding enlisted men 6 00 Bill of particulars required. Suspended 6 00	
137	65	Account of James Waterhouse, Sept. 27, 1861. Original bills required of particulars, Suspended.....	249 65
138	66	Account of L. C. Tourtellott, Oct. 3, 1861. Items : Expenses incurred, Recruiting. Bills of particulars required. Suspended.....	44 59
140	67	Account of Wm. C. Wood, Oct. 1, 1861. Bills (original) of particulars should be filed. Suspended.....	105 64
141	68	Account of O. Tripp, Sept. 4 and 14, 1861. Items : To rent of Store 193 High street..... 3 33 To setting two lights of Glass..... 4 75 Object and necessity of this expenditure should be more fully explained. Suspended.....	8 08
142	69	Account of Wm. G. Moies, Oct. 2, 1861. Item : To subsistence of Recruits..... 23 50 Bill of particulars should be filed. Suspended.	\$23 50
143	70	Account of Robert E. Low. Items : For services rendered at Headquarters of 4th Regiment R. I. Volunteers, clothing Recruits..... 48 00 Paid for cleaning at Headquarters..... 2 50 An explanation is needed. What was the nature of the services ? Suspended 50 50	
144	71	Account of Wm. H. Maffit, Sept. 27, 1861. Bills of particulars should be filed. Suspended.....	49 50
145	72	Account of C. Duckworth, Oct. 4, 1861. Item :	

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
		To services as Recruiting Officer, 4th Regiment ...	10 50
		Time employed and rate of charges must be stated.	
		To expenses in recruiting.....	4 50
		Bill of particulars must be filed. Suspended.....	\$15 00
146	73	Account of John S. Monroe, Sept. 17, 1861. Item : "Subsistence."	
		Bill of particulars required. Suspended.....	7 50
147	74	Account of B. Lake, Oct. 7, 1861. Item :	
		To expenses of arresting Deserters	25 00
		Bill of particulars should be filed. Suspended.....	25 00
148	75	Account of John L. Bushee, Oct. 2, 1861. Original bills of particulars, stating rates of charges should be filed. The time employed as Recruiting Officer should be stated. Suspended	184 00
149	76	Account of F. Tisdale, Oct. 5, 1861. Items :	
		To expense of transporting Recruits for 3rd Regiment R. I. Volunteers to Washington and back to Fort Ham- ilton..	21 75
		Order for journey and bill of particulars should be filed. Suspended	21 75
153	77	Account of Jas. M. Davason, Oct. 7, 1861. Item :	
		To services cooking, 16 days, for 5th and 6th Batteries, at 50 cts. per day	8 00
		Unauthorized by the Army Regulations. Disallowed..	8 00
154	78	Account of James L. Cook, Oct. 4, 1861. Item :	
		Expenses of arresting Deserters.....	15 00
		Bill of particulars should be filed. Suspended.....	\$15 00
155	79	Account of Capt. H. B. Brastow, Oct. 2, 1861. Item :	
		To services in recruiting and organizing 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Batteries, and expenses incurred on account of the same.	
		Original bills of particulars must be filed. Suspended..	291 66
156	80	Account of A. C. Eddy, Sept. 20, 1861. Item :	
		One Drum Major's Cap and Plume...	12 25
		For whom were these articles purchased? Suspended..	12 25
157	81	Account of A. C. Eddy, Sept. 25, 1861. Item :	
		To cash paid for sundries..	23 75

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
		Bill of particulars with receipts should be filed. Sus- pended.....	\$23 75
159	82	Account of Thos. W. Lowe, Aug. 10, 1861. Item : To subsistence of four men for 3rd Regiment. Bill of particulars, with rates of charges should be filed. Suspended	5 75
160	83	Account of James B. Hudson, July 25, 1861. Item : To subsistence for self from July 25th to Aug. 25th, 1861, at 50 cts. per day. It should be shown who this "Hudson" is, and for what reasons he becomes entitled to 50 cts. per day for subsistence. Suspended	15 50
162	84	Account of Thos. T. James. Oct. 2, 1861. Items : To expenses of recruiting men for 4th Regiment, as per bill rendered.....10 00 "Bill rendered" should be filed with the voucher. Subsistence of men for ditto..... 3 86 Bills of particulars should be filed. Suspended.....	13 86
163	85	Account of Wm. H. Sherman, Oct. 4, 1861. Item : "Subsistence." Bill of particulars required. Suspended.....	4 50
166	86	Account of John C. Payne, Aug. 25, 1861. The ob- ject and necessity of the expenditure on this voucher should be more fully explained. Suspended.....	\$11 50
167	87	Account of A. O. Robbins. Item : Recruiting for 4th Regiment. The time employed and rate of charges should be stated. Suspended	22 50
169	88	Account of Caleb Westcott, Aug. 25, 1861. The bills of particulars and rates of charges should be stated. Sus- pended.....	114 81
170	89	Account of Wm. T. Lewis, Oct. 5, 1861. Item : To expenses for an assistant in recruiting companies for 3rd Regiment and 4th Regiment.....36 00 The time during which the Assistant was em- ployed should be stated, and his receipt filed. To subsistence of five men..... 4 50	

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
		Bill of particulars required. Suspended.....	\$40 50
172	90	Account of John E. Burroughs, Oct. 9, 1861. Item :	
		To subsistence of one man.	
		Bill of particulars required. Suspended.....	4 50
175	91	Account of Abel Wait, Oct. 9, 1861. Item ;	
		To subsistence of one man.	
		Bill of particulars must be filed. Suspended..	4 00
177	92	Account of Winslon B. Kent, Oct. 9, 1861. Item :	
		"Subsistence," 7 50	
		Bill of particulars required. Suspended.....	7 50
178	93	Account of Charles Smith, Oct. 9, 1861. Item ;	
		"Subsistence," 5 00	
179	94	Account of Daniel N. Carr, Oct. 9. 1861. Item ;	
		"Subsistence."	
		Bill of particulars required. Suspended... ..	14 00
180	95	Account of A. Horton, Oct. 9, 1861. Item :	
		To expenses of two Recruits for 3rd Regiment.	
		Bill of particulars required. Suspended.....	4 00
181	96	Account of Phebe A. Slocum, Oct. 9, 1861. Item ;	
		"Subsistence."	
		Bill of particulars required. Suspended.....	8 50
182	97	Account of D. Tillinghast, Oct. 10, 1861. Item ;	
		To services as Recruiting Officer.	
		Bill of particulars required. Suspended.....	40 00
183	98	Account of M. L. Costello, Sept. 23, 1861. Item :	
		To services as Recruiting Officer.	
		Bill of particulars required. Suspended..	33 00
184	99	Account of Thomas Craig, Oct. 9, 1861. Item ;	
		To expenses of Recruiting two men.	
		Bill of particulars required. Suspended... .	4 00
187	100	Account of Phebe A. Slocum, Sept. 24, 1861. Item :	
		"Subsistence."	
		Bill of particulars required. Suspended.....	5 00
188	101	Account of J. M. Duffy, Oct. 12, 1861. Item ;	
		To expenses of Recruiting, &c.	

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
		Bill of particulars required. Suspended.....	\$50 00
189 102		Account of G. Dawley, Oct. 9, 1861. Item : "Subsistence." Bill of particulars required, Suspended.....	4 00
190 103		Account of Wm. Kelley, Oct. 9, 1861. Item : "Subsistence." Bill of particulars required. Suspended.....	12 50
193 104		Account of C. S. Jones—General Advertiser. Voucher is not receipted by the party. Suspended.....	21 40
194 104		Account of C. Duckworth, Oct. 14th, 1861. Items : Subsistence. Expenses in arresting and transporting De- serters, &c. Bills of particulars with rates of charges must be filed. Suspended	48 80
195 105		Account of H. Hammell, Oct 11, 1861. Item : To services for Recruiting and expenses of Transportation. Bill of particulars must be filed. Suspended.....	102 50
197 106		Account of H. Wales, Oct. 14, 1861. Item : To one week's rent of Room, in Woonsocket. Object and necessity of expenditure should be explained. Suspended	3 00
201 107		Account of Wm. H. Helme, Oct. 14, 1861. Item : To services and expenses of self and assistants in laying out and putting up Camp of 3d Regiment. Bill of particulars of the "Expenses" (and time em- ployed) should be filed. Suspended.....	6 50
204 108		Account of S. A. Esten, Oct. 7, 1861. Item : "Subsistence." Bill of particulars required. Suspended.....	23 12
207 109		Account of S. W. Reed, Oct. 12, 1861. Item : "Subsistence." Bill of particulars required. Suspended.....	4 00
209 110		Account of Lieut. M. H. Gladding, Oct. 10, 1861. Item : For expenses incurred in transporting myself from New York to Providence. Order for journey must be filed. The receipt is not signed. Suspended	5 00

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
210	111	Account of Wm. H. Reynolds, Oct. 19, 1861. Item : To cash paid E. L. Corthell, John H. Cokely, B. C. Draper, and rations at Warwick Neck on account of recruiting and practice for 7th Battery. Bills of particulars and the original receipt of parties to whom the money was paid, should be filed. Suspended..	\$47 50
213	112	Account of C. H. J. Hamlin, Oct. 21, 1861. Item : For money advanced Lieut. Simpson, &c. Inadmissible. Reimbursement to the State can only be made on original bills, which show the particulars; and the actual expenditure. Disallowed.....	30 00
214	113	Account of John H. Cokely, Oct. 22, 1861. Item : To Board and Transportation. Explanation needed. Object and necessity of expenditure should be explained. Suspended.....	4 00
215	114	Account of Aldrich House, Oct. 22, 1861. Item : Board J. S. Jacobs. See preceding voucher. Suspended.....	1 50
219	115	Account of Robert Straton, Oct. 21, 1861. Item : "Subsistence." Bill of particulars required. Suspended.....	11 50
225	116	Account of E. C. Mauran. The items on this voucher are for a State office, and do not come under the provisions of the acts of Congress for reimbursement. Suspended.....	40 13
226	117	Account of A. H. Haywood, Oct. 19, 1861. Item : "Subsistence." Bill of particulars required. Suspended....	19 00
229	118	Account of W. E. Bowers. Item : To one tin Sign, &c. Object and necessity of expenditure should be more fully explained. Suspended.....	2 75
232	119	Account of G. H. Whitney. This voucher is not certified to as correct, nor approved. Suspended.....	11 13
235	120	Account of E. F. Miller, Oct. 26, 1861. Item : To exchanging Iron Safe. Explanation needed. The voucher is not certified as correct. Suspended	50 00

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
236	121	Account of Mrs. James M. Eddy. Item : To 25 Horses kept over night. Object and necessity of this expenditure should be more fully explained. Suspended.....	\$18 00
237	122	Account of A. A. Angell, Oct. 26. 1861. The object and necessity of the expenditure on this voucher should be more fully explained, and the bill of particulars filed. Sus- pended.....	26 00
246	123	Account of J. H. Dorrance, Oct 12, 1861. Item : Subsistence, as per bill rendered. " Bill rendered " should be filed. Suspended.....	420 80
249	124	Account of John Frieze, Oct. 29, 1861. Voucher is not certified to as correct. Suspended.. ..	2 00
253	125	Account of P. A. Sinnott, Oct. 31, 1861. Item : To expenses of recruiting companies for 3rd Regiment R. I. Volunteers, as per bill rendered. " Bill rendered " should be filed with this voucher. Sus- pended.. ..	754 26
255	126	Account of Holbrook & Russell, Oct. 24, 1861. Item : For subsistence, as per bill rendered. " Bill rendered " should be filed with this voucher. Sus- pended.....	80 25
256	127	Account of F. Coggeshall, Oct. 23, 1861. Item : Grate, Pipe, Zinc, &c. Object and necessity of this expenditure should be ex- plained. Suspended.....	38 52
259	128	Account of Joseph A. Rhodes, Oct. 2, 1861. Item : To services as Recruiting Officer. Bill of particulars required. Suspended.....	54 00
260	129	Account of D. B. Churchill, Oct. 31, 1861. Item ; To services as Recruiting Officer. Bill of particulars required. Suspended.....	22 50
262	130	Account of W. H. Dyer, Oct. 28, 1861. Item : Cash paid for forage, &c., as per bills rendered. The " bills rendered " should be filed. Suspended..	28 48

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
263	131	Account of Geo. A. Howard, Oct. 25, 1861. Item : To 21 days rent of Rooms over store No. 2 Dorrance street, &c. It should be explained for what purpose these rooms were used. Suspended.....	\$21 00
267	182	Account of W. W. Shore, Oct. 16, 1861. Item : For Recruits and Transportation. Bills of particulars required. Suspended.	18 00
268	133	Account of C. H. J. Hamlin, Oct. 14, 1861. The voucher does not show for what purpose the money was paid out. Suspended	50 00
271	134	Account of C. H. J. Hamlin, Oct. 21, 1861. See pre- ceding voucher. Suspended	50 00
273	135	Account of John Frieze, Oct. 21, 1861. Item ; To cash paid E. Sunderland for recruiting one man. "Sunderland's" receipt should be filed. Suspended..	2 00
274	136	Account of Thos. W. Hart. Item : Services of special Police. Object and necessity of expenditure should be ex- plained. Suspended	24 00
279	137	Account of C. H. Morse. The object and necessity of this expenditure should be explained. The voucher is not certified to as correct. Suspended.....	18 60
284	138	Account of Wm. H. Dyer, Nov. 6, 1861. Item ; Forage for 16 horses, ten days.....70 00 The Army Regulations only allow \$8 00 per month. Rations for men.....24 75 Number of rations should be stated. Suspended.....	94 75
288	139	Account of L. P. Mead & Co., Nov. 1, 1861. Item ; Rent of Rooms, &c. The object for which the rooms were used should be stated. The voucher is not certified to nor approved. Sus- pended.....	135 00
290	140	Account of Anthony, Potter & Co. The articles on this voucher are unauthorized by the Army Regulations. Disallowed	206 15

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
313	150	Account of M. G. Moies, Nov. 18, 1861. Items: For services rendered in recruiting Battery "F." 1st Regiment R. I. Light Artillery, from October 1st to November 16th, 47 days at \$3 00 per day.....	141 00
		The other recruiting officers only received \$1 50 per day, why is this claimant entitled to \$3 00 ?	
		Expenses to and from Washington.....	35 50
		Order for journey must be filed. The voucher is not certified to. Suspended.....	\$176 50
314	151	Account of M. G. Moies, Nov. 18, 1861. The voucher is not certified to as being correct, nor approved. Suspended.....	104 22
316	152	Account of Charles Peirce, Sept. 24, 1861. Item: To subsistence, &c., as per bill.....	95 92
		To Transportation.....	32 10
		Bills of particulars should be filed. Suspended.....	128 02
317	153	Account of Willard Sayles, Feb. 18, 1862. Item: For expenses in Recruiting, &c. Bills of particulars should be filed. Suspended.....	200 00
319	154	Account of Wm. Barstow & Co., Sept. 1, 1861. Item: To Cocoa Matting, &c.....	25 12
		Object and necessity of expenditure should be fully explained. Suspended.....	25 12
320	155	Account of Wheeler & Elsbree, Oct. 13th and 27th, 1861. Items: Horse and Buggy. Object and necessity of expenditure should be fully explained. Suspended.....	5 00
321	156	Account of Spink & Harrington, Oct. 28, 1861. Item: Services as Field Musicians. Object and necessity should be stated., Suspended....	80 00
322	157	Account of Spink & Harrington, Nov. 7, 1861. Item: Services as Field Musicians. Object and necessity of this expenditure should be explained. Suspended.....	44 00
327	158	Account of C. H. Morse, Sept. 1, 1861. Item: Services at \$1 50 per day.	

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception		
		The nature of the service should be stated. Suspended.	\$114 00
331 159		Account of Aran W. Colvin. Item ;	
		Paid M. W, Collins, Printing bill.....	7 75
		Paid W. H. Shell for carrying 20 volunteers....	8 00
		The original bills for these items, together with the receipt of the parties should be filed with the voucher.	
		Suspended.....	15 75
333 160		Account of T. F. Vaughn, Aug. 24, 1861. Item ;	
		For Mileage.....	46 00
		Fare for John Kelley... ..	11 00
		Rations	60
		Bills of particulars and orders for journey must be filed. Suspended.....	57 60
335 161		Account of C. C. Barrows, Nov. 12, 1861. Item ;	
		Expenses of Transportation.....	15 00
		Bill of particulars should be filed. Suspended.	15 00
336 162		Account of Jacob Babbitt, Nov. 12, 1861. The voucher is not certified to nor approved. Suspended....	79 95
346 163		Account of Wm. Byone, Nov. 10, 1861. Items ;	
		To services as Acting Quartermaster for 3rd Regiment R. I. Volunteers.	
		The time employed should be stated. Suspended.....	75 00
347 164		Account of Wm. G. Borden, Oct. 3, 1861. Items ;	
		Cash paid for Transportation.....	11 00
		" " " Subsistence	4 00
		" " " Advertising.....	1 50
		Bill of particulars should be filed. Suspended..	16 50
349 165		Account of C. Duckworth. Order for journey and bills of particulars of expenses should be filed. Suspended...	42 75
353 166		Account of Henry Cheney. Item :	
		For service rendered.....	15 00
		Nature of "services rendered" should be stated. Suspended.....	15 00
354 167		Account of Isaac H. Potter, Nov. 12, 1861. Item :	
		" Subsistence,"	6 29

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
		Bill of particulars required. Suspended...	\$6 29
355 168		Account of John Frieze. The voucher is not certified to as being correct, nor is it approved. Suspended.....	90 13
363 169		Account of W. H. Dyer, Dec. 11, 1861. Item : For expenses in enlisting men for Battery "H,"..100 00 Explanation needed. Bill of particulars required. The voucher is not certified as being correct. Suspended...	100 00
369 170		Account of Charles W. Jenckes & Bro., Dec. 10th and 14th, 1861. Items ; Two dozen Lawyer Cases .....6 00 One " " "3 00 Unauthorized. Does not come under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved July 18th and 27th 1861, for reimbursement. Disallowed.....	9 00
370 171		Account of S. Clough, Dec. 15, 1861. Item : To portrait of Gen. Scott, and Frame. Unauthorized by Army Regulations. Disallowed....	4 00
372 172		Account of Mrs. B. G. Tallman, November 2. The expenses on this voucher do not come under the provisions of the acts of Congress for reimbursement. Disallowed.....	55 44
377 172		Account of John H. Cokely, Dec. 18, 1861. The object and necessity of expenditures should be stated. Bills of particulars should be filed. Suspended.....	72 32
381 173		Account of C. H. J. Hamlin. Item : Money advanced Lieut. Rhodes.....1 75 Inadmissible. Disallowed. Repairs on stove, at Camp Perry... ..2 33 Receipts of the party to whom paid must be filed. Expenses of Transportation.....9 20 Order for journey must be filed. Total disallowed and suspended.. ..	13 28
384 174		Account of John Frieze, Dec. 21, 1861. Items ; Cash paid Jas. White.....2 00 " " A. Saunders.....2 00 Object and necessity for which this money was paid should be stated.	

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
		Cash paid S. Scott, half ton coal.....	2 75
		The receipt of "Scott" required. Suspended.....	\$6 75
386 175		Account of Mrs. John Greene, Oct. 31, 1861. Item : Boarding Recruits, as per vouchers furnished.	
		The "vouchers" should be filed. Suspended.....	75 45
395 176		Account of James Quirk, Dec. 16, 1861. The voucher is not certified to as being correct. Suspended.....	17 33
396 177		Account of Geo. Tourtellott, Dec. 16, 1861. See pre- ceding voucher. Suspended.....	17 33
399 178		Account of E. A. & D. Burrows, Dec. 14, 1861. Item : Three Window Shades put up.	
		Inadmissible ; does not come under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved July 17th and 27th, 1861, for reimbursement. Disallowed	9 00
403 179		Account of H. A. Carder. The object and necessity of the expenditure on this voucher should be more fully ex- plained. Suspended	14 18
405 180		Account of A. R. Young, Jan. 1, 1862. The voucher is not certified to as being correct. Suspended.	18 75
407 181		Account of J. W. Carpenter. Item ; For taking charge of room, &c., occupied by officers of R. I. Artillery.	
		Inadmissible. Officers should pay their own expenses. Disallowed	14 00
408 182		Account of Reynolds & Co. It should be stated for what purpose this office was used. Was it for the public service, or for the private convenience of the officers ? Sus- pended.....	53 37
412 183		Account of Globe Bank. Interest on borrowed money.	
		Inadmissible ; does not come under the provisions of the acts of July 17th and 27th, 1861, for reimbursement. Disallowed.....	34 83
416 184		Account of M. O. Neil, Jan. 7, 1862. Item : For assistance rendered Lieut. Duffy in recruiting.	
		Time employed should be stated. The voucher is not certified to. Suspended.....	25 00

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
420	185	Account of Jeremiah Heath, Jan. 1, 1862. Item : E. Miller's bill, putting lock on Safe.....	10 00
		Inadmissible. Disallowed.....	\$10 00
423	186	Account of J. Waterhouse, Nov. 11th and 14th. Item : Subsistence—Transportation. Bills of particulars of "Subsistence," and orders for journey must be filed. Suspended.....	35 70
427	187	Account of F. N. Sheldon, Jan. 10, 1862. Item : "Services. &c." The nature of the service and the object and necessity of the other expenditure should be explained. Suspended...	70 94
442	188	Account of H. B. Billings. Item : Horse and Carriage Hire. Object and necessity of this expenditure should be ex- plained. Suspended.....	12 00
443	189	Account of H. E. Turner, June 2, 1861. Item : Medical Services, examining Recruits ; Horse and Boat hire, &c. Bill of particulars should be filed. Suspended.....	99 00
451	190	Account of W. H. Packard, Oct. 21, 1861. Item : To Rent, Transportation and procuring Recruits. Bill of particulars required. Suspended.....	7 50
455	191	Account of H. Sisson, Jan. 20, 1861. Item : Recruiting Service. Bill of particulars required. Suspended.....	60 00
465	192	Account of R. E. Low, Dec. 31, 1861. Items : For services recruiting, charge of recruits, rooms occu- pied, &c. Bills of particulars stating how long employed, rates of charges, &c., should be filed. Suspended.....	80 00
469	193	Account of H. T. Sisson, Jan. 27, 1862. Item : For account of Recruiting purposes. Bills of particulars required. Suspended...	100 00
489	194	Account of S. P. Sanford, Feb. 3, 1862. Item : For expenses of Recruiting. Bills of particulars required. Suspended.....	50 00
492	195	Account of J. M. Duffy, Feb. 5, 1862. Item :	

No. of Voucher.	No. of Description		
		Twenty-five Dollars for Recruiting Expenses, &c.	
		Explanation needed. Bills of particulars must be filed.	
		Suspended	\$25 00
497 196		Account of J. H. Cokely, Feb. 1, 1862. Item :	
		Expenses Recruiting, &c.	
		Original bills of particulars, receipted by the parties to whom the money was paid must be filed. Suspended	166 37
503 197		Account of E. S. Cheney, Dec. 31, 1862. The object and necessity of all the expenditures on this voucher, except the first item, should be more fully explained. Suspended	23 60
505 198		Account of W. W. Shove, Nov. 12, 1861. Item ;	
		To Receipts and Transportation.	
		Bill of particulars required. Suspended	27 00
506 199		Account of John Wright. The receipt of the parties to whom the money was paid should be filed. Suspended .	55 23
520 200		Account of J. W. Slocum, Feb. 7, 1862. Item ;	
		To expenses on Recruiting Service.	
		Bill of particulars required Suspended	3 00
524 201		Account of Thomas Scott, Sept. 1, 1861. Item :	
		To services in recruiting men for the 4th Regiment R. I. Volunteers, as per order.	
		Time employed and rate of charge should be stated. Suspended	75 00
528 202		Account of W. H. Goffe. Bills of particulars required. Suspended	9 62
533 203		Account of S. Smith, June 1, 1861. Item ;	
		For Rations furnished one hundred and fifty men, by order of Governor Sprague, while recruiting.	
		The order of Governor Sprague should be filed, and the number of rations stated. Suspended	75 00
534 204		Account of John A. Perry, Feb. 14, 1862. Item :	
		To money advanced for recruiting, on account of Battery "H," which is to be accounted for.	
		Inadmissible under the provisions of the acts of Congress for reimbursement to States. The original bills of expenditure must be filed. Suspended	50 00

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception		
537	205	Account of M. O'Neil. Item : For services rendered in Recruiting, &c. Time employed and rate of charge must be stated. Sus- pended	\$25 00
539	205	Account of Maj. S. P. Sanford, Feb. 17, 1862. Item : For expenses connected with Recruiting, &c. Bill of particulars required. Suspended	100 00
558	206	Account of E. C. Mauran, Feb. 27, 1861. Items : "Carriage Hire," \$4 00; "Spittoon," 87 cts. Inadmissible. Unauthorized by Regulations. Disal- lowed	4 87
556	207	Account of J. P. Manton, Jan. 3, 1862. Order of Governor Sprague for the journey must be filed. Sus- pended	26 55
562	208	Account of H. T. Sisson, March 5, 1862. Items : For amounts paid for Recruiting, as per vouchers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. These original vouchers must be filed. Suspended	36 00
563	209	Account of Cornelius Brasslin, Aug. 5, 1861. Items : To 56 days' work at Ice House, at 40 cts per day. 10 days off.	22 40 4 00
		Balance	18 40
		The voucher is not receipted Suspended	18 40
564	210	Account of Lieut. Col. C. Blanding, March, 6, 1862. Item ; For services rendered in recruiting and organizing above (5th) Regiment. A memorandum attached to this voucher, not signed by any one, states that the receipt is in the Receipt Book in Adj. General's Office. The nature and amount of the service must be stated, and the original receipt of the claimant must be filed. Sus- pended	50 00
567	211	Account of Major S. P. Sanford. Item : For account of my services as Major of the 1st Regiment, due me from the U. S. Government Evidence must be filed that Major Sanford was Major in	400 00

No. of
Voucher.
No. of
Exception.

the service. The date of last payment must be given, and the period for which this payment is due. Also, the particular items which go to make up the amount now claimed.

Suspended..... \$400 00

- 568 212 Account of C. Blanding, March 14, 1862. Item ;
Expenses incurred in journey to New York.
Order for journey and bill of particulars must be filed.
Suspended ... 5 00
- 569 213 Account of A. A. Bliven. Item ;
Balance due on account of bill.
Explanation needed. What bill is referred to ? Sus-
pended 3 00
- 579 214 Account of John A. Perry, March 20, 1862. Item :
For Recruiting for 1st Regiment.
Bill of particulars required. Suspended..... 25 00
- 580 215 Account of S. P. Sanford, March 21, 1862. Item :
For expenses incurred in Recruiting, as per voucher ren-
dered.
" Voucher rendered " should be filed. Suspended... 48 94
- 581 216 Account of S. P. Sanford, March 21, 1862. Item :
For expenses in Recruiting for 1st Regiment R. I. L. A.
Bill of particulars required. Suspended..... 150 00
- 585 217 Account of James P. Voss, Dec. 6, 1861. Item :
Subsistence of 21 men in the city of Newport, not previ-
ously rendered..... 169 00
Bill of particulars required. Suspended.... 169 00
- 596 218 Account of Bank of North America. Items :
For rent of Room, No. 3 37 50
Water 1 00
Object and necessity of this expenditure should be ex-
plained. For what purpose was the room used ? Sus-
pended 38 50
- 599 219 Account of Wm. H. Coleman, March 24, 1862. Item ;
To cash paid R. S. Kearney for making correct copy of the
mustered in rolls of the 3rd Regiment R. I. Volun-
teers 15 00

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
		Object and necessity of this expenditure should be more fully explained. The receipt of "Kearney" should be filed. Suspended	\$15 00
600 220		Account of C. H. J. Hamlin, Dec. 25, 1861, March 29, 1862. Item; "Transportation."	
		Order for journey must be filed. Suspended.....	25 00
607 221		Account of P. H. Balling, Feb. 18, 1862. Item:	
		For 1,000 copies of the American Soldier's Hand Book	30 00
		Unauthorized by Army Regulations. Disallowed. ..	30 00
608 222		Account of Dr. Loyd Morton. Items:	
		"Bills of various parties paid by him," also a bill for medical attendance.	
		The original bills receipted must be filed. Bills of particulars of the charge "medical attendance," must be filed. Suspended.....	161 27
609 223		Account of H. N. Perry. Items:	
		Recruiting Service	6 00
		Boarding men	9 00
		Transportation ..	5 00
		Bill of particulars must be filed. Suspended.....	20 00
615 224		Account of John H. Cokely, April 10, 1862. Item:	
		Office Rent	19 00
		What was the office used for?	
		"Board,"	15 50
		Bill of particulars required.	
		Advertising	7 13
		Bill of particulars required.	
		Expenses in apprehending deserters.....	11 48
		Bill of particulars required. Total suspended.....	53 11
618 225		Account of S. G. Rawson, April 16, 1862. Object and necessity should be explained. Suspended.....	25 50
620 226		Account of W. H. Goffe. Item:	
		Expenses incurred in obtaining information in regard to Deserters, Smith, &c.	
		Does not come under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved July 17th and 27th, 1861, for reimbursement. Disallowed....	7 00

No. of Voucher.	No. of Exception.		
621	227	Account of Geo. H. Whitney. Item : One Colton's General's Atlas.... .. 15 00 Unauthorized by Army Regulations. Disallowed.... \$15 00	
628	228	Account of E. C. Mauran. Items : Carriage Hire 8 00 Inadmissible. Expenses to New York 23 00 Bill of particulars required. Suspended..... 26 00	
631	229	Account of S. P. Sanford, May 12, 1862. Items : Expenses and Bounty for Recruits for 1st R. I. L. A. Bill of particulars required. Suspended..... 100 00	
633	230	Account of E. C. Mauran, May 28, 1862. Item : Expenses to New York, &c. Bill of particulars required. Suspended..... 76 05	
635	231	Account of S. P. Sanford, May 30, 1862. Item : For expenses incurred in recruiting Battery "H," Boun- ty, &c. Bill of particulars must be filed. Suspended..... 150 00	
639	232	Account of C. H. Morse. Item : "Sundries," 4 00 Bill of particulars required. Suspended..... 4 00	
643	233	Account of E. C. Mauran. Items : Rations in Office..... 15 38 For whom were these rations obtained ? Carriage Hire 6 00 Object and necessity should be stated. Expenses to New Berne, &c..... 140 81 Bill of particulars and order for journey should be filed. Suspended 162 19	
644	234	Account of Jabez C. Knight, Jan. 30, 1862. Item : For cash paid Major J. B. M. Potter, expenses incurred in copying rolls of 3rd Regiment. Object and necessity of expenditure should be explained. Suspended 20 00	
645	235	Account of Wm. Barstow & Co. Items :	

No. of
Voucher.

No. of
Exception.

645 235 Cocoa Mats.

Object and necessity of expenditure should be explained.
 Suspended \$6 50
 Total suspended and disallowed.....\$14,244 11

RECAPITULATION

OF ACCOUNTS DISALLOWED AND SUSPENDED.

Clothing Account	\$45,670 96
Property Account.....	42,117 76
Equipment Account	33,340 49
Miscellaneous Account	55,405 30
Transportation Account.....	4,642 33
Horses, Wagons and Harness.....	10,629 68
Subsistence Account	5,144 06
Medical Department	2,409 58
Arms Account	54 00
Quarters Account	740 68
Forage Account.....	4,231 23
Fuel Account.....	11 03
Stationery Account	390 80
Recruiting Account	4,816 02
National Guard Garrison...	4,064 30
Ammunition Account	171 65
Band Account	174 49
Recruiting Service Account.....	14,244 11
	<hr/>
	\$228,258 47

DETAILED STATEMENT

OF EXPENDITURES OF QUARTERMASTER GENERAL THOMAS J.
STEAD, IN 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS OF GOVERNOR.

1861.

April 17	To Paid Cyrus G. Dyer.....	\$50 00
18	" " J. Balch, for Horse Equipments	200 00
18	" " F. L. Wheaton, Horse Equipments.....	65 00
18	" " H. Rivers, " "	55 00
18	" " Carr, " "	55 00
19	" " J. Allen	30 00
19	" " Blanding, for Medicines, &c.....	640 00
19	" " Geo. B. Holmes... ..	20 00
19	" " Hammond, on account.....	30 00
19	" " Despeau & Child.....	110 00
19	" " C. Merriman	93 00
20	" " C. G. Dyer's Draft.....	500 00
20	" " Greene & Aylsworth	57 25
20	" " Samuel Marlor	125 00
22	" " D. H. Brown	225 00
22	" " C. G. Dyer's Draft.....	200 00
22	" " C. G. Dyer's Draft.....	647 90
21	" " A. A. Wheelock	5 00
22	" " Wm. H. Fenner & Co	236 88
22	" " Geo. E. Williams... ..	79 50
23	" " M. T. Whitford.....	4 00
23	" " J. P. Balch.....,	18 00
23	" " B. T. Cranston, Jr.....	66 28
23	" " Colt's Fire Arms Manufacturing Co	1,060 00

1861.

April 23	To Paid C. G. Dyer, Q. M., Draft.	5,000 00
23	" " O. D. Ballou.	102 00
23	" " Osgood & Co.	12 88
23	" " W. B. Chapin, (19th)....	75 00
24	" " W. B. Chapin.	50 00
25	" " Sherman, (Freight)	24 55
25	" " J. Balch & Son.	263 98
25	" " Draft of C. G. Dyer, Q. M.	5,000 00
25	" " E. C. Mauran, A. G., R. I. M.	124 39
25	" " Olney Arnold	83 20
25	" " Olney Arnold	10 00
25	" " John McCann	4 50
25	" " E. C. Tiffany	23 40
26	" " C. G. Dyer, Q. M., Draft	15,000 00
26	" " John L. James	600 00
26	" " Providence Comforter Co.	90 00
26	" " A. O. Wells	5 20
27	" " J. C. Bucklin	20 00
27	" " G. H. Hawes.	33 50
27	" " Bristol Fire Arms Co.	2,960 65
27	" " George L. Wood.	300 00
27	" " A. Randall	250 00
27	" " H. B. Billings ..	686 00
27	" " Bowen & Battey	605 00
27	" " Wm. H. Bowen	10 00
27	" " Thomas Reynolds	48 00
27	" " Wheeler & Elsbree	1,184 75
27	" " Wm. Stevens, Jr.	34 00
27	" " Marcullar, Williams & Parker.	8,033 66
29	" " S. R. Pierce.	30 00
29	" " S. L. Sherman	3,366 90
29	" " Day & Chapin.	2,482 50
29	" " P. Grinnell & Sons.	224 77
29	" " S. Gage.	250 00
29	" " L. H. Humphreys & Co.	2,874 10
29	" " F. N. Sheldon.	60 00
29	" " G. H. Copeland.	253 50
29	" " S. M. Angell.	150 00
29	" " F. A. Paige & Co.	1,459 53
29	" " L. A. Phillips.	3,200 00
30	" " Joseph P. Manton.	126 12
30	" " Garfield & Eddy.	290 43

EXPENDITURES OF QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

3

1861.			
April	30	To Paid Geo. McCann	\$125 00
	30	" Wm. Bodfish	176 00
	30	" Dow & Hobart	320 80
	30	" William Batcheller	200 00
	30	" J. & A. H. Goldsmith	54 86
	30	" W. B. Blanding	326 00
	30	" James E. Hudson	125 00
	30	" Geo. H. Whitney ..	268 59
	30	" Thomas E. Love ..	18 11
	30	" C. C. James	75 00
	30	" Peter Corcoran	237 50
	30	" Caleb Seagrave	300 00
	30	" Geo. M. Grant	85 37
	30	" Wm. Elsbree, Jr	2,644 33
	30	" S. E. Card	125 00
	30	" B. W. Watson	21 60
	30	" Jeremiah Sheldon, Jr	362 50
	30	" Jeremiah Sheldon, Jr ..	325 00
	30	" Elias Nickerson, (Sheriff) ..	62 00
	30	" A. L. Calder	5 87
	30	" C. E. Coates	15 00
May	1	" John Martin	150 00
	1	" George Baker	35 60
	1	" Bourn, Brown & Chaffee	1,538 66
	1	" William H. Fenner & Co	107 21
	1	" James Gorton ...	85 00
	1	" A. & W. Sprague	4,575 00
	1	" Clapp & Cory	32 50
	1	" H. C. Bradford	123 80
	1	" J. L. Bodfish	9 20
	1	" E. C. Mauran	25 72
	1	" A. J. Sherman ...	44 22
	1	" Arnold, Martin & Potter	597 00
	1	" Lewis, Harris & Co ..	689 67
	1	" D. Y. Stickney	228 00
	1	" Barney Devlin	225 00
	1	" George H. Smith	23 89
	1	" Stonington R. R.	25 00
	1	" H. A. Prescott	416 70
	1	" Burbank & Jackson ...	22 50
	1	" Sundry small bills	50 00
	1	" Smythe Sprague & Cooper, Draft	423 00

1861.

May	2	To Paid Bowen & Pabodie	\$1,421 63
	2	" " T. C. Merrill	101 64
	2	" " J. G. Clark	150 00
	2	" " S. C. Armstrong & Co.	70 72
	2	" " M. H. Sullivan ..	290 02
	2	" " Providence Artillery	61 74
	2	" " Wm. Elsbree (Senior)	430 00
	3	" " Saxonville Co	3,627 00
	3	" " C. D. Shubarth	882 67
	3	" " Gen. C. W. Turner	616 39
	3	" " Providence & Stonington R R.	277 30
	3	" " Jeremiah Waterman	175 00
	4	" " Thos. Stead	92 00
	4	" " G. E. Cranston ..	65 00
	4	" " D. S. Brown's Draft	60 00
	4	" " A. E. Burnside's Draft ..	7,618 00
	4	" " Steamer " E. D. Fogg,"	12,500 00
	4	" " T. J. Stead	210 47
	4	" " W. Stevens, Jr.	325 00
	4	" " A. Freeman	19 50
	4	" " W. H. Millard	16 00
	4	" " J. H. Hammond	30 00
	4	" " Aldrich House	117 24
	4	" " J. O. Reed	100 00
	6	" " Steamer Perry	113 75
	6	" " H. A. Brown	90 51
	6	" " William Earle	39 65
	6	" " Capt. Gibbs	24 00
	6	" " P. Baker	59 37
	7	" " Eli Whitney	1,890 00
	7	" " Am. Flask & Cap Co .	69 83
	7	" " Horstman Brothers & Allen	448 00
	7	" " F. W. Lincoln & Co	35 00
	7	" " N. Wheaton	34 50
	8	" " John C. Bucklin	60 72
	8	" " J. P. Balch	792 00
	8	" " M. Cranston	3 38
	8	" " E. Ingersoll	6 60
	8	" " Albert Briggs	33 78
	8	" " J. Stokes & Co	1,230 26
	8	" " Benj. Appleton	11 85
	9	" " H. S. Hutchins	310 09

1861.

May	9	To Paid Thomas Reynolds.....	11 00
	9	" " A. J. Sherman	6 15
	9	" " J. W. Richards.....	27 50
	10	" " Joseph Welden	375 00
	10	" " C. E. Lincoln	22 50
	10	" " Philip White.....	43 50
	10	" " Kendall Manufacturing Co	150 00
	11	" " Eames & Root.....	713 16
	11	" " E. Sherman.	200 75
	11	" " J. Congdon & Son	115 20
	11	" " C. H. Childs.....	820 25
	11	" " H. A. Prescott	225 00
	11	" " Robert Greene....	15 00
	13	" " Harnden's Express Co.....	27 00
	14	" " Capt. Stevens	100 00
	14	" " Smythe, Sprague & Cooper.	1,252 24
	14	" " Major Slocum	59 05
	14	" " Wm. Bodfish.. . . .	159 50
	14	" " Dr. Wheaton	59 05
	14	" " S. T. Burbanks.....	21 00
	15	" " Capt. F. Mauran.....	664 70
	16	" " Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Draft.. . . .	5,000 00
	16	" " S. S. Paul.....	14 65
	16	" " G. Congdon & Co.....	13 30
	16	" " A. J. Sherman	10 20
	16	" " Q. M. Sheldon	75 00
	17	" " Sabin Estate	128 75
	18	" " E. Allen	65 00
	18	" " James H. Read & Co.....	58 50
	18	" " O. P. Treat & Co.....	123 00
	18	" " J. C. Bucklin.....	30 00
	20	" " G. & C. P. Hutchins.....	42 47
	20	" " G. H. Norcross.....	3 00
	20	" " W. Haskell.....	14 00
	20	" " Capt. Dyer.....	7 50
	20	" " Chester Pratt & Son.....	21 90
	21	" " Paymaster Sisson	10,000 00
	21	" " Larned, Carr & Spooner....	900 00
	21	" " Dana & Pond	16 00
	22	" " J. Gluck	16 93
	23	" " H. A. Bartlett	77 75
	23	" " T. & W. Breck.....	169 75

1861.

May 23	To Paid Dr. Wheaton.....	150 00
23	" " Adjutant General's Department.....	32 20
23	" " Harbor Master.....	5 50
23	" " Sherman.....	102 93
23	" " Geo. Whitford..	500 00
23	" " J. M. Peck.....	15 68
24	" " Day & Chapin.....	210 65
24	" " Insurance	5 00
25	" " Capt. Stevens	69 00
25	" " Q. M. Sheldon	100 00
25	" " Cattnach & Cliff.....	95 00
25	" " Sherman.....	9 10
25	" " Jacob Hall.....	8 46
25	" " Chas. H. Childs.....	137 50
28	" " Capt. Dyer.....	30 50
28	" " Capt. Stead.....	48 38
29	" " Charles Thomas.....	39 37
31	" " J. E. Hudson.....	19 42
31	" " Arnold, Martin & Potter...	2,076 00
June 1	" " Draft, Steamer " Bienville,"...	12,012 00
2	" " Sherman	24 23
3	" " Capt. Turner	23 66
3	" " Telegraph Co.,	72 11
3	" " Commercial Steamboat Co.....	137 13
3	" " Capt. Mauran	173 26
3	" " Barber	38 00
5	" " J. H. Hammond.....	114 75
5	" " Smythe, Sprague & Cooper	878 00
5	" " Marland Manufacturing Co	2,067 51
5	" " Thos. E. Love.....	155 27
5	" " S. D. Andrews	106 27
5	" " Sanford's Draft	150 00
5	" " J. C. Bucklin.....	82 92
7	" " Wm. Stevens, Jr.....	2,101 43
7	" " George Whitford	200 00
10	" " Sherman	16 52
10	" " Cleveland & Brothers.....	35 00
11	" " Gorham Co. & Brown.....	16 00
12	" " Whitford	1,200 00
12	" " H. T. Sisson's Draft	10,000 00
12	" " Salisbury, Guardian	55 00
12	" " H. J. Brundage.....	12 00

EXPENDITURES OF QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

1861.				
June	13	To Paid Anthony, Potter & Co.....	1,200	0
	13	" " Thomas Farrell	12	0
	13	" " F. N. Sheldon.	102	3
	14	" " Capt. Mauran.....	362	1
	14	" " Knife Company.....	333	3
	15	" " Dow & Hobart.....	150	9
	15	" " A. J. Sherman	26	9
	15	" " T. F. Vaughn	45	0
	15	" " Gladding	50	1
	17	" " Colt's Fire Arms Co.....	1,345	0
	18	" " W. H. Wolcott.....	45	0
	20	" " Musicians	27	0
	20	" " Rice & Hayward.....	624	6
	21	" " Prov. and Stonington R. R. Co	219	4
	21	" " Gen. E. C. Mauran	16	0
	21	" " Steamer Perry	17	2
	21	" " Geo. Whitford	1,024	5
	22	" " S. L. Sherman	1,000	0
	22	" " C. C. James	16	2
	22	" " A. Shorey	9	0
	22	Prov. and Stonington R. R. Co	80	0
	22	" " W. H. West	76	0
	22	" " Sherman	9	8
	24	" " Nicholas C. Briggs	1,000	0
	24	" " L. B. Palmer & Co.....	4,678	1
	24	" " L. B. Frieze	92	5
	25	" " C. W. Harrington.....	36	0
	25	" " A. & W. Sprague.....	21,750	0
	25	" " W. B. Blanding	249	6
	25	" " H. Horton & Co	95	5
	25	" " Dr. Gardiner.....	10	2
	25	" " W. E. Hamlin	77	1
	26	" " Taft, Steere & Co	1,968	8
	26	" " W. H. Fenner & Co.....	233	7
	26	" " G. L. Clark.....	85	0
	27	" " Marcullar, Williams & Parker....	8,648	2
	27	" " Ames Manufacturing Co.....	2,000	0
	27	" " S. L. Sherman & Co.....	8,854	8
	27	" " Anthony, Potter & Co.....	500	0
	27	" " C. D. Shubarth.....	51	0
	27	" " James H. Read & Co.....	800	0
	28	" " Scoville Manufacturing Co	399	8

1861.

June	28	To Paid Smythe, Sprague & Cooper	592 45
	28	" " J. W. Blake, Treasurer	30 00
	28	" " E. A. G. Roulstone	4,080 00
	28	" " Pierce, Brothers & Co.	2,489 13
	28	" " J. S. & E. A. Abbott	157 50
	28	" " Hope Iron Foundry	306 00
	28	" " Jos. P. Manton	26 33
	28	" " A. D. Chace	22 40
	28	" " Globe Bank	12,100 00
	28	" " P. Grinnell & Sons	92 94
	28	" " E. Eaton & Co.	13 00
	29	" " W. Darling	15 00
	29	" " A. J. Sherman	111 23
	29	" " Prentice	15 00
	29	" " Sergeant Lincoln	33 00
	29	" " W. Nicholson	9 00
July	1	" " Clapp & Cory	36 50
	1	" " L. H. Humphreys & Co	1,760 05
	1	" " American Telegraph Co.	76 80
	1	" " N. Wheaton	91 53
	1	" " Nicholas C. Briggs	612 02
	1	" " C. S. Sweetland	134 50
	1	" " Prov. Steam Laundry Co.	31 47
	2	" " E. A. Taft	50 00
	2	" " Arnold, Martin & Potter	2,521 00
	2	" " J. S. & E. A. Abbott	100 00
	2	" " W. H. Reynolds	70 75
	2	" " Gorham Co. & Brown	49 00
	2	" " S. P. Sanford	65 00
	2	" " J. Congdon & Son	75 24
	2	" " Foster, Luther & Co.	286 20
	2	" " S. C. Armstrong & Co	106 68
	2	" " Philip White	560 50
	2	" " Geo. G. Hail	101 49
	2	" " Expenses	250 00
	2	" " Bowen & Pabodie	3,819 84
	2	" " Sterry Fry	150 00
	11	" " A. C. Eddy	45 00
	11	" " Col. Slocum	79 50
	11	" " Bay State Steamboat Co.	5,200 00
	11	" " Paymaster Sisson	24,000 00
	17	" " Horstman Brothers & Allen	670 37

1861.				
July	17	To	Paid E. L. Viele.....	750 00
	17	"	" J. T. Ames, Agent.....	10,000 00
	17	"	" Geo. B. Holmes.....	55 00
	18	"	" T. P. Bogert, Jr.....	75 00
	19	"	" F. Pierce.....	16 73
	19	"	" Cooke & Wilder.....	650 00
	19	"	" Gen. E. C. Mauran.....	44 36
	19	"	" Thos. J. Stead.....	95 86
	19	"	" Allen Greene.....	195 50
	19	"	" F. N. Sheldon.....	65 74
	19	"	" Marland Manufacturing Co.....	720 67
	19	"	" Jacob Hall.....	17 75
	19	"	" Barker, Whitaker & Co.....	217 99
	20	"	" A. J. Sherman.....	5 92
	20	"	" Dow & Hobart.....	189 00
	20	"	" J. N. Sherman.....	902 17
	20	"	" Schooner "Sea Gull,".....	126 16
	22	"	" Geo. H. Whitney.....	176 53
	22	"	" Anthony, Potter & Co.....	280 40
	22	"	" Commercial Steamboat Co.....	11 30
	22	"	" William Stevens, Jr.....	57 61
	23	"	" G. E. Cranston.....	95 00
	24	"	" Taylor, Symonds & Co.....	1,535 42
	25	"	" Geo. Whitford.....	115 63
	25	"	" W. E. Bowers.....	14 51
	25	"	" Garfield & Eddy.....	376 75
	26	"	" Prov. Hartford & F. R. R. Co.....	120 00
	27	"	" A. J. Sherman.....	7 95
	29	"	" S. P. Sanford.....	100 00
	29	"	" E. A. Taft.....	22 00
	30	"	" E. B. Reynolds.....	113 30
	30	"	" A. & W. Sprague.....	1,144 75
	31	"	" Perry & Barnard.....	132 68
	31	"	" Capt. Peloubet.....	3 50
	31	"	" A. J. Sherman.....	74 34
	31	"	" C. E. Lincoln.....	47 25
Aug.	2	"	" Major Viall.....	45 00
	3	"	" E. A. Taft.....	61 00
	3	"	" A. J. Sherman.....	6 95
	3	"	" Capt. Dexter.....	18 50
	3	"	" Capt. Tew.....	41 00
	3	"	" Paymaster Sisson.....	1,509 50

1861.

Aug.	3	To Paid A. Griggs	10 50
	3	" " Capt. Hoppin	75 00
	3	" " F. N. Sheldon	17 88
	3	" " A. J. Sherman	18 00
	5	" " Am. Telegraph Co	76 90
	5	" " Thomas Scott	6 00
	5	" " W. D. Jones	16 12
	5	" " Sergeant Strahan	15 00
	5	" " Sergeant Strahan	24 00
	6	" " Wheeler & Elsbree	121 50
	6	" " Major Sinnott	50 00
	6	" " Steamer Perry	150 00
	7	" " Allen	55 00
	7	" " H. Barber	13 50
	7	" " Lieut. Shaw	430 00
	7	" " S. P. Sanford	200 00
	9	" " Corliass, Nightingale & Co	74 55
	9	" " Bourn, Brown & Chaffee	568 10
	9	" " R. G. Church	70 67
	9	" " Geo. H. Whitney	36 09
	9	" " Dr. Carr	19 75
	10	" " Dr. Miller	13 53
	10	" " Blackstone Canal Bank	6,799 38
	10	" " D. A. Edwards	131 25
	10	" " A. J. Sherman	9 42
	12	" " Edward Barr	1,389 91
	12	" " Capt. Pitman	30 00
	12	" " Lieut. Remington	36 75
	12	" " Remington & Bradford	72 01
	13	" " Lewis P. Mead & Co	102 87
	13	" " C. P. Hutchins & Co	18 56
	13	" " G. F. Gladding & Co	226 60
	13	" " Capt. Reynolds	66 87
	13	" " Capt. Reynolds	30 00
	14	" " Draper & Thomas	30 75
	14	" " Capt. Reynolds	22 87
	14	" " Dutee Arnold & Co	18 00
	14	" " Capt. Hammell	50 00
	15	" " Miller & Simons	151 87
	16	" " Mrs. Tibbitts	125 00
	16	" " Providence & Stonington R. R. Co	63 51
	16	" " W. H. Gorham	31 50

1861.				
Aug.	16	To	Paid T. Reynolds	8 25
	16	"	" Dow & Hobart	63 87
	17	"	" A. J. Sherman	45 98
	19	"	" C. W. Jenckes & Brother	25 00
	19	"	" Philip White	33 50
	19	"	" Mrs. Tibbitts	125 00
	19	"	" G. H. Copeland	143 50
	20	"	" W. H. Parkhurst	732 58
	20	"	" P. Grinnell & Sons	69 26
	20	"	" Miller & Simons	35 00
	20	"	" S. P. Sanford	150 00
	20	"	" Lieut. Hazard	25 00
	20	"	" Jos. P. Manton	50 00
	21	"	" Smythe, Sprague & Cooper	5,526 65
	21	"	" Capt. Hammell	458 86
	21	"	" Col. Amasa Sprague	10,000 00
	21	"	" W. R. Walker	7 50
	21	"	" Mrs. Benedict	125 00
	21	"	" Lyman B. Frieze	49 00
	21	"	" Haynes, Lord & Co	2,484 68
	21	"	" E. L. Viele	600 00
	21	"	" Hoyt, Sprague & Co	825 00
	21	"	" W. Gears	70 00
	21	"	" J. Allen	75 00
	21	"	" Col. Perry	40 00
	22	"	" Theo. Winn	12 24
	23	"	" A. C. Greene	54 95
	23	"	" T. E. Love	157 27
	23	"	" Dr. Helme	21 32
	23	"	" Commercial Steamboat Co	17 98
	23	"	" Mrs. Benedict	125 00
	24	"	" Capt. Vaughn	50 00
	24	"	" John H. Eddy & Co	100 14
	24	"	" F. N. Sheldon	115 52
	24	"	" A. J. Sherman	60 77
	26	"	" S. L. Sherman & Co	1,200 00
	26	"	" P. A. Read	16 67
	27	"	" Wm. T. Lewis	404 28
	27	"	" F. N. Sheldon	100 00
	27	"	" Lyman B. Frieze	300 00
	27	"	" Lewis Philips	61 62
	27	"	" Mrs. Benedict	125 00

1861.

Aug.	28	To Paid Knowles & Anthony	357 62
	28	" " R. A. Robinson	146 50
	28	" " New Britain Knitting Co.	1,901 12
	28	" " Gray & Potter	848 55
	28	" " J. W. Pratt	18 32
	28	" " J. F. Arnold	188 20
	28	" " Amasa Sprague	10,000 00
	28	" " H. S. Olney	39 50
	28	" " Capt. Hammell	89 70
	28	" " S. W. Read	56 00
	29	" " A. S. Jennings	2,284 95
	29	" " A. & W. Sprague	1,294 00
	29	" " Wheeler & Elsbree	33 25
	29	" " C. H. Spink	708 53
	29	" " S. P. Sanford	700 00
	29	" " Gen. E. C. Mauran	25 00
	30	" " A. J. Barnaby	44 00
	30	" " P. Grinnell & Sons	250 00
	30	" " Harnden's & Co.'s Express	29 25
	30	" " Fall River & Old Colony R. R. Co	12 00
	30	" " Thomas M. Clark	100 00
	31	" " W. T. Lewis	123 22
	31	" " S. J. Howard	19 07
	31	" " W. E. Hamlin	71 75
	31	" " C. M. Stead	50 00
	31	" " A. J. Sherman	79 60
	31	" " Mrs. Benedict	44 50
Sept.	2	" " Mrs. Tate	5 50
	2	" " Capt. Parkhurst	37 25
	2	" " Miller & Simons	84 26
	2	" " Jeremiah Heath	300 00
	2	" " Am. Telegraph Co	163 41
	2	" " Peacedale Co.	1,742 69
	3	" " C. E. Lincoln	46 50
	3	" " E. A. Paine	40 00
	3	" " Prov. & Stonington R. R. Co	164 83
	3	" " J. Stokes	32 50
	3	" " E. Driscoll	75 00
	3	" " Hope Iron Foundry	500 00
	3	" " Capt Duckworth	25 92
	3	" " Miller & Simons	6 50
	4	" " J. Walsh	55 50

1861.

Sept.	4	To Paid Gen. E. C. Mauran	81 78
	4	" " Evans, Seagrave & Co	5,969 38
	4	" " E. A. Taft	23 50
	4	" " E. A. Taft	128 26
	5	" " Wm. Cullens	50 00
	5	" " Prov. & Worcester R. R. Co.	40 20
	6	" " Gideon Barker	9 22
	6	" " A. C. Greene	15 00
	6	" " Cooke & Danielson	111 62
	6	" " J. Rock	40 40
	6	" " J. W. Stone	32 00
	6	" " Day & Ellis	95 00
	6	" " A. H. Vaughan	15 50
	6	" " Prov., Har. & F. R. R. Co.	17 33
	6	" " Capt. Brastow	8 87
	6	" " J. C. Greene	187 62
	6	" " W. S. James	464 27
	7	" " Smythe, Sprague & Cooper	3,437 50
	7	" " Jeremiah Heath	788 19
	7	" " Capt. Gould	116 75
	7	" " Miller & Simons	148 92
	7	" " Capt. Rankin	375 50
	7	" " A. J. Sherman	19 86
	7	" " Capt. Dailey	283 80
	9	" " S. D. Spink	57 00
	9	" " Mrs. Benedict	62 00
	9	" " H. J. Brundage	62 00
	9	" " James Costello	97 00
10	"	" " Paymaster Sisson	2,573 29
10	"	" " Jos. P. Manton	2,782 52
10	"	" " Lieut. J. P. Shaw	50 00
10	"	" " W. DeWolf	13 65
10	"	" " Miller & Simons	39 17
10	"	" " Capt. Dexter	13 75
10	"	" " Bowen & Pabodie	2,897 91
12	"	" " Arnold, Martin & Potter	4,150 00
12	"	" " Edward F. Miller	160 00
12	"	" " J. B. Barnaby	791 50
12	"	" " S. P. Sanford	832 50
12	"	" " F. A. Paige & Co.	7 00
12	"	" " E. D. Fogg	225 52
13	"	" " Dow & Hobart	120 00

1861.

Sept.	13	To Paid Thos. W. Hart	72 00
	13	" " H. B. Austin	79 84
	13	" " N. H. Bradford & Co.	6 00
	14	" " P. Grinnell & Sons	322 99
	14	" " F. N. Sheldon.	10 80
	16	" " Olney & Metcalf	5,400 51
	16	" " Owen O'Reiley	41 40
	16	" " Wheeler & Elsbree	74 75
	16	" " Wm. Batchellor.	19 54
	17	" " J. A. Sheridan	15 00
	17	" " S. P. Sanford	2,039 98
	17	" " L. Greene	10 12
	18	" " S. L. Sherman.	1,092 09
	18	" " Steamer Perry	57 13
	19	" " Jeremiah Heath.	400 00
	19	" " Mrs. Benedict	38 75
	19	" " F. D. Stead	49 56
	20	" " J. Elsbree.	40 00
	20	" " Taylor, Symonds & Co	282 88
	20	" " W. S. Hansell & Sons	678 31
	20	" " Scoville Manufacturing Co	544 20
	20	" " E. G. Wright	202 00
	20	" " J. S. Harris	7 00
	20	" " R. H. Rhodes	17 50
	21	" " Cooke & Danielson	230 28
	21	" " Providence Rubber Co	1,875 00
	21	" " H. B. Austin	22 43
	21	" " Jeremiah Heath	200 00
	23	" " Russell & Tolman	101 50
	23	" " Olney & Metcalf	5,841 10
	24	" " Hope Iron Foundry	300 00
	27	" " S. P. Sanford	850 00
	28	" " Jeremiah Heath	900 00
	30	" " S. P. Sanford	910 00
	30	" " T. T. Burke	15 00
Oct.	4	" " J. C. Greene.	516 00
	12	" " Hareford & Browning.	6,019 50
	19	" " Hope Iron Foundry	529 10
	19	" " Mrs. Benedict	50 00
	24	" " H. N. Slocum	150 00
	25	" " Mrs. Benedict	100 00
	30	" " Providence Har. & F. R. R. Co.	24 58

1861.

Oct.	30	To Paid A. J. Sherman	112 01
	30	" " Grant & Co.....	385 22
	30	" " Jeremiah Heath... ..	1,650 00
	30	" " Mrs. Benedict	600 00
	30	" " Mrs. Benedict	550 00
	30	" " Olney & Metcalf.....	5,000 00
Nov.	1	" " J. Frieze.....	233 24
	1	" " Com. Steamboat Co.....	36 48
	1	" " J. Wilcox	135 49
	2	" " J. B. Barnaby	2,190 43
	2	" " A. J. Sherman	228 42
	2	" " Jeremiah Heath.. ..	2,000 00
	2	" " Plymouth Rock	14 50
	2	" " Am. Telegraph Co	65 19
	2	" " Mrs. Benedict.....	4 00
	2	" " P. & Knowles.....	75 00
	2	" " C. Mahoney.....	28 97
	2	" " Belcher Brothers.....	9 42
	2	" " Dr. Baker	5 50
	2	" " Com. Steamboat Co.....	9 53
	2	" " J. Sayer	3 00
	2	" " J. H. Richmond	19 98
	2	" " C. E. Lincoln	153 33
	2	" " J. H. W.....	12 00
	2	" " Jos. P. Manton.....	111 00
	4	" " Olney & Metcalf	5,310 13
	4	" " Lewis P. Mead	50 00
	4	" " Taylor, Symonds & Co	687 39
	4	" " Harnden's Express	369 23
	4	" " S. P. Sanford	500 00
	4	" " Marcellar, Williams & Parker.....	11,023 02
	5	" " C. T. Hoxie	255 48
	5	" " C. E. Lincoln	46 75
	5	" " Steamer Perry.....	5 00
	5	" " S. P. Sanford	420 00
	5	" " J. E. Peck	73 05
	6	" " G. M. Grant.....	261 05
	6	" " Providence, Har. & F. R. R. Co.....	29 60
	7	" " G. Jones.....	6 23
	7	" " S. S. Clapp.....	48 55
	7	" " S. A. Parker, General Treasurer, (E. D. Fogg)	14,500 00
	8	" " Chase Brothers & Co.....	132 00

1861.

Nov.	8	To Paid Marland Manufacturing Co.....	5,571 00
	8	" " Pierce Brothers & Co	1,280 50
	9	" " John H. Eddy & Co	163 75
	9	" " Olney & Metcalf.....	6,768 11
	9	" " Haynes, Lord & Co	141 00
	9	" " New Britain Co.....	1,113 50
	9	" " Smythe, Sprague & Cooper.....	6,201 00
	9	" " Gray & Potter.....	2,169 30
	9	" " L. H. Humphreys & Co	1,540 01
	9	" " W. E. Hamlin.....	73 50
	9	" " Chambers & Calder.....	249 89
	9	" " D. A. Braman	25 74
	9	" " Mrs Benedict.....	200 00
	9	" " D. G. Briggs	36 00
	9	" " T. A. Howland	750 00
	12	" " Clapp & Cory	12 00
	12	" " L. D. Bates	21 00
	12	" " J. Harris, M. D	56 00
	13	" " E. A. Presby	6 43
	13	" " E. A. Taft ..	54 00
	13	" " D. S. Skinner.....	3 50
	13	" " Cleveland Brothers	27 74
	14	" " W. H. Fenner & Co.....	15 07
	14	" " Garfield & Eddy	4 50
	14	" " H. C. Moulton	126 44
	14	" " W. B. Blanding	13 89
	14	" " J. Congdon & Sons.....	175 33
	14	" " Geo. H. Smith	40 40
	14	" " C. E. Snow.....	37 00
	15	" " S. C. Armstrong.....	67 30
	15	" " Mrs. Benedict	200 00
	16	" " S. P. Sanfords	2,000 00
	16	" " A. J. Sherman ..	78 88
	16	" " Cleveland Brothers	9 96
	16	" " Jeremiah Heath... ..	300 00
	18	" " S. P. Sanford ..	7,156 00
	18	" " S. P. Sanford	2,065 20
	25	" " S. A. Parker, Gen'l Treasurer, (collected of U. S.)... ..	15,978 30
	25	" " Harnden's Express	24 50
	25	" " Aldrich House.....	12 00
	26	" " A. Freeman	18 50

1861.

Nov.	26	To Paid Dean P. Works.....	25 98
Dec.	2	" " Am. Telegraph Co	36 05
	2	" " A. J. Sherman	180 49
	2	" " Prov. Hartford & F. R. R. Co.....	253 48
	2	" " Prov. & Worcester R. R. Co.....	388 04
	2	" " Boston & Providence R. R. Co	85 18
	2	" " A. J. Sherman	87 74
	3	" " Wm. Elsbree	265 50
	4	" " C. E. Lincoln	37 50
	4	" " Mrs. Benedict	100 00
	4	" " Col. Sanford.....	99 95
	4	" " James Cole.....	12 00
	5	" " Geo. H. Whitney	64 73
	5	" " Colt's Patent Fire Arms Co	1,000 00
	5	" " Com. Steamboat Co	8 50
	5	" " Providence Tool Co.....	11 34
	5	" " Gray & Potter	44 57
	5	" " W. S. Hansell & Sons.. ..	333 05
	5	" " Rice, Hayward & Co.	30 00
	6	" " Steamer Perry.....	22 50
	6	" " F. N. Sheldon	123 79
	6	" " S. A. Aplin, Jr.	2,080 00
	6	" " Stonington Line.....	572 00
	7	" " Anthony, Potter & Co.....	2,696 15
	7	" " Taylor, Simonds & Co	716 18
	7	" " Jeremiah Heath.....	300 00
	7	" " Dow & Hobart	30 35
	7	" " J. S. & E. A. Abbott.....	8,955 25
	7	" " Foster, Luther & Co	137 65
	7	" " Hartwell, Dudley & Co.. ..	815 44
	7	" " E. A. Taft.....	246 88
	7	" " Cooke & Wilson	6 75
	9	" " Providence & Stonington R. R	387 34
	9	" " H. W. Jackson.....	9 60
Nov.	14	" " A. & W. Sprague	11,461 32
	14	" " Thos. E. Love.....	16 25
Dec.	12	" " J. R. Hill.....	3,026 00
	12	" " J. N. Francis	20 75
	12	" " H. B. Jennison.....	84 60
	14	" " J. P. Balch.....	20 43
	14	" " Geo. Whitford	55 50
	14	" " Mrs. Benedict	6 23

1861.

Dec. 18	To Paid D. Greene.....	374 86
18	" " Manchester & Hopkins	11 00
18	" " H. Pearce & Co	125 00
20	" " Knowles & Anthony	70 67
20	" " W. H. Fenner & Co.... ..	130 93
20	" " M. H. Gladding	8 84
20	" " Olney & Metcalf..... .	23,847 37
21	" " Edward Burr..... .	1,334 92
21	" " Jeremiah Heath..... .	1,691 61
21	" " Arnold, Martin & Potter.....	8,600 75
21	" " J. B. Barnaby.... ..	7,651 21
21	" " A. J. Sherman	82 22
21	" " Bowen & Pabodie.....	7,152 95
21	" " C. E. Boone & Co	145 30
23	" " T. Garrick..... .	562 50
23	" " E. Whitney..... .	353 81
23	" " Horstman Brothers & Allen	3,746 65
23	" " Rohi & Leavitt	1,031 70
23	" " J. L. Pierce	8 44
23	" " T. P. Bogert..... .	110 78
24	" " C. M. Stead	450 00
24	" " T. D. Stead.....	450 00
24	" " Jos. P. Manton.. ..	50 00
24	" " Thos. J. Stead	2,683 29
		<hr/>
		\$614,225 61

**CASH PAID BY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL THOMAS J.
STEAD, FROM APRIL 15TH TO DECEMBER 24TH, 1861.**

Subsistence	\$94,676 41
Arms.....	29,466 35
Transportation	62,356 63
Equipment—Officers, Men and Horses.....	17,022 83
Clothing.....	164,776 83
Recruiting Expenses	6,115 84
Shoes.....	17,685 50
Hats and Caps.....	14,964 41
Blankets	24,629 21
Infantry Accoutrements.....	4,080 00
Ammunition	1,949 68

CASH PAID BY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

19

Medical Department	2,111	53
Harnesses	4,459	34
Wagons	13,142	52
Tents ..	4,715	95
Quarters ..	2,809	01
Stationery	322	11
National Guard	2,490	45
Forage	4,286	10
Fuel	627	86
Camp Equipage	13,896	21
Adjutant General's Office	1,112	32
Quartermaster General's Office	3,910	20
Bands	1,943	20
Paymaster General's Department	130	17
Miscellaneous	6,961	79
Horses	64,673	15
Interest Paid on State Notes	2,615	52
Steamer E. D. Fogg	15,796	19
S. A. Parker (General Treasurer) amount received for steamer E. D. Fogg	14,500	00
S. A. Parker, amount received from United States (see opposite)	15,978	30
		<hr/> 30,478 30
Balance paid Gen. L. B. Frieze		129 65
		<hr/> \$614,355 26

CASH RECEIVED BY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL THOMAS

J. STEAD, FROM APRIL 15TH TO DECEMBER 24TH, 1861.

From S. A. Parker, General Treasurer	\$489,221	20
From S. A. Parker, General Treasurer, Notes	85,700	00
Less Interest on same	1,691	31
		<hr/> 84,008 69
From United States	15,978	30
From sale steamer E. D. Fogg	14,500	00
		<hr/> 30,478 30
Amount received from sales of property and other sources	10,647	07
		<hr/> \$614,355 26

DISBURSEMENTS

MADE BY

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL L. B. FRIEZE,

FROM DEC. 24, 1861, TO DEC. 31. 1862.

LADIES' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

1861.		
Dec. 30	To Paid M. M. Benedict, for making Blouses.....	\$250 00
1862.		
Feb. 7	To Paid balance due for making Blouses	6 00
15	" M. M. Benedict, on account.....	100 00
28	" On account	200 00
March 22	" Balance of bill making Blouses.....	79 17
May 28	" On account	200 00
June 5	" Mrs. M. M. Benedict, on account.....	200 00
July 14	" Balance of account	47 62
Aug. 2	" Making Sheets, Countepanes and Quilts.....	37 42
Sept. 26	" Making Sheets and Pillows.....	3 12
		<hr/>
		\$1,123 33

TRANSPORTATION.

1861.		
Dec. 31	To Cash Paid Commercial Steamboat Co.....	9 05
31	" Harnden's Exprees	24 50
1862.		
Jan. 4	" A. J. Sherman, cartage	68 18

1862.

Jan.	9	To Cash Paid	Transporting Forge, Light Artillery....	12 50
	9	"	H. P. & F. R. R. Co.....	7 56
	18	"	Boston & Prov. R. R., for Recruits...	91 94
	25	"	Steamer Commonwealth	998 00
Feb.	1	"	A. J. Sherman, cartage.....	17 27
	1	"	H. P. & F. R. R. Co	4 20
	1	"	H. P. & F. R. R. Co	15 00
	4	"	Prov. & Stonington R. R. Co.....	9 45
	8	"	Boston & Providence R. R. Co	106 31
	11	"	Vaughn's Express bill, nine cases to Washington from New York	40 25
	13	"	Camden & Amboy R. R. Co	1,013 50
	14	"	Capt. Tower's Father, from Washington to Providence.....	45 00
	15	"	Goodwin & Bucklin's bill	14 50
	27	"	Sterry Fry's bill	30 95
March	22	"	F. N. Sheldon	16 00
	22	"	S. P. Sanford's bill	90 62
	13	"	T. A. Howland's bill.....	239 50
	21	"	S. H. Gety's bill, per T. A. Howland.	50 00
	22	"	Detachment 3rd Regiment	4 00
	29	"	F. N. Sheldon's bill	11 96
	29	"	F. N. Sheldon, expenses to New York.	16 39
	28	"	T. H. Lockwood's bill.....	3 00
April	19	"	T. H. Lockwood.....	1 25
	16	"	L. McLemoire's bill, removing wounded Soldiers to R. I. Hospital	3 00
May	31	"	J. N. Sherman's bill (Freight).....	63 29
June	5	"	" " "	9 19
	5	"	Surgeon Dr. McKnight's bill, expenses to Washington with 10th Battery ...	17 50
	9	"	T. A. Howland's bill, assisting trans- portation 9th and 10th Regiments...	39 60
	14	"	Bay State Steamboat Co ...	3,700 00
	24	"	E. A. Taft, expenses to Washington and return for clothing for 9th and 10th Regiments	50 00
	28	"	L. L. Burroughs, expense bringing nine men from Hanover to Providence ...	45 00
	30	"	T. A. Howland's bill, expenses incurred 7th Squadron R. I. Cavalry	118 50

1862.

June 23	To Cash Paid	L. L. Burrough's bill expenses transporting 72 men 7th Squadron R. I. C	306 00
July 2	"	Frank A. Rhodes, expenses attending transportation 10th R. I. Battery ...	41 48
8	"	George E. Thayer's expenses attending the purchasing and shipment to Washington of Horses for 7th Squadron R. I. Cavalry	82 00
8	"	H. C. Randolph and three privates passage from Schenectady to Providence, to join 7th Squadron R. I. Cavalry.	21 40
15	"	Transportation two Farriers from Philadelphia to Washington, for 7th Squadron R. I. C.	10 30
21	"	George M. Daniels' bill.....	13 37
21	"	Steamer American Eagle	25 00
Aug. 6	"	Alva Cole.....	9 00
July 14	"	A. L. Flagg	5 00
Aug. 15	"	Zenas R. Bliss	66 00
15	"	E. P. Cheney.....	14 00
15	"	Commercial Steamboat Co.....	14 00
19	"	Steamer G. W. Lyon	20 00
20	"	Lyman B. Adams	5 00
21	"	Steamer Bradford Durfee	6 38
Sept. 5	"	David A. Whipple	33 00
26	"	Com. Steamboat Co.....	59 30
29	"	Steamer American Union	25 00
29	"	Steamer American Eagle..	75 00
29	"	Com. Steamboat Co	38 55
30	"	U. G. Parker	12 50
Oct. 1	"	J. F. Potts... ..	18 35
1	"	G. P. Ellis	5 40
3	"	7th Squadron Cavalry, transportation..	12 50
14	"	Narragansett Brick Co	509 00
27	"	George G. Thayer, Sh. Battery H....	150 00
Nov. 17	"	E. Metcalf (Col.) transferred to 3rd Regiment R. I. H. A	60 00
21	"	Zelotes Witherell.....	57 00
Dec. 6	"	Ferry Boat American Union.....	25 00
10	"	E. D. Gallup.....	21 30
10	"	R. Manton	30 50
15	"	Lieut. H. Pierce	13 19

1862.			
Dec.	15	To Cash Paid A. J. Sherman ..	1 92
	16	“ Charles A. Smith.....	10 00
	18	“ J. B. Babbitt's bill.....	146 23
	24	“ W. L. Flagg.....	3 00
	27	“ T. A. Howland.....	479 43
	29	“ J. W. Godfrey	3 50
	29	“ A. J. Sherman	2 87
	29	“ John McDonough.....	5 00
	29	“ Steamer Perry.....	27 00
	29	“ James Buffum ...	5 00
Feb.	26	“ Harnden's Express.....	52 29
March	3	“ Providence, Hartford & F. R. R. Co..	55 79
	8	“ Providence, Hartford & F. R. R. Co..	13 68
	21	“ Boston & Prov. R. R. Co	184 06
April	1	“ A. J. Sherman's bill ...	81 37
	2	“ Har., Prov. & F. R. R. Co.....	33 85
	19	“ Harnden's Express	9 75
	16	“ Harnden's Express	7 00
	26	“ Camden & Amboy R. R. Co....	321 20
May	1	“ A. J. Sherman's bill.....	34 02
	1	“ Prov., Har. & F. R. R. Co.....	10 80
	24	“ Prov. & Stonington R. R. Co	1,034 86
	24	“ Boston & Prov. R. R. Co ..	142 25
June	2	“ A. J. Sherman's bill.....	208 17
	2	“ Prov., Har. & F. R. R. Co ..	34 06
	13	“ A. J. Sherman's bill.....	113 81
	10	“ Harnden's Express	3 88
Feb.	28	“ Steamer Perry.....	5 25
June	2	“ Steamer Perry.....	91 25
July	1	“ A. J. Sherman's bill ...	192 36
	2	“ Steamer Perry.....	8 50
	16	“ Boston & Prov. R. R. Co.	142 17
	23	“ Prov. & Stonington R. R. Co.....	3,981 00
	24	“ Prov. & Stonington R. R. Co.....	22 00
Aug.	2	“ Prov. & Wor. R. R. Co... ..	206 86
	2	“ A. J. Sherman's.....	179 89
	4	“ Prov., H. & F. R. R. Co.....	31 45
	20	“ Providence & Stonington R. R. Co ...	54 74
	25	“ Boston & Providence R. R. Co	219 82
	29	“ Steamer Perry... ..	307 50
	30	“ Camden & Amboy R. R. Co	236 12
Sept.	1	“ A. J. Sherman's bill.....	370 06

FORAGE ACCOUNT.

5

1862.			
Sept.	3	To Cash Paid Steamer Perry	102 50
	15	" Providence & Worcester R. R. Co....	884 04
	26	" Prov., Warren & Bristol R. R. Co...	91 00
Oct.	2	" Providence, H. & F. R. R. Co	114 68
	3	" Providence, H. & F. R. R. Co	100 76
	28	" Boston & Providence R. R. Co.....	179 84
	30	" Providence & Worcester R. R. Co.. .	82 60
Nov.	3	" A. J. Sherman's bill	351 91
	4	" Providence, H. & F. R. R. Co	28 48
	17	" Steamer Perry.....	41 00
	18	" Providence & Stonington R. R. Co. ..	296 42
	18	" Boston & Providence R. R. Co.....	266 24
	14	" Providence & Stonington R. R. Co .. ,	1,610 68
Dec.	1	" A. J. Sherman	202 31
	3	" Steamer Perry.....	111 25
	3	" H. P. & F. R. R. Co	23 79
	5	" Harnden's Express	9 88
	15	" Providence & Stonington R. R. Co ...	3 20
	15	" Harnden's Express	6 00
	15	" Harnden's Express	1 50
	19	" Boston & Providence R. R. Co	358 38
	26	" Boston & Providence R. R. Co	188 96
	29	" Providence & Worcester R. R. Co.. .	25 29
July	1	" Providence, H. & F. R. R. Co	32 07
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			\$22,307 42

FORAGE ACCOUNT.

1862.			
Jan.	2	To Cash Paid H. B. Billings, horse keeping....	47 50
	13	" L, Damon's bill	27 18
	13	" George H. Copeland's bill	25 50
	13	" Wm. Elsbree's bill.....	146 47
Feb.	1	" Horace Cook's bill	181 17
	3	" George H. Batcheller's bill....	26 00
	1	" A. Freeman's bill	21 00
	6	" Ray Green's bill.....	71 00

1862.

Feb.	6	To Cash Paid	Geo. Mason's bill	203 76
	8	"	T. A. Stanley's bill	82 46
	10	"	Philip N. White's bill	174 00
	10	"	John G. White, Martin's bill	359 50
	10	"	G. Stone & Co.'s bill	128 25
	11	"	H. B. Billings' bill	111 50
	13	"	Ezra Bliss' bill	376 78
	14	"	Wm. Richardson	35 00
	15	"	L. Haaskill's bill	27 38
	15	"	J. J. Wheelock's bill	20 50
	15	"	Goodwin & Bucklin's bill	304 00
	17	"	Wilbur & Wilkinson's bill	75 00
	19	"	Osborn Perry's bill	180 02
	22	"	A. L. Atwood's bill	64 50
	24	"	Wm. H. Dyer's bill, hay for Cavalry ..	125 45
	26	"	S. Grant & Co.'s bill	334 00
	28	"	C. Tingley's bill	126 36
	28	"	S. D. Andrews' bill	144 15
March	1	"	George Mason's bill	22 35
	1	"	A. Carpenter's bill	278 61
	3	"	G. T. Swart's bill	40 00
	3	"	Wm. H. Dyer's bill	48 23
	4	"	S. W. Tingley's bill	78 80
	5	"	H. B. Metcalf & Co.	1,995 84
	5	"	A. Carpenter's bill	83 98
	18	"	Waldo Tillinghast's bill ..	229 68
	19	"	John S. Crane's bill	64 01
	20	"	S. Slater & Son's bill ..	216 59
	20	"	Providence & Worcester R. R.'s bill ..	60 67
	20	"	Wm. F. Hughes' bill	13 43
	10	"	Wm. C. Richardson's bill	13 89
	6	"	T. H. McLane's bill ...	9 32
	11	"	Geo. L. Hurd's bill	71 33
	6	"	John Sheppondson's bill	47 81
	21	"	T. A. Howland, for stabling horses N. E. Cavalry, in New York	1,151 95
March	25	"	Horace A. Brown's bill	712 88
	25	"	Waldo Tillinghast's bill	39 32
	26	"	S. M. Matteson's bill	59 17
	29	"	I. H. Day & Co.'s bill ..	251 10
	29	"	P. M. Mathewson's bill	619 80
April	2	"	Wm. H. Dyer's bill ..	36 00

CAMP EQUIPAGE.

7

1862.				
April	2	To Cash Paid Prov., H. & F. R. R. Co.'s bill.....	15	92
	3	" Richard Greene's bill.....	18	92
	11	" H. B. Metcalf & Co's bill	404	60
	17	" T. A. Howland's bill	373	95
June	9	" T. A. Howland's bill, for Horses for 10th Battery, raised in New York.....	349	63
	30	" T. A. Howland's bill, 7th Squadron R. I. Cavalry.....	985	85
July	15	" Lymon Pierce's bill.....	173	00
Aug.	26	" James W. Sweet's bill	32	00
Sept.	16	" Edward Cole's bill.. ..	120	00
Oct.	1	" Wm. Elsbree, Sr.'s bill.....	223	25
	7	" H. B. Metcalf & Co.'s bill	325	83
	10	" Horace A. Brown's bill	472	83
	11	" S. D. Andrews' bill	184	45
	11	" S. D. Andrews' bill	193	27
	27	" Vaughn & Darling's bill.....	164	48
	27	" Vaughn & Darling's bill.....	338	86
Nov.	6	" T. A. Howland's bill	297	40
	10	" Lymon Pierce's bill.....	194	91
Dec.	10	" S. D. Andrews' bill	100	73
	11	" Lymon Pierce's bill.....	157	57
	13	" S. D. Andrews' bill	33	80
	26	" Lymon Pierce's bill ...	36	00
	26	" Vaughn & Darling's bill	75	54
	26	" Horace A. Brown's bill... ..	92	87
	27	" T. A. Howland's bill	5,805	29
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				\$20,728 64

CAMP EQUIPAGE.

1862.				
Jan.	2	To Cash Paid Samuel D. Church's bill.....	30	11
	2	" William Earl's bill.....	28	30
	10	" G. & C. P. Hutchins' bill	32	33
	10	" Wm. E. Bowers' bill.....	41	25
	10	" Cleveland & Brothers' bill	50	50

1862.

Jan. 10	To Cash Paid Crane & Norris' bill	18 38
11	" Gorham Co. & Brown, 1 Field Glass . . .	18 50
13	" L. D. Bates' bill	72 22
18	" William Earl's bill	18 50
24	" Carpenter & Son's bill	6 19
25	" Garfield & Eddy's bill	100 75
25	" G. W. Babcock's bill	22 31
29	" Prov. & Stonington R. R. Co.'s bill . .	36 47
29	" Grinnell's bill, 4th Regiment	107 81
29	" Grinnell's bill, 5th Regiment	208 74
29	" Grinnell's bill, Cavalry Regiment . . .	156 88
Feb. 1	" John B. Read's bill	51 71
1	" J. S. Thornton's bill	108 28
1	" B. P. Cunningham's bill	12 62
3	" F. N. Sheldon's bill	16 89
4	" E. P. Whitmarsh's bill	7 89
4	" George Bowen's bill	21 20
6	" G. & C. P. Hutchins' bill	10 00
8	" S. S. & T. A. Humes' bill	247 46
8	" H. Staples & Co.'s bill	39 36
8	" S. S. Hume & Co.'s bill	609 90
12	" Rumford Chemical Works' bill	160 38
15	" D. A. Edwards' bill	94 74
18	" D. A. Edwards' bill	62 17
March 1	" George S. Dow's bill	192 90
5	" Anthony, Potter & Dennison's bill . . .	800 00
19	" George S. Dow's bill	110 00
10	" Despeau & Childs' bill	10 50
20	" Eames & Root's bill	59 81
8	" Wheaton & Bucklin's bill	46 50
29	" Barker, Whittaker & Co's bill	11 25
13	" W. T. Lawton's bill	2 00
18	" Clapp & Cory's bill	10 25
28	" S. A. Briggs' bill	2 67
April 10	" Edward Burr's bill	280 25
17	" J. W. Pratt's bill	56 61
22	" Egbert Viele's bill	700 00
May 1	" S. P. Sanford's bill	2 50
9	" L. D. Bates' bill	11 87
21	" T. & W. Breck's bill	25 00
June 4	" Providence Laundry Co's bill	43 53
28	" Curry, Staples & Co.'s bill	10 50

1862.

July	12	To Cash Paid	Benj. Hurd's bill	4 00
	21	"	J. S. Thornton's bill	116 48
	22	"	Jones & Mitchell's bill	50 45
	25	"	B. P. Cunningham's bill	14 00
	16	"	John B. Read's bill	348 76
	16	"	Cudworth, Carpenter & Co.'s bill... ..	48 55
Aug.	9	"	Wm. J. Tilley, one Drum	12 00
	18	"	Z. Chase & Co.'s bill	9 13
	19	"	Cleveland & Brother's bill.. ..	15 50
	19	"	George R. Sheldon's bill.....	615 82
July	26	"	H. W. Pepper's bill	9 67
	26	"	Clapp & Cory's bill	26 24
Aug.	30	"	A. B. Rice's bill.....	31 43
Sept.	4	"	Wm. H. Fenner & Co.'s bill	183 41
	6	"	C. N. Harrington's bill.....	47 66
	10	"	George Lewis Cook's bill	252 50
	12	"	George R. Sheldon's bill.....	367 28
	15	"	J. W. Pratt's bill.....	50 00
	20	"	George L. Dow's bill	18 20
	23	"	C. N. Harrington's bill.....	16 05
	26	"	John Moony's bill.....	2 25
	26	"	J. G. Pratt's bill	1 00
	26	"	C. W. Angell's bill	1 87
	29	"	P. D. Wesson's bill	1,067 76
Oct.	2	"	Geo. R. Sheldon's bill.....	111 62
	3	"	Two Farriers, 7th Squadron, R. I. Cavalry	114 80
	7	"	Capt. Holloway's bill	93 50
	7	"	O. M. Cole's bill	482 00
	8	"	W. Coleman & Son's bill... ..	110 70
	8	"	C. E. Whitaker's bill	184 92
	11	"	Wm. H. Fenner & Co.'s bill.....	216 19
	15	"	G. Mumford & Co.'s bill	338 87
	28	"	Henry C. Clark's bill.....	368 76
	28	"	D. D. Sweet & Co.'s bill	20 62
	14	"	J. B. Peck's bill	145 18
	14	"	George M. Grant's bill	234 28
Nov.	3	"	George R. Sheldon's bill.....	121 38
	4	"	Henry Thurber's bill.....	44 20
	4	"	P. Baker's bill	43 09
	6	"	Cleveland & Brother's bill.....	49 50
	13	"	Amos M. Read's bill.....	82 84

1862.			
Nov.	17	To Cash Paid Charles A. Warland's bill	27 27
	24	" Flags, 7th Regiment R. I. V.	80 07
Dec.	4	" W. H. Fenner & Co's bill	112 92
	6	" Providence Tool Co.'s bill	163 95
	10	" A. D. Gallup's bill	34 40
	12	" C. N. Harrington's bill.	204 13
	13	" G. & C. P. Hutchins' bill.	41 33
	15	" David Davis' bill.	3 25
	15	" Silas Moore's bill.	2 17
	15	" Cornett & Nightingale's bill.	9 47
	23	" Providence Laundry Co.'s bill	17 60
	24	" H. W. Ellis' bill.	2 50
	24	" C. Blanding's bill.	2 40
	24	" P. F. Everett's bill.	4 64
	24	" G. & C. P. Hutchins' bill.	430 40
	24	" B. P. Moore's bill	4 00
	24	" C. D. Shubarth's bill	1 65
	26	" Wm. H. Fenner & Co.'s bill	48 55
	29	" Pope & Little's bill.	2 12
	29	" French & Pierce's bill.	7 60
	29	" Burdick & Barrett's bill	5 50
	29	" B. P. & B. Moore's bill.	10 25
Jan.	9	" Hope Iron Foundry's bill	558 59
	10	" J. H. Eddy & Co.'s bill.	43 36
	10	" Gardiner & Tiffany's bill	47 00
	11	" P. Grinnell & Son's bill.	47 97
Feb.	7	" Gardiner & Tiffany's bill	56 46
April	15	" Wm. H. Fenner & Co.'s bill.	72 00
June	6	" Wm. H. Fenner & Co.'s bill.	798 86
July	9	" Eames & Root's bill	29 45
	17	" Hope Iron Foundry's bill.	130 17
Sept.	29	" Gardiner & Tiffany's bill.	387 22
Oct.	17	" John H. Eddy & Co.'s bill.	48 15
Nov.	6	" Hope Iron Foundry's bill	186 92

\$14,412 76

EXPENSES.

1862.

Jan. 8	To Cash Paid Bank of North America, bill rent	47 00
15	" N. Wheaton, bill	23 00
20	" Discount Insurance Premiums	187 50
29	" S. W. Razee, bill	9 50
Feb. 5	" Lewis P. Mead, bill, rent	185 00
7	" F. N. Sheldon, bill... ..	9 00
11	" N. E. Cavalry, extra duty	56 28
13	" Wm Barstow & Co., bill	34 79
14	" F. N. Sheldon, bill.....	14 10
15	" D. S. Carr, bill	31 68
20	" E. Green, bill.....	5 00
20	" To settle miscellaneous account.....	26 70
24	" To settle miscellaneous account.....	20 00
March 17	" Daniel T. Lyman, disbursement of Allotment Rolls	159 00
18	" E. D. Pearce, bill	50 00
18	" Providence Gas Co., bill	50 40
18	" Bank North America, Office Rent....	17 64
20	" Lewis P. Mead, bill	28 83
6	" George H. Smith, bill.....	60 97
22	" J. Johnson, bill	18 00
11	" Bill, moving harnesses... ..	3 20
22	" George M. Daniels, bill	1 09
22	" J. Johnson, bill.....	12 00
19	" George M. Daniels, bill	18 00
21	" Bill of (Disbursements) auditing Q. M. Gen. Stead and Paymaster Knight's accounts	50 00
28	To Cash Paid James Johnson, bill	6 00
29	" George M. Daniels, bill... ..	1 88
29	" Mrs. Childs, bill, Laundry.....	8 80
20	" L. T. Benchley, bill	19 50
29	" Wm. H. Allen, bill.....	13 50

1862.

March	29	To Cash Paid George M. Daniels, bill.....	2 13
April	3	" Bank of North America, bill.....	26 00
	3	" Bank of North America, bill.....	26 00
	12	" Luke S. Chase, bill	60 00
	15	" Wm. H. Allen, bill	22 50
	15	" L. T. Benchley, bill	21 00
	19	" George M. Daniels, bill	3 94
	19	" Charles Scrutton, horse medicines....	6 00
	14	" Seth Scott, bill	4 87
	22	" Chester Pratt & Son, bill... ..	292 50
	25	" Alexander Duncan, bill.....	151 00
	28	" W. Elsbree, bill	232 35
	28	" Joseph P. Manton, bill.....	126 80
	30	" J. J. McCarty, in accordance with reso- lution General Assembly.....	590 00
May	12	" Frieze & Dow, bill	26 25
	12	" Dutee Arnold & Co, bill	17 60
	16	" Providence Gas Co.....	25 98
	22	" Rowena Childs, bill....	9 88
	22	" James S. Mason, bill .. .	143 71
	30	" S. P. Sanford, bill.....	36 55
June	9	" J. Simmons, bill.	6 00
	9	" Robert E. Low, bill	5 00
	10	" F. N. Sheldon, bill	66 55
	13	" Olney Arnold, bill	24 00
	7	" F. N. Sheldon, bill	3 00
	30	" Wm. Barstow & Co., bill.....	9 95
July	5	" Bank of North America, bill.....	52 00
	21	" S. P. Sanford, bill	73 34
Aug.	6	" George H. Swan, bill.....	62 70
	13	" Anthony, Potter & Dennison, (furniture)	458 32
	14	" S. P. Sanford, expenses to Washington..	16 50
	14	" James Follensbee, bill	4 00
	15	" George M. Daniels, bill.....	41 70
	20	" Providence Gas Co., bill.....	22 78
	25	" Flag for Q. M. General's Office.....	38 00
	27	" Salsbury's bill, Flag Staff.....	26 88
Sept.	9	" S. P. Sanford, expenses to Washington and return, three times	124 00
	12	" J. R. Bullock, expenses to Washington and return twice	94 30
	20	" John Salsbury, bill	25 50

1862.

Sept. 25	To Cash Paid	Daniel L. Rae, bill	10 00
Oct. 1	"	Bank of North America, bill	52 00
6	"	John Howe, bill	19 00
17	"	Jacob Hall, bill	4 50
18	"	T. & W. Breck, bill	16 00
28	"	Bill, rent of lot	50 00
Nov. 8	"	W. Anthony, bill	233 25
Dec. 15	"	J. Johnson, bill	18 00
15	"	L. T. Benchley, bill	3 00
15	"	Bill of sundries	7 40
15	"	Bill of sundries	8 56
15	"	W. L. Bowen, bill	4 25
17	"	S. P. Sanford, bill	250 00
17	"	J. Russell Bullock, bill	150 00
18	"	Thomas J. Stead, bill	410 58
24	"	Providence Gas Co., bill	3 68
24	"	Jacob Hall, bill	75
24	"	Miscellaneous account	80 42
29	"	George M. Daniels, bill	100 00
28	"	S. W. Armstrong, bill	141 62
29	"	Miscellaneous bills	17 76
29	"	Providence Ice Co., bill	7 00
29	"	George W. Bennett, bill	5 00
29	"	E. F. Miller, bill	10 00
Jan. 10	"	Cook & Danielson, bill	43 75
11	"	C. E. Lincoln, bill, services	31 00
21	"	Cook & Danielson, bill	8 50
25	"	George M. Daniels, bill	6 00
28	"	C. E. Lincoln, on account	15 00
Feb. 5	"	Cook & Danielson, bill	21 50
8	"	George M. Daniels, bill, services	63 00
17	"	Chas. E. Lincoln, bill, services	16 00
March 18	"	David Heaton, 2nd, bill, rent	300 00
6	"	Charles E. Lincoln, bill, services	28 00
22	"	George M. Daniels, bill, service	54 00
April 17	"	Charles E. Lincoln's bill, services	32 00
19	"	George M. Daniels, bill, services	44 19
May 2	"	Cook & Danielson, bill, services ...	16 75
2	"	George M. Daniels, bill, services	19 18
17	"	George M. Daniels, bill, services	19 18
21	"	C. E. Lincoln, bill, services	30 00
June 3	"	Cook & Danielson, bill	38 00

1862.		
June	6	To Cash Paid George M. Daniels, bill, services. 28 77
	9	“ C. E. Lincoln, bill, services 31 00
	2	“ Wm. Spencer, bill... 4 55
July	1	“ Humphrey Almy, bill, rent..... 203 17
	1	“ J. Frieze, bill, services..... 250 00
	1	“ F. N. Sheldon, bill, services 18 49
	2	“ C. E. Lincoln, bill, services 30 00
	2	“ Cook & Danielson, bill..... 28 50
	2	“ F. N. Sheldon, bill, services 12 06
	11	“ F. N. Sheldon, bill, services..... 10 85
	12	“ George M. Daniels, bill, services 47 95
	22	“ James Johnson, bill, services 38 75
	23	“ F. N. Sheldon, bill, services 4 76
	29	“ C. E. Lincoln, bill, services 31 00
Aug.	5	“ Cook & Danielson, bill..... 20 00
	8	“ George M. Daniels, bill, services 33 36
	14	“ F. N. Sheldon, bill, services..... 63 13
	21	“ F. N. Sheldon, bill, services.. . . 17 80
	25	“ James Johnson, bill, services 38 75
	28	“ F. N. Sheldon, bill, services..... 14 85
	28	“ George M. Daniels, bill, services .. . 31 51
Sept.	2	“ Cook & Danielson, bill..... 22 50
	5	“ C. E. Lincoln, bill, services 31 00
	12	“ F. N. Sheldon, bill, services..... 99 73
	20	“ F. N. Sheldon, bill, services..... 34 34
	26	“ James Johnson, bill, services 37 50
	26	“ Jacob Hall, bill..... 3 75
	27	“ F. N. Sheldon, bill... 39 85
Oct.	1	“ Jacob Frieze, bill, services 125 00
	4	“ George M. Daniels, bill, services 10 00
	8	“ F. N. Sheldon, bill, services..... 96 40
	18	“ F. N. Sheldon, bill, services. 47 65
	28	“ F. N. Sheldon..... 72 21
	30	“ George M. Daniels 10 91
Nov.	4	“ F. N. Sheldon 106 29
	5	“ J. Johnson 38 75
Oct.	2	“ Humphrey Almy. 223 50
Nov.	8	“ F. N. Sheldon 21 10
	18	“ A Anthony, bill..... 26 00
	22	“ F. N. Sheldon 66 29
	26	“ F. N. Sheldon 66 50
	26	“ James Johnson 37 50

RECRUITING ACCOUNT.

15

1862.

Nov. 29	To Cash Paid F. N. Sheldon	95 15
Dec. 6	" F. N. Sheldon	33 30
10	" George M. Daniels	75 00
13	" F. N. Sheldon	75 00
16	" George M. Daniels	31 00
20	" F. N. Sheldon	31 88
24	" George M. Daniels	21 00
24	" F. N. Sheldon	62 00
24	" James Johnson	38 75
24	" J. Frieze	125 00
27	" F. N. Sheldon	24 00
29	" F. N. Sheldon	8 20
29	" Cook & Danielson	7 75
		<hr/>
		\$9,461 30

RECRUITING ACCOUNT.

1862.

Jan. 16	To Cash Paid Thomas Harris, bill	87 55
25	" A. C. Eddy, expenses to Washington ...	16 50
21	" Cook & Danielson, bill.	8 50
Feb. 1	" Advanced C. H. J. Hamlin	400 00
March 3	" Jeremiah Heath, bill	17 44
22	" Clark & Webb, bill	5 50
April 19	" A. C. Eddy, bill	16 00
May 1	" S. P. Sanford, bill	105 45
12	" Lewis A. Phillips, bill	86 00
12	" George H. Smith, bill	32 75
July 2	" Bill of expenses in arranging for 7th Squadron R. I. Cavalry..	20 34
7	" A. J. Stiness, bill.. ...	12 00
3	" A. C. Eddy, bill	30 00
Aug. 15	" Georgo Barker, bill. ...	2 25
19	" Ziba Osborn, bill	46 75
Oct. 9	" J. A. Perry, bill	110 50
11	" Frank W. Miner, bill	46 00
Nov. 26	" Varnum Richardson, bill	24 00

1862.			
Dec. 29	To Cash Paid Robert S. Brownell, bill.....	5 00	
29	" A. R. Young, bill.....	20 00	
29	" John Frieze, bill.....	9 00	
29	" Robert S. Brownell, bill	20 00	
29	" Charles Hackett, bill.....	4 25	
			<hr/>
			\$1,125 78

MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS.

1862.			
Jan. 13	To Cash Paid Albert Dailey & Co., bill ...	19 52	
Feb. 20	" Albert Dailey & Co. bill	600 00	
8	" Interest on W. B. Blanding's Note	72 00	
15	" Arnold, Martin & Potter, bill, Boots and Shoes.....	195 50	
15	" Interest on Arnold, Martin & Potter's Note ..	81 60	
10	" A. & W. Sprague, balance of account...	207 83	
10	" Interest on A. & W. Sprague's Notes...	214 76	
17	" John B. Ames, bill.....	25 00	
March 1	" A. J. Sherman, bill... ..	59 78	
5	" Wm. H. Fenner & Co., bill.....	168 33	
5	" Gordon McKay, bill, Boots and Shoes ..	2,000 00	
5	" Albert Dailey & Co., balance of account.	287 84	
5	" Interest on A. Dailey & Co.'s Note....	120 00	
21	" Providence Artillery Corporation, per Resolution General Assembly ...	634 95	
April 1	" Warren Artillery, per Resolution General Assembly..	88 85	
2	" Mechanics Rifles, per Resolution General Assembly..	535 00	
3	" Westerly Rifles, per Resolution General Assembly....	83 00	
10	" National Cadets, per Resolution General Assembly	256 75	
10	" Kentish Guards, per Resolution General Assembly	150 00	

MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS.

17

1862.

April	12	To Cash Paid Interest on Note given Allen Green....	90 00
	8	" Pawtucket Light Guard, per Resolution General Assembly	1,024 28
	14	" Interest on Note given Newell, Daniels & Co.....	50 75
	15	" Arnold, Martin & Potter, bill, Boots. . .	712 50
	16	" Congdon, Ay'sworth & Co., bill, Boots and Shoes	1,350 00
	23	" Hope Iron Foundry, bill	15 75
	7	" Woonsocket Guards, per Resolution Gen- eral Assembly	330 00
	25	" Wilkinson & Cummings, bill.....	774 00
	25	" Kentish Artillery, per Resolution General Assembly	120 00
May	12	" Newport Artillery Company, bills.....	914 00
	17	" George R. Whipple, bill.....	48 50
	19	" Bowen & Pabodie, bill	824 46
	31	" Geo. G. Thayer, bill, Horse Equipments.	20 00
June	2	" William Spencer, bill	70 82
	6	" J. B. Ames, bill.....	25 00
	11	" American Brass Band, loss and damage to property, per order General Assem- bly.....	500 00
	23	" Providence Marine Artillery, bill, repairs	15 96
	24	" Providence Marine Artillery, bill, repairs	200 00
Jan.	18	" 4th Regiment, bill.	27 00
July	7	" Arnold, Martin & Potter, bill, Boots and Shoes	112 50
	9	" Bowen & Pabodie, bill, Hats and Caps.	876 69
	11	" Marine Artillery, bill, Repairs	22 98
	12	" Marine Artillery, bill	136 41
	16	" Tingley Brothers, Marine Artillery Co..	11 00
	17	" Pawtucket Light Guard, bill, Quarters..	210 00
	25	" Providence Marine Artillery, bill.....	21 00
	26	" Providence Marine Artillery, bill ...	28 74
Aug.	2	" Wm. Spencer, bill	273 21
	7	" Wm. Spencer, bill	33 09
	21	" Providence Marine Artillery Co., bill...	10 60
	27	" Geo. G. Thayer, bill, 1 Harness.....	12 00
	31	" E. C. Mauran, bill	12 00
Sept.	4	" Providence Marine Artillery Co., bill...	13 28
	12	" Albert Dailey & Co., bills	808 02

1862.		
Aug. 25	To Cash Paid Marine Artillery, Spittoons.....	20 96
Sept. 14	" Hope Iron Foundry, bill, Pipe, U. S. H.	1,200 00
16	" J. W. Pratt, bill, Salaries at R. I. Hos- pital.....	683 38
26	" A. & W. Sprague, sundry bills	954 60
Oct. 1	" A. J. Sherman, bill	310 86
6	" Roger Williams Bank (Quarters).....	13 50
16	" Albert Dailey & Co., bill	1,246 82
17	" Arnold, Martin & Potter, bill, Dress Boots.....	150 00
Nov. 5	" Marine Artillery Co., paid Wm. Barstow & Co	125 55
Dec. 8	" Smith, Bourne & Co., bill	248 80
12	" Marine Artillery, bill	209 99
27	" Marine Artillery, bill	38 00
29	" Lyman B. Fricze, Services	1,500 00
29	" Interest paid Globe Bank, on account of over drafts.....	283 43
Oct. 17	" E. S. Thurber, bill (Quarters)	49 00
Aug. 20	" Phebe Adams, bill, Quarters	111 19
Oct. 18	" Geo. W. Everett, bill, Quarters.....	18 00
Dec. 15	" C. A. Bradley, bill, Quarters.....	5 00
Aug. 20	" Ames Manufacturing Co., bill	5,406 87
Dec. 15	" John B. Ames, bill	11 45
Oct. 18	" S. D. Church, bill	8 06
11	" Bowen & Pabodie, bill, Caps.....	529 40
		<hr/>
		\$28,620 11

CLOTHING ACCOUNT.

1862.		
Jan. 6	To Cash Paid J. & G. W. Prentice, bill	46 26
1861.		
Dec. 31	" N. Wheaton, bill	19 25
1862.		
Jan. 8	" Day & Chapin, bill.. . . .	195 46
9	" Jeremiah Heath, bill	256 89
2	" J. N. Sherman, bill	127 50

1862.

Feb. 7	To Cash Paid Rice Brothers & Co , bill	934 91
11	“ Scoville Manufacturing Co., bill.....	1,501 93
20	“ Marcullar, Williams & Parker, bill.....	1,350 00
25	“ Marland Manufacturing Co., bill.....	1,778 35
March 3	“ Jeremiah Heath, bill	372 02
18	“ Day & Chapin, bill.....	3,843 13
18	“ Michael O'Neil, bill	10 00
28	“ Jeremiah Heath, bill.....	59 25
26	“ New Britain Knitting Co., bill.....	2,283 00
April 11	“ T. A. Howland, bill.....	1,225 00
May 19	“ Pierce Brothers & Co., bill.....	325 00
28	“ Natick Guards, Blouses as per bill.....	92 25
June 9	“ L. D. Anthony & Co., bill,	2 75
Sept. 18	“ Hartwell, Richards & Co., bill.....	65 00
Oct. 15	“ William Hill, bill	21 83
27	“ Robert Holloway, bill	46 00
Nov. 3	“ S. C. Amsbury, bill	356 50
17	“ L. D. Anthony & Co., bill... ..	41 88
Dec. 8	“ James Waterhouse, bill.....	852 17
15	“ Mrs. L. C. Olney, bill.....	13 00
24	“ William Denman, bill	7 00
Jan. 7	“ D. Evans & Co., bill, (Buttons).....	1,076 35
April 9	“ “ “	283 10
July 9	“ “ “	88 00
Jan. 3	“ E. A. Taft, bill, services	101 99
Feb. 1	“ E. A. Taft, bill, services.....	119 44
March 1	“ E. A. Taft, bill, services.....	129 55
Feb. 17	“ S. L. Sherman & Co., bill	612 34
20	“ Jeremiah Heath, on account.....	150 00
April 1	“ E. A. Taft, bill, services.....	119 12
May 1	“ E. A. Taft, bill, services.....	38 05
5	“ Taylor, Symonds & Co., bill.. . . .	1,207 05
14	“ Olney & Metcalf, balance.. ..	167 37
June 2	“ E. A. Taft, bill, services.....	126 42
July 1	“ E. A. Taft, bill, services.....	125 91
22	“ J. B. Barnaby, bill.....	1,298 50
Aug. 2	“ Edward A. Taft, bill, services... . .	148 36
30	“ “ “	226 61
Oct. 11	“ “ “	162 67
27	“ Taylor, Symonds & Co., bill.....	2,736 95
Nov. 15	“ E. A. Taft, bill, services.....	116 35
29	“ E. A. Taft, bill, services.....	122 90

1862.

Dec. 27	To Cash Paid E. A. Taft, bill, services.....	153 36
		<hr/>
		\$25,086 71

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

1862.

Feb. 10	To Cash Paid Samuel H. Wood, bill.....	243 25
15	" D. A. Clark, bill	10 09
24	" Charles Brothers & Co., bill.....	229 00
March 18	" G. T. Swarts, bill	71 00
April 21	" Codman & Shurtliff, bill.....	59 50
May 24	" G. Haines, bill	210 00
June 4	" Wm. E. Bowers, bill.....	8 12
Aug. 2	" Bela P. Clapp, bill.....	51 42
15	" G. T. Swarts, bill	8 00
25	" Curry, Richards & Co., bill	35 75
Sept. 3	" E. C. Franklin, bill.....	13 59
6	" Dr. Buerman, bill	8 00
26	" A. L. Calder, bill.....	1 00
30	" Anthony, Potter & Dennison, bill. . .	324 41
Oct. 14	" Anthony, Potter & Dennison, bill .. .	843 64
Nov. 4	" J. O. Turner, bill.....	24 00
21	" F. H. Peckham, bill.....	31 75
Dec. 5	" W. McCready, draft.....	22 00
6	" T. & W. Brock, bill.....	20 19
16	" Dr. Loyd Morton, bill.....	200 00
16	" Mrs. C. F. Dailey.....	100 00
16	" Boston Rubber Clothing Co., bill.....	187 50
22	" Charles Scrutton, bill	30 00
Jan. 9	" Wm. E. Hamlin, bill	161 04
9	" Oliver Ames & Son, bill.....	55 58
10	" J. Balch & Son, bill.....	36 37
Feb. 8	" W. B. Blanding, bill	809 68
May 19	" Wm. E. Hamlin.....	46 50
July 1	" Wm. E. Hamlin.....	178 10
25	" J. Balch & Sons.....	167 73
Aug. 23	" Dr. Harris, bill, R. I. Hospital.....	445 13

ALLOTMENT COMMISSION.

21

1862.			
Sept. 24	To Cash Paid	Wm. E. Hamlin	42 76
Oct. 11	"	Wm. E. Hamlin, on account.....	500 00
28	"	W. B. Blanding	4,152 56
Dec. 29 .	"	Wm. E. Hamlin	72 75
			<hr/>
			\$9,400 41

ALLOTMENT COMMISSION.

1862.			
April 8	To Cash Paid	Wm. Monroe, bill	125 00
19	"	D. T. Lyman, bill.....	34 93
May 13	"	Wm. Monroe, bill.	150 00
13	"	D. T. Lyman, bill.....	150 00
July 5	"	Expenses to July 5, 1862.	413 72
21	"	Wm. Monroe.	150 00
30	"	D. T. Lyman	100 00
Aug. 27	"	Geo. B. Holmes	249 62
Sept. 11	"	Geo. B. Holmes	284 39
22	"	D. T. Lyman.....	100 00
Oct. 30	"	Geo. B. Holmes	188 00
Nov. 1	"	"	60 00
13	"	"	500 00
25	"	"	300 00
Dec. 1	"	" ..	300 00
12	"	"	200 00
24	"	"	150 00
26	"	"	1,498 13
			<hr/>
			\$4,953 79

FUNERAL EXPENSES.

1862.			
July	22	To Cash Paid Taylor, Symonds & Co., bill	267 37
	22	“ Josiah Richardson, bill	25 00
Aug.	21	“ J. P. Stow & Co., bill	6 00
Sept.	30	“ G. T. Swarts, bill...	100 00
Oct.	6	“ Wm. Beals, bill	125 00
	11	“ American Brass Band, bill	76 00
	14	“ Thomas W. Hart, bill.....	83 00
	16	“ Wm. M. Rodman, bill	198 20
	20	“ John A. Gardiner, bill	18 62
Nov.	6	“ Cleveland & Brothers, bill	2 00
	6	“ L. H. Humphreys & Co., bill.....	66 50
	11	“ C. H. Childs, bill.....	76 50
	11	“ Baker & French, bill	25 00
	13	“ G. T. Swarts, bill	75 00
Dec.	20	“ Wm. Beals, bill ..	150 00
	26	“ American Brass Band, bill... ..	68 00
	26	“ Thomas W. Hart, bill.....	10 00
April	7	“ Woonsocket Guards, bill	67 10
	7	“ Wm. Beals, bill	150 00
	9	“ American Brass Band, bill	80 00
	17	“ Earl House, bill	37 50
	17	“ George Nichols, bill.....	20 25
May	10	“ Wm. Barstow & Co., bill ..	25 00
	12	“ Wm. Elsbree, Jr., bill .	145 00
	21	“ Wm. H. Steere, bill	109 70
	24	“ First Light Infantry Co.....	25 00
			\$1,976 74

BLANKET ACCOUNT.

1862.		
Jan. 10	To Cash Paid Garfield & Eddy, bill	17 50
15	" Jordon, Marsh & Co., bill	750 00
29	" S. A. Aplin, Jr., bill	77 40
Feb. 1	" T. A. Howland & Co., bill	2,275 00
26	" T. A. Howland & Co., bill	925 00
March 4	" Smythe, Sprague & Cooper, bill	3,000 00
April 9	" Samuel Norris, bill	912 00
16	" Providence D., B. & C. Co., bill	39 35
30	" Jordon, Marsh & Co., bill	312 50
June 9	" Providence Rubber Company, bill	2,211 25
July 22	" Providence Rubber Company, bill	500 00
April 26	" S. A. Aplin, Jr., bill	500 00
Oct. 28	" S. A. Aplin, Jr., bill	1,351 59
		\$12,871 59

SUBSISTENCE ACCOUNT.

1862.		
Feb. 24	L. H. Humphreys & Co., paid	1,466 77
March 22	To Cash Paid John Stokes & Co., bill	96 60
April 9	" L. H. Humphrey & Co., bill	152 00
Aug. 8	" Pawtucket Light Guard, Rations at Ports- mouth Grove	76 50
15	" John P. Case, bill	32 88
25	" B. S. Wilbur, bill, (milk)	16 92
Sept. 2	" Charles Daniels, bill	254 71
3	" Thomas T Wait, bill	5 55
6	" John P. Case, bill	60 97

1862.			
Sept.	9	To Cash Paid B. S. Wilbur, bill, (milk)	38 96
	13	" John Mathews, bill,	48 18
	22	" John P. Case, bill.	13 64
	26	" Charles Daniels, bill	87 62
	27	" R. L. Darling... ..	49 07
Oct.	8	" J. F. & A. Comstock, bill	74 62
	13	" Despeau & Child, bill.....	555 60
	14	" Wm. N. Longstreet, bill ...	75 43
	17	" Wm. Y. Potter, bill	5 20
	27	" A. C. Eddy, bill... .	8 00
	27	" A. N. Burgess, bill.....	14 00
	28	" J. F. Denman, bill.....	152 40
	30	" Henry Whipple, bill	80 40
Nov.	8	" L. H. Humphreys, bill.....	578 65
	20	" Francis Armington, bill.	116 00
	28	" James M. Pendleton, bill	80 80
	30	" Wm. H. Stevens, Jr., bill.....	527 80
Dec.	5	" H. D. Maxfield, bill.....	76 80
	8	" R. M. Husted, bill	417 60
	9	" George P. Tew, bill	108 40
	10	" M. T. Bennett, bill.....	180 80
	22	" Thos. D. Sayles, bill	671 20
	23	" H. C. James, bill....	6 00
	29	" A. Staere, bill.....	206 40
Sept.	9	" Wm. Spencer, bill.....	202 34
			<hr/>
			\$6,538 81

WAGON ACCOUNT.

1862.			
April	12	To Cash Paid Allen Green, balance of bill... ..	200 00
	29	" E. Allen, bill	55 00
July	22	" Geo. F. Wilson, one Cook Wagon	812 95
Aug.	27	" Geo. G. Thayer, one Wagon	40 00
Oct.	20	" P. T. Sherman's bill	65 00
			<hr/>
			\$1,172 95

TENT ACCOUNT.

1862.

Jan. 2	To Cash Paid Geo. S. Dow, bill.....	19 38
8	“ Geo. S. Dow, bill.....	26 15
17	“ L. B. Palmer & Co., draft.....	3,707 50
		<hr/>
		\$3,753 03

STATIONERY.

1862.

Feb. 6	To Cash Paid G. H. Whitney, bill.....	90 90
March 19	“ Gladding & Brother, bill	378 71
22	“ G. H. Whitney, bill.....	7 00
June 10	“ S. S. Rider, bill	53 78
Aug. 16	“ G. H. Whitney, bill.....	163 23
Nov. 12	“ “	103 34
12	“ “	26 85
Dec. 23	“ “	112 74
24	“ C. W. Jencks & Bro., bill	3 00
		<hr/>
		\$989 55

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

1862.				
Jan.	2	To Cash Paid Bill, Telegraphing	85	40
Feb.	1	“ “ “	16	57
March	1	“ “ “	9	35
April	2	“ “ “	43	53
May	2	“ “ “	23	52
June	2	“ “ “	92	18
July	3	“ “ “	76	21
Aug.	5	“ “ “	58	22
Sept.	2	“ “ “	60	75
Oct.	2	“ “ “	56	35
Nov.	5	“ “ “	29	45
Dec.	8	“ “ “	18	18
				\$519 71

EQUIPMENT ACCOUNT.

1862.				
Jan.	22	To Cash Paid Edward Burr, bill	75	00
Feb.	15	“ Bristol Fire Arms Co., bill	11	00
	22	“ Charles J. Sherry, Jr., bill	41	50
March	18	“ Geo. W. Robbins, bill	280	00
	18	“ Fdwiu Streets, bill	351	88
April	21	“ T. A. Howland, bill	44	37
June	9	“ T. A. Howland, bill	235	50
Oct.	11	“ Charles Bowen, bill	300	00
Dec.	3	“ Charles Bowen, bill	90	00
March	19	“ Providence Light Infantry, bill	2,845	72
	20	“ Providence Marine Artillery, bill	2,413	25
				\$6,688 22

HORSE ACCOUNT.

1862.

May 29	To Cash Paid C. H. Merriman and B. F. Thurston ...	250 00
31	“ Geo. G. Thayer, bill of Horses.....	1,445 00
31	“ Geo. G. Thayer, bill.	115 00
June 5	“ Geo. L. Cook, for Horse, self.....	125 00
14	“ Major Babbitt, one Horse	150 00
Aug. 27	“ Geo. G. Thayer, account, two Horses ...	220 00
		\$2,305 00

PORTSMOUTH, GROVE HOSPITAL.

1862.

Dec. 29	To Cash Paid sundry bills, as follows :	
	A. M. Chaffee.....	2,584 80
	J. E. Hudson & Co.....	2,300 00
	J. R. Brown	2,123 47
	J. Boynton	1,250 00
	Steamer American Eagle	1,440 00
	Albert Daily & Co	54,775 00
	Interest paid Globe Bank on memo.' checks ad- vanced as above	503 76
		\$64,976 58

CASH RECEIVED

BY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL L. B. FRIEZE

1861.		Gen'l. Treasurer.	Sundries.
Dec. 26	Thos. J. Stead.....		129 65
1862.			
Jan. 6	S. A. Parker.....	10,000 00	
24	E. C. Mauran.....		70 00
24	Pawtucket Light Guard.....		27 00
24	Taft, Steere & Co.....		3 50
24	C. Thayer ...		27 38
28	S. A. Parker.....	10,000 00	
30	A. E. Burnside... ..		52 93
Feb. 8	S. A. Parker.....	10,000 00	
7	E. C. Mauran.....		95 60
10	Sales State Property.. ..		367 95
26	S. A. Parker.....	10,000 00	
26	Difference in Interest... ..		09
March 18	S. A. Parker.....	10,000 00	
18	S. A. Parker... ..	9,995 80	
28	Transportation		10 50
April 4	Horse Account		3,400 00
17	Clothing Account ...		84 87
7	S. A. Parker.....	10,000 00	
25	S. A. Parker.....	700 00	
25	Capt. Cutts		5,917 72
25	Capt. Cutts, rent of Marine Artillery Ar- mory		540 00
May 31	Camp Equipage.....		28 95
June 9	S. A. Parker.....	500 00	
27	S. A. Parker... ..	15,000 00	
July 23	United States.....		3,981 00
Aug. 16	Horse Equipments....		28 00
16	Clothing.		3 50
16	E. C. Mauran		12 00

1862.

		Gen'l. Treasurer.	Sundries.
Sept.	6 Arms.		43 28
	6 Arms.. ...		21 17
	17 Transportation		10 00
	15 United States.....		6,888 87
	30 Horse Equipments.....		97 50
Oct.	14 Horse Equipments.....		30 50
	14 Blankets		4 25
Nov.	1 Recruiting Service.....		400 00
	5 Arms		20 50
	24 S. A. Parker.....	25,000 00	
	26 Transportation		24 00
	28 S. A. Parker.....	50,000 00	
Dec.	1 Geo. Lewis Cook, for Wagon... 35 00		
	1 Geo. Lewis Cook, for Horse Equip- ments	30 00	
	1 Geo. Lewis Cook, for Transporta- tion	22 00	
			87 00
	17 Boots and Shoes		42 35
	17 Horse Equipments.....		106 63
	22 Boots and Shoes		30 00
	24 Transportation		34 00
	29 S. A. Parker.....	50,000 00	
	29 Geo. B. Holmes, for Transportation....		15 50
	30 Horse Account		451 60
	31 S. A. Parker.....	6,000 00	
	Sundries.....		\$23,087 79

S. A. Parker, General Treasurer ...\$217,195 80

Total amount Cash Receipts as shown by Q. M.

General Frieze's Cash Book \$240,283 59

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS.

Total amount received as shown by Q. M. General L. B. Frieze's Cash Book	\$240,283 59
Add amount charged by S. A. Parker (General Treasurer) to Q. General Frieze, and not credited in his account.....	4,000 00
Add amount received from S. P. Sanford, State Agent, collected from the United States, as per receipts shown	194,171 20
Less amount credited to the United States, as shown by this statement	10,868 87
	<hr/> 183,302 33
Total amount. receipts from all sources, in cash.....	427,585 92
Amount Notes received from S. A. Parker, (General Treasurer.).	37,400 00
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Gross receipts in Cash and Notes.....	\$164,985 92

PAYMENTS

MADE BY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL L. B. FRIEZE,
AS PER SCHEDULES OF ITEMS.

Clothing	25,086 71
Transportation	22,307 42
Forage	20,728 64
Camp Equipage	14,412 76
Blankets	12,871 59
Expenses	9,461 30
Medical Department	9,400 41
Equipments	6,688 22
Subsistence	6,538 81
Allotment Commission	4,953 79
Tents	3,753 08
Horse Account	2,305 00
Wagons	1,172 95
Funeral Expenses	1,976 74
Recruiting Account	1,125 78
Ladies Relief Association	1,123 33
Stationery	939 55
Telegraph	519 71
Miscellaneous	28,620 11
Portsmouth Grove Hhsptal.	64,976 53
	<hr/>
	\$238,962 38

Notes Paid as follows :

S. A. Aplin	4,000 00
Olney & Metcalf	6,000 00
S. L. Sherman & Co.	2,500 00
Allen Green	3,000 00
Albert Dailey	4,000 00
A. & W. Sprague	7,000 00
Wm. B. Blanding	2,400 00
Arnold, Martin & Potter	2,400 00

J. B. Barnaby	4,700 00	
Newell, Daniels & Co	1,400 00	
		<u>37,400 00</u>
1862.		
Oct. 4 Add amount credited by S. A. Parker, (General Treasurer) as received from Q. M. General L. B. Frieze		53,238 72
		<u>\$329,601 10</u>
Add amount paid over to Gen. George Lewis Cook, as per state- ment of L. B. Frieze....		1,094 97
		<u>\$330,696 07</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Total amount of Receipts	464,985 92
Total amount of Payments	330,696 07
	<u>Unaccounted Balance</u>
	\$134,239 85

DISBURSEMENTS

MADE BY

ADJUTANT GENERAL E. C. MAURAN.

United States

To State of Rhode Island. Dr.

FOR SUNDRY BILLS PAID IN ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT IN THE
RECRUITING OF THE RHODE ISLAND VOLUNTEERS.

No. of Voucher.

1861.

1	Sept. 7	To cash paid Thos. W. Whitford, bill for recruiting in Kent County	236 61
2	9	To cash paid Col. J. M. Smith, recruiting for 3rd Regiment	66 50
3	16	To cash paid W. Whitcomb & Son, for boarding Sergeant Gould	2 25
4	17	To cash paid Sylvester Kent's bill, subsistence recruits 3rd Regiment	14 00
5	17	To cash paid Wm. Duffy, recruiting officer, 3rd Regiment	45 00
6	17	To cash paid P. H. Edgerton, recruiting officer 3rd Regiment	25 00
7	17	To cash paid Robt. S. Brownell, recruiting, 4th Regiment	15 40
8	17	To cash paid Thomas T. James, subsisting recruits, 4th Regiment	17 67
9	17	To cash paid John R. Arnold, recruiting 4th Regiment	10 00
10	17	To cash paid Dr. H. W. Rivers, examining recruits for 2nd and 3rd Regiments	235 75
11	17	To cash paid John A. Gardiner, subsisting recruits 4th Regiment	15 75
12	17	To cash paid Alfred J. Barney, recruiting 4th Regiment	44 50
13	17	To cash paid Geo. F. Turner, services and expenses recruiting 3rd Regiment	98 04

No. of Voucher.

1861.

14	Sept. 17	To cash paid J. F. Arnold, subsistence recruits 4th Regiment.....	12 75
15	17	To cash paid F. A. Pratt & Co.'s bill, printing bills, 4th Regiment	2 50
16	17	To cash paid S. W. Read, subsisting recruits for 4th Regiment	51 00
17	17	To cash paid J. G. Johnson's account, transporting recruits, 3rd Regiment.....	4 00
18	17	To cash paid Albert Freeman & Co.'s bill, recruiting expenses for 3rd Battery.....	23 00
19	17	To cash paid Wm. Cullen, recruiting for 4th Regiment.....	7 50
20	17	To cash paid F. A. Pratt & Co., advertising General Orders	10 50
21	17	To cash paid D. W. Briggs' account, transporting recruits, 3rd Regiment... ..	3 00
22	17	To cash paid R. Stirrel, transporting recruits, 3rd Regiment	3 00
23	17	To cash paid R. A. Robinson, services, recruiting for 4th Regiment	10 50
24	17	To cash paid Mrs. R. W. Brown, account, subsistence recruits, 5th Battery.....	7 25
25	17	To cash paid H. D. Ide, transporting recruits 3rd Regiment, R. I. V.....	3 00
26	17	To cash paid Wm. T. Lewis, recruiting, 3rd Regiment	60 00
27	17	To cash paid John Walsh, recruiting, 4th Regiment	30 00
28	17	To cash paid James B. Jones, recruiting, 5th Battery	22 00
29	17	To cash paid E. W. Wrightington, recruiting, 3rd and 4th Regiments .. .	47 00
30	17	To cash paid S. B. Peck, transporting recruits 3d Regiment	3 00
31	17	To cash paid H. S. Walcott, for subsistence and recruiting, 3rd and 4th Regiments....	601 78
32	17	To cash paid Henry Brundage, services as musician, 3rd Regiment.. ..	5 00
33	17	To cash paid Jas. H. Bloomingdale, recruiting, 4th Regiment.....	15 00
34	17	To cash paid A. Crawford Greene, printing	

No. of Voucher.

1861.

		posters, recruiting 3rd and 4th Regiments..	34 12
35	Sept. 17	To cash paid Joseph Donnelly, recruiting, 3rd Regiment	50 00
36	17	To cash paid E. F. White, transporting baggage, 4th Regiment	3 00
37	18	To cash paid Henry Simon, recruiting and subsistence, 4th Regiment.....	268 00
38	18	To cash paid F. R. Tisdale, recruiting, 3rd Regiment.	5 78
39	18	To cash paid A. Freeman & Co., expenses, recruiting 3rd Regiment.....	4 00
40	18	To cash paid Robert Stratton, subsistence recruits, 4th Regiment	2 00
41	18	To cash paid H. G. Whittier, recruiting for 4th Regiment.....	30 00
42	18	To cash paid Charles H. Chapman, recruiting for 4th Regiment.....	30 05
43	18	To cash paid Henry C. Tuell, transportation and expenses recruits, 3rd Regiment.. . .	9 00
44	18	To cash paid Thomas Craig, bill expenses recruiting for 4th Regiment	30 00
45	18	To cash paid Henry P. Gray, bill expenses recruiting for 4th Regiment	30 00
46	18	To cash paid A. B. Chadsey, bill, swearing recruits for 4th Regiment	10 00
47	18	To cash paid A. O. Robbins, services recruiting for 4th Regiment	14 35
48	18	To cash paid Geo. A. B. Smith, services recruiting for 4th Regiment.....	26 00
49	19	To cash paid John A. Allen, services recruiting and subsistence 3rd and 4th Regiments.	211 38
50	19	To cash paid Capt. Geo. W. Tew expenses recruiting and subsistence 3rd and 4th Regiments.....	279 08
51	19	To cash paid Wm. Sandford, swearing recruits, 4th Regiment.....	1 25
52	19	To cash paid Cook & Danielson, printing Posters. &c., for 2nd, 3rd and 4th Regiments	75 08
53	19	To cash paid C. P. Tillinghast, recruiting for 3rd Regiment	35 75

No. of Voucher.

1861.

54	Sept. 19	To cash paid Geo. W. Pope, recruiting for 4th Regiment	27 00
55	19	To cash paid Joseph A. Rhodes, services recruiting for 3rd Regiment.....	21 00
56	19	To cash paid Geo. W. Pope, transporting recruits for 4th Regiment	6 67
57	19	To cash paid Joseph O'Neil, services recruiting 3rd Regiment.....	13 50
58	19	To cash paid D. B. Churchill, services recruiting 4th Regiment	306 15
59	19	To cash paid Jas. E. Wilcox, services recruiting for 5th Battery	4 00
60	19	To cash paid Chester L. Turner, services recruiting for 3rd and 4th Regiments.....	28 00
61	19	To cash paid Robert Nevins, services recruiting for 4th Regiment	18 50
62	19	To cash paid John McCann, services recruiting for 4th Regiment.....	42 00
63	19	To cash paid John Vaughn, subsistence recruits 4th Regiment.....	6 50
64	19	To cash paid John Smith, subsistence recruits 4th Regiment	2 00
65	20	To cash paid Pardon Mason, subsistence and recruiting for 3rd Regiment	197 67
66	20	To cash paid A. B. Lewis, subsistence and recruiting for 4th Regiment	5 00
67	20	To cash paid Strange & Mason, subsistence and recruiting for 4th Regiment	10 00
68	20	To cash paid Geo. H. Adams, subsistence and recruiting for 4th Regiment....	20 60
69	20	To cash paid Geo. W. Weeden, subsistence of recruits, 4th Regiment	6 50
70	21	To cash paid Benjamin Bennett, expenses recruiting, 3rd Regiment	2 50
71	21	To cash paid Albert E. Sholes, subsisting recruits, 4th Regiment	4 50
72	21	To cash paid C. T. Bowen, subsistence and services, 4th Regiment..	180 83
73	21	To cash paid Charles Wood, services recruiting 4th Regiment	16 50
74	21	To cash paid Christopher Wilcox, services re-	

No. of Voucher.

1861.

		cruiting 4th Regiment	22 00
75	Sept. 21	To cash paid Ruth C. Greene, subsistence, 4th Regiment... ..	5 46
76	21	To cash paid H. B. Drowne, expenses recruiting 3rd Regiment	2 08
77	21	To cash paid John E. Cokely, expenses recruiting 4th Regiment.....	40 25
78	21	To cash paid John Greene, subsistence recruits 3rd Regiment	104 50
79	23	To cash paid Joseph O'Neil, services recruiting 4th Regiment	45 50
80	23	To cash paid Jas. E. Hidden, subsistence recruits 4th Regiment... ..	30 75
81	23	To cash paid Andrew J. Dexter, subsistence recruits 4th Regiment	8 00
82	23	To cash paid Thomas T. James, subsistence recruits 4th Regiment	9 00
83	23	To cash paid Cook & Danielson, printing for recruiting R. I. V., to date.....	91 78
84	23	To cash paid D. Packard & Co., subsisting recruits 4th Regiment.....	26 50
85	23	To cash paid C. H. Chapman, subsisting recruits 4th Regiment... ..	7 76
86	23	To cash paid M. G. Moies, subsisting recruits and expenses, 4th Regiment	319 70
87	23	To cash paid John McCann, subsisting recruits 4th Regiment.....	3 00
88	23	To cash paid W. H. Parkhurst, subsisting recruits for 3rd and 5th Battery.. ..	24 62
89	23	To cash paid Wheeler Darling, expenses recruiting for 4th Regiment	30 00
90	23	To cash paid R. S. Rouse, subsisting recruits for 4th Regiment.....	8 00
91	23	To cash paid John A. C. Gladding, expenses recruiting for 4th Regiment.....	16 75
92	23	To cash paid James Shaw, Jr., expenses recruiting for 2nd Regiment.	13 75
93	25	To cash paid Susan C. Harrington, subsisting recruits for 4th Regiment... ..	4 00
94	25	To cash paid Dr. H. W. Rivers, for medicines purchased by him at Greencastle, Md., by	

No. of Voucher.

1861.

		order Col. Burnside, commanding 1st Regiment R. I. D. M.	50 00
95	Sept. 27	To cash paid C. H. Spink, subsisting recruits for 3rd Regiment.....	26 94
96	28	To cash paid Col. N. W. Brown, commanding 3rd Regiment R. I. H. Artillery, draft in favor of Lieut. W. P. Manton, Quartermaster of 3rd Regiment, to be accounted for by him—the Quartermaster..	100 00
97	28	To cash paid E. F. Miller, account, Iron Safe for the Department	115 00
98	30	To cash paid Huldah Luther, subsisting recruits for 4th Regiment.....	4 00
99	30	To cash paid Edwin H. Baker, expenses recruiting for 4th Regiment	34 75
100	30	To cash paid Thomas Scott, recruiting for 4th Regiment.	135 75
101	30	To cash paid Thomas Scott, subsisting recruits, 4th Regiment.....	189 00
102	30	To cash paid John A. Perry, expenses recruiting for 6th Battery	19 44
103	Oct. 1	To cash paid Cyrus R. Thurston, expenses recruiting for 4th Regiment ...	5 00
104	1	To cash paid Hartford B. Billings, expenses recruiting for 3rd and 4th Regiments..	19 00
105	1	To cash paid Cook & Danielson, advertising as per contract, to Oct. 1st, 1861....	40 00
106	1	To cash paid Cook & Danielson, printing for 3d and 4th Regiments.....	83 37
107	1	To cash paid R. O. Young, expenses recruiting 4th Regiment	38 75
108	1	To cash paid Stephen Booth, expenses recruiting 4th Regiment ...	54 25
109	1	To cash paid John A. Allen, expenses recruiting 4th Regiment ...	206 30
110	1	To cash paid Nathaniel M. Ingalls, expenses recruiting 4th Regiment.....	30 33
111	1	To cash paid E. R. Parkers, expenses recruiting 5th Battery	13 30
112	1	To cash paid R. R. Rickard, expenses recruiting 4th Regiment.....	13 75

No. of Voucher.

1862.

113	Oct. 1	To cash paid James Stanley, expenses recruiting and subsistence 4th Regiment	53 50
114	2	To cash paid John A. Bowen, expenses recruiting for 4th Regiment	22 00
115	2	To cash paid Joseph G. Foster, expenses recruiting and subsisting recruits, 4th Regiment	24 30
116	2	To cash paid Daniel Tillinghast, recruiting and subsistence for 3rd, 4th and 5th Batteries ..	14 25
117	2	To cash paid W. H. Dyer's account, expenses recruiting for 4th, 5th and 6th Batteries ..	24 50
118	2	To cash paid Daniel H. Helme, expenses recruiting for 4th Regiment	33 00
119	2	To cash paid Wm. H. Joyce, services recruiting for 3rd Regiment ..	75 00
120	2	To cash paid Henry P. Gray, subsisting recruits for 4th Regiment	19 00
121	2	To cash paid Joseph A. Rhodes, subsisting recruits for 4th Regiment ..	90 00
122	2	To cash paid Geo. W. Jencks, examining recruits for 3rd and 4th Regiments ..	46 00
123	2	To cash paid Job. Arnold, expenses and subsistence for recruits	52 11
124	2	To cash paid C. S. Smith, subsistence, recruiting for Regiment	71 25
125	2	To cash paid Wm. G. Borden, subsistence recruits for 4th Regiment	123 00
126	2	To cash paid Chas. C. Harris, recruiting for 4th Regiment	44 25
127	2	To cash paid Isaac M. Potter, recruiting for 4th Regiment and 6th Battery	70 98
128	2	To cash paid Mrs. E. Plummer, subsisting recruits for 4th Regiment	6 43
129	2	To cash paid D. B. Churchill, subsisting recruits for 4th Regiment	15 65
130	2	To cash paid Benj. L. Hall, services recruiting for 4th Regiment	25 50
131	2	To cash paid Jas. T. P. Bucklin, subsistence and recruiting for 4th Regiment	74 50
132	2	To cash paid Jas. E. Hidden, recruiting and subsistence for 4th Regiment	191 70

No. of Voucher.

1862.

133	Oct. 2	To cash paid Jas. Stanley, services recruiting for 4th Regiment..	34 50
134	3	To cash paid Nelson Kenyon, expenses recruiting and subsisting recruits 4th Regiment...	789 45
135	4	To cash paid Geo. F. Seaver, recruiting for 5th Battery	14 50
136	4	To cash paid John McCann, subsistence for recruits, 3rd Regiment	6 00
137	4	To cash paid Jas. Waterhouse, expenses recruiting for R. I. V.	249 65
138	4	To cash paid L. Tourtellott, expenses recruiting for 3rd Regiment... ..	44 59
139	4	To cash paid J. O. Harrington's bill, expenses recruiting for 4th Regiment	36 00
140	4	To cash paid Wm. C. Wood's bill, expenses and subsistence, 4th Regiment	105 64
141	5	To cash paid Othneal Tripp's bill, expenses, office, 4th Regiment	8 08
142	5	To cash paid M. G. Moies bill, expenses and subsistence 4th Regiment... ..	90 00
143	5	To cash paid Robert E. Low's bill, expenses recruiting 4th Regiment	50 50
144	5	To cash paid Wm. H. Maffitt's bill, expenses and subsistence 4th Regiment	49 50
145	5	To cash paid C. Duckworth's bill, expenses, 4th Regiment	15 00
146	7	To cash paid John S. Munroe's bill, subsistence, 4th Regiment	9 50
147	7	To cash paid Benjamin Lake, arresting deserters	25 00
148	7	To cash paid John L. Bushee, recruiting and subsistence, 4th Regiment	184 00
149	7	To cash paid F. Tisdale, transporting recruits for 3rd Regiment to Washington, and thence to Fort Hamilton, New York	21 75
150	7	To cash paid S. D. Spink, services, musical instruction for 4th Regiment	112 00
151	7	To cash paid J. W. Henry, services as recruiting officer, 4th Regiment	36 00
152	7	To cash paid A. S. Wetherell, examining recruits, 3rd and 4th Regiments	45 50

No. of voucher.

1861.

153	Oct. 7	To cash paid Jas. M. Davidson, services cooking for 5th and 6th Batteries.....	8 00
154	7	To cash paid Jas. L. Cobb, services recruiting and arresting deserters for 4th Regiment...	35 00
155	7	To cash paid Capt. H. B. Brastow, account, services recruiting for 1st Regiment Light Artillery	291 66
156	7	To cash paid A. C. Eddy, for uniform Cap for Drum Major in 4th Regiment	12 25
157	8	To cash paid A. C. Eddy, expenses recruiting for 3rd and 4th Regiments	23 75
158	8	To cash paid Samuel W. Anthony, expenses recruiting for 3rd and 4th Regiments	33 00
159	8	To cash paid Thos. E. Love, expenses recruiting and subsistence 3rd Regiment	28 25
160	8	To cash paid James B. Hudson's account, subsisting recruits for 3rd Regiment	15 50
161	8	To cash paid Thomas T. James' account, recruiting for 4th Regiment	2 00
162	8	To cash paid Thomas T. James' account, subsisting and recruiting 4th Regiment	13 66
163	8	To cash paid Wm. H. Sherman, subsisting recruits for 4th Regiment	4 50
164	8	To cash paid G. Barker, expenses recruiting for 4th Regiment	7 25
165	8	To cash paid Jas. E. Blackman, recruiting for 4th Regiment	27 00
166	8	To cash paid John C. Payne, subsisting and recruiting 3rd Regiment	11 50
167	8	To cash paid A. O. Robbins, services recruiting 4th Regiment	22 50
168	8	To cash paid H. B. Jennison, subsisting recruits for 4th Regiment	24 34
169	8	To cash paid Caleb Westcott, subsisting and expenses in recruiting for 3d Regiment ..	114 81
170	8	To cash paid Wm. T. Lewis, subsisting and recruiting for 3rd and 4th Regiments	76 50
171	9	To cash paid A. B. Dike, rent for recruiting offices for 3rd Regiment	53 41
172	9	To cash paid John E. Burrough, subsisting recruits for 3rd Regiment	4 50

No. of Voucher.

1861.

173	Oct. 9	To cash paid J. Erastus Lester, administering oaths to recruits 3rd and 4th Regiments . . .	3 75
174	9	To cash paid John K. Lester, administering oaths to recruits, 3rd and 4th Regiments. . .	15 25
175	9	To cash paid Abel Wait, subsisting recruits for 3rd Regiment	4 00
176	10	To cash paid Thos. W. Whitford, recruiting for Batteries and Regiments	54 60
177	10	To cash paid Winslow B. Kent, subsisting recruits 3rd Regiment	7 50
178	10	To cash paid Charles Smith, subsisting recruits 3rd Regiment	5 00
179	10	To cash paid Daniel W. Carr, subsisting recruits 3rd Regiment	14 00
180	10	To cash paid A. Horton, recruiting for 3d Regiment	4 00
181	11	To cash paid Phebe A. Slocum, subsisting recruits for 3rd Regiment	8 50
182	11	To cash paid Daniel Tillinghast, recruiting for 1st Regiment Light Artillery	40 00
183	11	To cash paid Michael Costello, recruiting for 3rd Regiment	33 00
184	11	To cash paid Thomas Craig, recruiting for 3rd Regiment	4 00
185	11	To cash paid Charles H. Chapman, recruiting for 4th Regiment	37 50
186	11	To cash paid Chester L. Turner, recruiting for Burnside Battalion	18 00
187	11	To cash paid Phebe A. Slocum, subsisting recruits 3rd Regiment	5 00
188	12	To cash paid J. M. Duffy, recruiting for 2nd Regiment	50 00
189	12	To cash paid Goo. Dunley, subsisting recruits for 3d Regiment	4 00
190	12	To cash paid Wm. Kelley, subsisting recruits for 3rd Regiment	12 50
191	15	To cash paid Cook & Danielson, printing note and bill headings	7 00
192	15	To cash paid Cook & Danielson, blank forms for 4th Regiment	40 50
193	15	To cash paid C. S. Jones, advertising General	

No. of Voucher.

1861.

		Orders.....	21 40
194	Oct. 15	To cash paid Chris. Duckworth, expenses subsisting recruits, arresting deserters and services, 3rd Regiment.....	48 80
195	15	To cash paid H. Hammell's account, services recruiting 3rd Regiment....	102 50
196	15	To cash paid L. R. Draper, transporting recruits, 4th Regiment	37 80
197	17	To cash paid H. Wales, for rent of recruiting office for 5th Regiment	3 00
198	17	To cash paid Henry S. Woodworth, recruiting for 5th Regiment.....	6 00
199	17	To cash paid Othniel Tripp, rent recruiting office, 5th Regiment.....	6 00
200	17	To cash paid Henry S. Olney, recruiting for 3rd and 4th Regiments	10 00
201	17	To cash paid Wm. H. Helme, laying out Camp for 3rd Regiment.....	6 50
202	17	To cash paid Bowen & Gardiner, recruiting for 5th Regiment.....	6 00
203	17	To cash paid Dr. L. Congdon, rent of recruiting office, 5th Regiment.....	5 00
204	18	To cash paid S. A. Esten, subsisting recruits 1st N. E. Cavalry Regiment.....	23 12
205	18	To cash paid Samuel Budlong, Jr., rent of recruiting office in E. Greenwich	4 00
206	18	To cash paid Chester L. Turner, services recruiting for 5th Regiment	4 00
207	18	To cash paid S. W. Read, subsisting recruits for 3rd Regiment.....	4 00
208	18	To cash paid Joseph G. Fowler, subsistence and recruiting for 4th Regiment.....	10 00
209	18	To cash paid Munroe H. Gladding, recruiting for 5th Regiment	5 00
210	19	To cash paid William H. Reynolds, subsistence and recruiting for 1st Regiment Light Artillery	47 50
211	21	To cash paid Dr. Albert Potter, medicine for Hospital, 5th Regiment.....	6 65
212	22	To cash paid James E. Hudson, recruiting for 5th Regiment.	2 00

No. of Voucher.

1861.			
213	Oct. 22	To cash paid C. H. J. Hamlin, forage for horses, Battery E., L. A. Regiment.....	30 00
214	22	To cash paid John H. Cokeley, board and transporting recruits for 5th Regiment.....	4 00
215	22	To cash paid "Aldrich House," boarding recruits for 5th Regiment	1 50
216	22	To cash paid H. A. Jewett, recruiting for 5th Regiment.....	6 00
217	22	To cash paid A. Crawford Greene, printing for 1st, 3rd and 4th Regiments	16 75
218	22	To cash paid A. B. Dike, rent for recruiting office, 5th Regiment..	4 50
219	22	To cash paid Robert Sheldon, subsisting recruits, 3rd Regiment.....	11 50
220	23	To cash paid Wm. K. Smith, recruiting two men for Battery F.....	4 00
221	23	To cash paid Elisha Smith, recruiting for 1st N. E. Cavalry Regiment.....	27 00
222	23	To cash paid Nathaniel Burgess, recruiting for 1st N. E. Cavalry Regiment	18 00
223	23	To cash paid Henry S. Woodworth, recruiting three men for 5th Regiment.....	6 00
224	23	To cash paid Knowles, Anthony & Co., printing blank forms, orders, &c.....	26 25
225	24	To cash paid sundry expenses in Adjutant General's office.....	40 13
226	24	To cash paid Albert H. Hayward, subsisting recruits for 3rd Regiment... ..	19 00
227	24	To cash paid Providence Gas Company, for supply of gas at recruiting armories.....	65 52
228	24	To cash paid W. E. Bowers, for cloth and sign, recruiting office, Light Artillery Regiment.	12 77
229	24	To cash paid W. E. Bowers, painting sign for Adjutant General's office.....	2 75
230	24	To cash paid Frank A. Potter, arresting deserters for Battery F	4 00
231	25	To cash paid Chester Turner, recruiting, rent and transportation for 5th Regiment.....	7 00
232	25	To cash paid George H. Whitney, books furnished Hospital 4th Regiment	11 13

No. of Voucher.

1861.

233	Oct. 25	To cash paid George H. Whitney, Stationery, &c., for Adjutant General's office.....	87 22
234	25	To cash paid John Gould's account, subsisting recruits for Cavalry Regiment....	114 00
235	26	To cash paid E. F. Miller, exchanging iron Safe	50 00
236	28	To cash paid Mrs. James M. Eddy, forage for horses Battery F, one night	13 00
237	28	To cash paid Andrew Angell, forage for horses Battery F, one night	26 00
238	28	To cash paid P. F. Baly, recruiting one man for 5th Regiment.....	2 00
239	28	To cash paid John Frieze, two recruits Battery F	4 00
240	28	To cash paid A. Crawford Greene, printing posters for recruiting officers	20 99
241	29	To cash paid Othniel Tripp, rent of room, recruiting for 5th Regiment	4 00
242	29	To cash paid J. C. Potter, arresting three deserters from 3rd Regiment..	15 00
243	29	To cash paid Knowles, Anthony & Co., printing bills for Cavalry Regiment.....	6 00
244	29	To cash paid H. A. Jewett, furnishing four recruits for 5th Regiment.....	8 00
245	29	To cash paid L. P. Child, rent recruiting office for Cavalry Regiment	19 00
246	29	To cash paid John H. Dorrance, subsisting recruits for 3rd and 4th Regiments.....	420 80
247	30	To cash paid Calvin Cooper, arresting deserters from 4th Regiment.....	13 25
248	30	To cash paid R. R. Rickard, rent recruiting office for 5th Regiment	5 00
249	30	To cash paid John Frieze, recruiting one man for Battery F ...	2 00
250	30	To cash paid Manchester & Hopkins, one half ton coal for Adjutant General's office.....	2 87
251	30	To cash paid Jas. A. Bowen, recruiting one man for Battery F..	2 00
252	31	To cash paid A. R. Young, recruiting one man for Battery F.....	2 00
253	31	To cash paid P. A. Sinnott, recruiting companies for 3rd Regiment	754 27

No. of Voucher.

1861.

254	Nov. 1	To cash paid John Gould, subsisting recruits for 1st N. E. Cavalry Regiment	153 00
255	1	To cash paid Holbrook & Russell, subsisting recruits for 1st N. E. Cavalry Regiment. . .	80 25
256	1	To cash paid F. Goggeshall, stove pipe, &c., for office	38 52
257	1	To cash paid Cook & Danielson, printing orders as per contract, to date	40 00
258	1	To cash paid S. H. Benchley, recruiting men Battery F	16 50
259	1	To cash paid Joseph A. Rhodes, servicee recruiting for 4th Regiment.	54 00
260	1	To cash paid D. B. Churchill, recruiting for 3rd Regiment	22 50
261	1	To cash paid Cook & Danielson, printing blank forms for R. I. regiments	82 00
262	2	To cash paid M. H. Dyer, forage for horses, &c., Battery F	28 43
263	2	To cash paid Geo. A. Howard, rent of recruiting office, 5th Regiment	21 00
264	2	To cash paid Curry, Richards & Co., hire of furniture for recruiting office, 5th Regiment.	2 50
265	2	To cash paid Charles Morse, recruiting for Battery F	10 00
266	2	To cash paid Alfred W. Luther, recruiting one man for Battery F	2 00
267	2	To cash paid W. W. Shove, recruiting and transportation, 5th regiment	18 00
268	2	To cash paid C. H. J. Hamlin, expenses one section Battery F, recruiting	50 00
269	2	To cash paid Chester L. Turner, recruiting two men, 5th Regiment	4 00
270	2	To cash paid James Gregg, recruiting one man, 5th Regiment	2 00
271	2	To cash paid C. H. J. Hamlin, expenses recruiting with one section Battery F	50 00
272	2	To cash paid C. A. Cobb, rent recruiting office, 5th Regiment	7 00
273	2	To cash paid John Frieze, recruiting one man, Battery F	2 00
274	2	To cash paid Thomas W. Hart, services four	

No. of Voucher.

1861.

			mounted police, 4th Regiment.....	24 00
275	Nov. 2	To cash paid A. C. Greene, printing posters R. I. V		13 00
276	4	To cash paid G. & C. P. Hutchins, putting up gas pipe and burners in office.....		18 65
277	4	To cash paid S. F. Blanding, rent of recruiting office, 5th Regiment.....		2 00
278	4	To cash paid Bowen & Gardner, recruiting one man for 5th Regiment		2 00
279	4	To cash paid C. H. Morse, recruiting for Bat- tery F... ..		18 60
280	5	To cash paid Wm. B. Robinson, recruiting one man, Battery G... ..		2 00
281	5	To cash paid Albert F. Budlong, rent, recruit- ing office, 5th Regiment.....		3 00
282	5	To cash paid Benj. A. Whitman, recruiting 5th Regiment.....		13 00
283	5	To cash paid Cook & Danielson, printing post- ers, cards and recruiting blanks for Artillery Regiment and 5th Regiment of Infantry...	169 50	
284	6	To cash paid W. H. Dyer, expenses recruiting Battery G	100 00	
285	6	To cash paid James A. Bowen, recruiting one man		2 00
286	6	To cash paid U. Gleason, recruiting 55 men for 1st Regiment N. E. Cavalry	110 00	
287	7	To cash paid Cook & Danielson, advertising meetings 1st Battery R. I. V	8 50	
288	7	To cash paid L. P. Mead & Co., rent of room Headquarters R. I. V., three months	185 00	
289	7	To cash paid Anthony, Potter & Co, furniture, Adjutant General's office.....	206 15	
290	7	To cash paid Anthony, Potter & Co., use of mattresses, 3rd Regiment		6 00
291	7	To cash paid Earl House, bill, board Sergeant Gould	120 00	
292	11	To cash paid J. W. Henry's account, recruiting 28 men	56 00	
		Rent of office... ..	35 00	91 00
293	11	To cash paid Capt. H. Brastow, services recruit- ing Battery F.....		84 22

No. of Voucher.

1861.

294	Nov. 11	To cash paid Daniel A. Tompkins, arresting deserters for 3rd Regiment	10 00
295	11	To cash paid John McCann, recruiting seven men for 5th Regiment.....	14 00
		Rent of office.. ..	4 00
296	11	To cash paid John McCann, enlisting one man, \$2 00; Board two days, \$1 00.....	3 00
297	11	To cash paid Samuel J. Benchley, recruiting five men, Battery G... ..	10 00
298	11	To cash paid Jas. A. Bowen, recruiting one man, Battery G	2 00
299	11	To cash paid Chas. H. Tompkins, subsistence of Batteries travelling in the State, obtaining recruits	20 00
300	12	To cash paid Morris Jones, arresting deserters 1st Regiment Cavalry.....	5 00
301	12	To cash paid Wm. H. Gorham, recruiting for 5th Regiment.	54 00
302	13	To cash paid Wheeler & Elsbree, forage for horses, R. I. Batteries	29 00
303	13	To cash paid James Waterhouse, four recruits	8 00
		Subsistence and transportation of same... ..	9 15
304	13	To cash paid H. A. Arnold, furnishing fourteen recruits for 5th Regiment.....	28 00
305	14	To cash paid Munro H. Gladding, account for contingent expenses at Headquarters 5th Regiment R. I. V.....	6 78
306	14	To cash paid Elisha Smith, recruiting expenses Regiment Cavalry	28 50
307	15	To cash paid C. T. Robbins, recruiting for 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Regiments.....	49 25
308	15	To cash paid Joseph A. Rhodes, recruiting six men for 5th Regiment	12 00
309	15	To cash paid J. W. Henry, expenses recruiting office, 5th regiment	3 50
310	15	To cash paid Simeon H. Brown, enlisting four men for Regiment Cavalry.....	8 00
311	16	To cash paid Sergeant Lake, finding deserters of 4th Regiment.....	10 63
312	16	To cash paid S. S. Paul, subsisting three men,	

No. of Voucher.

1861.

		Co. G, 4th Regiment	41 24
313	Nov. 18	To cash paid M. G. Moies, expenses recruiting Battery F.	141 00
		Expenses to Washington and return.	35 50
314	18	To cash paid M. G. Moies, for sundry bills contracted in recruiting Battery F.	104 22
315	19	To cash paid Seth Scott, coal for Adjutant General's office	4 31
316	19	To cash paid Charles Pierce, subsisting and transporting recruits, 4th Regiment.	128 02
317	20	To cash paid Major Sayles, recruiting expenses 1st N. E. Cavalry Regiment.	200 00
318	22	To cash paid Geo. W. Cole, recruiting four men for Battery G.	8 00
319	22	To cash paid Wm. Barstow & Co.'s bill, carpet for Adjutant General's office.	25 12
320	25	To cash paid Wheeler & Elsbree, carriage hire, 5th Regiment	5 00
321	25	To cash paid Spink & Harrington, services as musicians for 5th Regiment, from October 7th to October 28th	80 00
322	25	To cash paid Spink & Harrington, services as musicians for 5th Regiment, from Oct. 28th to November 7th.	44 00
323	25	To cash paid A. W. Aldrich, rent of recruiting office, Regiment Cavalry	22 86
324	25	To cash paid Wm. Gallagher, recruiting three men and transportation, 5th Regiment.	7 05
325	25	To cash paid James Gregg, enlisting recruits for 5th Regiment.	2 00
326	27	To cash paid Wm. T. Lewis, recruiting two men for 5th Regiment.	4 00
327	27	To cash paid Chas. H. Morse, recruiting for 1st Regiment Light Artillery	114 00
328	27	To cash paid Phineas Fairbrother, recruiting for Regiment Cavalry	22 00
329	29	To cash paid Ingalls & Otis, recruiting for Regiment Cavalry	30 00
330	29	To cash paid Nathaniel Burgess, recruiting for Regiment Cavalry	28 50
331	30	To cash paid A. W. Colvin, recruiting for R.	

No. of Voucher.

1861.

			I. Volunteers.....	80 25
332	Nov.	30	To cash paid A. W. Colvin, subsisting recruits for R. I. Volunteers	61 00
333		30	To cash paid Thos. F. Vaughn, mileage and rations to and from Washington.. . . .	57 60
334		30	To cash paid Gideon Barker, posting bills, recruiting office R. I. V.....	7 39
335		30	To cash paid C. C. Burrows, expenses recruiting ten recruits, \$20 00 : Transportation of same, \$15 00, for Cavalry Regiment.....	35 00
336	Dec.	2	To cash paid Jacob Babbitt, recruiting 5th Regiment.	79 95
337		2	To cash paid Geo. W. Cole, recruiting one man for Battery G.	2 00
338		2	To cash paid Esack Brown, recruiting one man for Battery G	2 00
339		2	To cash paid James A Barber, transporting three recruits Battery G.....	4 05
340		2	To cash paid Jas. McCunick, recruiting four men for Battery G.....	8 00
341		2	To cash paid Michael Kirk, recruiting one man for 5th Regiment.....	2 00
342		4	To cash paid Geo. Ayles, recruiting two men, Battery G	4 00
343		4	To cash paid Law & Kennon, gas fixtures for Cavalry Headquarters.. . . .	2 00
344		4	To cash paid Providence Gas Co., for several Armories in raising volunteers.....	186 20
345		4	To cash paid Providence Gas Co., for recruiting office R. I. V	1 96
346		4	To cash paid Wm. Byrne, as Acting Quartermaster of 3rd Regiment.. . . .	75 00
347		4	To cash paid Wm. G. Borden, services, recruiting, transportation, subsistence, &c., for 4th Regiment	66 00
348		4	To cash paid James M. Eddy, recruiting 5th Regiment.. . . . 18 00	
			To cash paid James M. Eddy, transporting nine men to camp 5 40	23 40
349		4	To cash paid C. Duckworth, taking recruits 2nd Regiment to Washington	42 75

No. of Voucher.

1861.

350	Dec. 5	To cash paid Cooke & Danielson, printing posters and blanks for R. I. Regiments.....	28 50
351	5	To cash paid Cooke & Danielson's bill, one month advertising	56 50
352	6	To cash paid Asa A. Ellis, recruiting 15 men for 3rd Regiment.....	30 00
353	6	To cash paid Henry G. Cheney, recruiting 7 men, and expenses for same	29 00
354	6	To cash paid Israel M. Potter, recruiting for Regiment of Cavalry.....	52 29
355	6	To cash paid John Frieze, recruiting men for Regiment of Artillery	90 13
356	11	To cash paid A. R. Young, recruiting seven men for Battery G	14 00
357	11	To cash paid Robert E. Low, recruiting for 5th Regiment	36 00
358	11	To cash paid Robert E. Low, recruiting for 5th Regiment.	26 00
359	11	To cash paid Thos. Thompson, services and expenses recruiting for 1st Regiment Cavalry.	15 50
360	11	To cash paid Joseph A. Otis, for 1st Regiment Cavalry	34 00
361	11	To cash paid Asa A. Ellis, recruiting 25 men, 2nd Regiment	50 00
362	11	To cash paid Knowles & Anthony, advertising meetings 1st Regiment Light Artillery ...	28 54
363	11	To cash paid W. H. Dyer, expenses recruiting for Battery G.....	100 00
364	12	To cash paid Henry S. Olney, services recruiting for 5th Regiment	20 75
365	12	To cash paid George Henry, enlisting two recruits for 5th Regiment	4 00
366	13	To cash paid Asa A. Ellis, recruiting ten men for 3d Regiment	20 00
367	13	To cash paid James Waterhouse, recruiting 13 men, 1st Regiment Light Artillery.....	26 00
368	16	To cash paid Daniel C. Grimwood, recruiting five men for 5th Regiment.....	10 00
		Transportation, \$5 00; Rent of office, \$6 00	11 00
			<hr/> 21 00

No. of Voucher.

1861.

369	Dec. 16	To cash paid C. W. Jencks & Brother, for three dozen Lawyer Cases.....	9 00
370	16	To cash paid S. Clough, for portrait of General Scott	4 00
371	16	To cash paid sundry expenses in Adjutant General's Department ...	17 34
372	17	To cash paid B. G. Tallman's bill, medicines and attendance on recruits of Cavalry Regiment	55 44
373	17	To cash paid Asa A. Ellis, recruiting ten men for 3rd Regiment.....	20 00
374	17	To cash paid Benj. L. Hall, recruiting five men for 5th Regiment.....	10 00
375	17	To cash paid A. Robinson Young, recruiting four men for Battery G	8 00
376	17	To cash paid John Frieze, recruiting seven men for Battery G.....	14 00
377	18	To cash paid John H. Cokely, recruiting for Regiment of Cavalry ..	73 32
378	19	To cash paid C. P. Tillinghast, recruiting two men for 3rd Regiment... ..	4 00
379	19	To cash paid Geo. Bicknell, recruiting five men for 5th Regiment.....	10 00
380	20	To cash paid Jabez C. Potter, arresting deserters, Cavalry Regiment.....	10 00
381	20	To cash paid C. H. J. Hamlin, recruiting for 1st Light Artillery Regiment	13 28
382	20	To cash paid A. R. Young recruiting 11 men for Battery G.....	22 00
383	21	To cash paid F. A. Dockray, services at Fort Adams, Drill Master, ten days, 1 50 per day	15 00
384	21	To cash paid John Frieze, services recruiting for Light Artillery Regiment.....	24 75
385	21	To cash paid Benjamin Ham, recruiting one man for 5th Regiment... ..	2 00
386	23	To cash paid Mary Greene, subsisting recruits for Artillery Regiment.....	75 45
387	23	To cash paid Robert S. Brownell, arresting four deserters, 5th Regiment... ..	20 00
388	23	To cash paid U. Gleason, recruiting 54 men for Cavalry Regiment.....	108 00

No. of Voucher.

1861.

389	Dec. 24	To cash paid Asa A. Ellis, recruiting ten men for 3rd Regiment.....	20 00
390	24	To cash paid Knowles & Anthony, advertising for Regiment Cavalry	2 00
391	24	To cash paid Holbrook House, subsistence recruits 2nd Regiment ..	66 70
392	24	To cash paid A. R. Young, recruiting for Battery G	9 35
393	24	To cash paid Charles H. Morse, recruiting for Battery G	38 18
394	24	To cash paid Charles Smith, for extra subsistence recruits 2nd Regiment.....	2 20
395	24	To cash paid James Quirk, services as cook for Battery G	17 33
396	24	To cash paid Geo. Tourtellott, services as cook for Battery G.....	17 33
397	24	To cash paid A. Crawford Greene, 100 posters for 5th Regiment.....	9 00
398	31	To cash paid Seth Scott, coal for office	4 87
399	31	To cash paid E. A. & D. Burrows, curtains for office	9 00

1862.

400	Jan. 1	To cash paid sundry expenses for Adjutant General's office	14 78
401	8	To cash paid Henry Downing, recruiting two men, Battery H.....	4 00
402	8	To cash paid Thomas G. Glover, recruiting three men for 5th Regiment.....	6 00
403	8	To cash paid Henry A. Carder, arresting six deserters, Cavalry Regiment	14 18
404	8	To cash paid Hanson W. Potter, recruiting four men, 5th Regiment	8 00
405	8	To cash paid A. R. Young, recruiting nine men Battery H	18 75
406	9	To cash paid Capt. W. H. Reynolds, sundry expenses, &c., in Light Artillery Regiment.	53 80
407	9	To cash paid Isaac W. Carpenter, services in recruiting office, for Light Artillery Regiment	14 00
408	9	To cash paid Reynolds & Co., rent of recruiting office, Light Artillery Regiment.....	53 37

No. of Voucher.

1862.

409	Jan. 9	To cash paid Lieut. Col. W. H. Reynolds, sundry disbursements for Light Artillery Regiment... ..	84 60
410	9	To cash paid Cooke & Danielson, printing posters for Battery H	2 00
411	9	To cash paid Cooke & Danielson's bill, advertising, &c	45 75
412	9	To cash paid Globe Bank, Providence, interest on borrowed money.....	34 83
413	9	To cash paid James Cole, repairing equipment	2 78
414	9	To cash paid Timothy Callahan, recruiting one man, Battery H.....	2 00
415	9	To cash paid "Holbrook House," subsisting recruits, Cavalry Regiment.....	3 90
416	9	To cash paid Michael O'Neil, services in recruiting office, 2nd Regiment	25 00
417	9	To cash paid Wm. H. Dyer, services recruiting for Artillery Regiment	150 00
418	9	To cash paid Geo. Tourtellott, services as cook for Battery G	6 93
419	9	To cash paid Samuel J. Benchley, recruiting three men for Battery H.....	6 00
420	9	To cash paid Jeremiah Heath, rent of recruiting office, R. I. V.....	153 33
421	10	To cash paid J. O. McCarrick, recruiting five men for Battery H	10 00
422	10	To cash paid Dr. T. Dunns, examining recruits for 2nd Regiment... ..	36 50
423	10	To cash paid James Waterhouse, subsistence and transportation recruits, Battery D.....	35 70
424	11	To cash paid Pierce & Berry, for posters, and posting same, 2nd Regiment.	14 62
425	11	To cash paid Nath. M. Ingalls, recruiting three men, 5th Regiment	6 00
425	11	To cash paid A. A. Bliven, recruiting three men, Battery H ..	6 00
427	11	To cash paid F. N. Sheldon, services as messenger, from Dec. 1, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1862.	70 94
428	11	To cash paid Bank of North America, rent of Adjutant General's Office from September	

No. of Voucher.

1862.

		11th, to December 31st, 1861, at \$150 00 per annum.....	46 42
429	Jan. 11	To cash paid A. A. Babcock, recruiting three men, Battery H.....	6 00
430	11	To cash paid Wm. P. Rodgers, recruiting for Cavalry Regiment.....	9 50
431	11	To cash paid Henry Downing, recruiting one man for Battery H.....	2 00
432	11	To cash paid Geo. H. Whitney, Stationery, &c., for Adjutant General's Office.....	57 53
433	13	To cash paid J. H. Carriok, recruiting six men for Battery H.....	12 00
434	13	To cash paid A. R. Young, services and re- cruiting office, Artillery Regiment.....	18 00
435	13	To cash paid James Quirk, services as cook, in Batteries G and H.....	18 87
436	13	To cash paid Martin S. Groene, arresting de- serters, Cavalry Regiment.....	7 00
437	13	To cash paid L. Adlington, recruiting one man for Battery H.....	2 00
438	14	To cash paid C. H. Morse, recruiting and ex- penses for Battery H.....	42 00
439	14	To cash paid Jas. Clark, recruiting two men for Battery H..	4 00
440	14	To cash paid R. Mathewson, subsisting recruits for 5th Regiment.....	8 40
441	15	To cash paid G. & C. P. Hutchins, gas fixtures and labor on Col. Lawton's Headquarters, Cavalry Regiment.....	9 12
442	15	To cash paid H. B. Billings, carriage hire for 1st Cavalry Regiment.....	12 00
443	15	To cash paid Henry E. Turner, examining re- cruits, medical attendance, medicines, &c., for Co. K, 2nd Regiment...	99 00
444	15	To cash paid H. F. Morton, recruiting one man for Battery H.....	2 00
445	15	To cash paid Nath. M Ingalls, recruiting six men for Battery H.....	12 00
446	16	To cash paid Wm. Leonard, recruiting one man for Battery H.....	2 00
447	16	To cash paid O. J. Ferrill, recruiting three	

No. of Voucher.

1862.

		men for Battery H... ..	6 00
448	Jan. 16	To cash paid Silas Moore, lodging recruits, 4th Regiment	13 00
449	17	To cash paid A. R. Young, services at recruiting office	3 00
450	17	To cash paid Gideon Barker, posting bills 9th Battery (H)	75
451	17	To cash paid W. H. Packard, for office rent, transportation and recruiting for 5th Regiment	7 50
452	17	To cash paid J. O. McCorreck, recruiting five men, Battery H	10 00
453	17	To cash paid A. A. Babcock, recruiting 12 men, Battery H.....	24 00
454	17	To cash paid Wm. H. Jay, recruiting one man Battery H.....	2 00
455	20	To cash paid Henry T. Sisson, recruiting....	60 00
456	20	To cash paid B. W. Foster, recruiting two men, Battery H.....	4 00
457	21	To cash paid R. Sherman, advertising General Orders for raising Volunteers	23 50
458	21	To cash paid Wm. H. Goffa, recruiting one man, Battery H....	2 00
459	21	To cash paid Charles A. Leonard, for wood for camp, Cavalry Regiment.....	2 79
460	21	To cash paid Wm. G. Borden, recruiting 29 men for 5th Regiment	58 00
		Transportation of same.....	10 00
		-----	68 00
461	21	To cash paid Wm. G. Borden, transportation five men, Battery H	10 00
462	21	To cash paid Newport Mercury, advertising General Orders No. 103	17 00
463	23	To cash paid Sylvester Maral, recruiting three men, Battery H... ..	6 00
464	23	To cash paid Wm. E. Peck, recruiting 30 men 3rd Regiment	60 00
465	23	To cash paid Robert E. Low, services in recruiting office, 3rd Regiment	80 00
466	23	To cash paid Joseph McGuire, recruiting three men, Battery H	6 00

No. of Voucher.

1862.

467	Jan. 23	To cash paid McCarrick & Young, recruiting for Battery H	11 00
468	24	To cash paid James A. Barber, recruiting one man, Battery H	2 00
469	28	To cash paid Henry T. Sisson, recruiting expenses for Battery H	100 00
470	28	To cash paid Jas. A. Barber, recruiting one man for Battery H	2 00
471	28	To cash paid Pat. Donnelly, recruiting one man for Battery H	2 00
472	28	To cash paid J. Moriarty, recruiting two men for Battery H	4 00
473	28	To cash paid C. Duckworth, expenses transporting recruits to Washington, 2nd Regiment . .	16 50
474	29	To cash paid C. H. Morse, expenses recruiting for Battery H	30 50
475	29	To cash paid Geo. H. Rhodes, rent of recruiting office, Cavalry Regiment	21 00
476	30	To cash paid F. A. Wilcoxson, transportation recruits, Battery H	4 35
477	30	To cash paid Providence Gas Co., Adjutant General's Office, to Jan. 1st, 1862	8 12
478	31	To cash paid J. P. Child, recruiting eight men for 5th Regiment	16 00
479	Feb. 1	To cash paid "Steamer Perry," transporting recruits from Newport	6 00
480	1	To cash paid H. T. Addington, recruiting one man, Battery H	2 00
481	1	To cash paid E. Luther, recruiting three men, Battery H	6 00
482	1	To cash paid Jos. Bailey, recruiting one man, Battery H	2 00
483	1	To cash paid Uzziel Gleason, recruiting one man, Battery H	2 00
484	3	To cash paid J. O. McCarrick, recruiting one man, Battery H	2 00
485	3	To cash paid A. A. Bliven, recruiting two men, Battery H	4 00
486	3	To cash paid C. H. Sheldon, 15 days' labor at Adjutant General's Office	15 00
487	4	To cash paid Asa W. Harris, recruiting one	

No. of Voucher.

1862.

			man, Battery H.....	2 00
488	Feb. 4	To cash paid S. P. Carpenter, one frame for stove, Adjutant General's office....	62	
489	6	To cash paid S. P. Sanford, recruiting Artillery Regiment.....	50 00	
490	6	To cash paid James D. Barber, recruiting one man, Battery H.....	2 00	
491	6	To cash paid Wm. E. Peek, recruiting 20 men, 3rd Regiment.....	40 00	
492	6	To cash paid J. M. Duffy, recruiting for 2nd Regiment.....	25 00	
493	6	To cash paid F. A. Wilcoxson, recruiting one man, Battery H.....	2 00	
494	6	To cash paid Geo. W. Johnson, recruiting two men, Battery H.....	4 00	
495	6	To cash paid F. Callahan, recruiting one man, Battery H.....	2 00	
496	6	To cash paid A. O. Tilden, 14 days recruiting in Pawtucket.....	21 00	
497	6	To cash paid John H. Cokely, recruiting..	166 37	
498	7	To cash paid James Moffitt, recruiting one man, Battery H.....	2 00	
499	7	To cash paid Elisha Smith, 19 days service recruiting.....	28 50	
500	7	To cash paid Wm. Fuller, recruiting two men, Battery H.....	4 00	
501	7	To cash paid Nath'l. Burgess, 19 days service recruiting.....	28 50	
502	7	To cash paid Asa A. Ellis, expenses recruiting for 3rd Regiment..	62 00	
503	7	To cash paid Edward S. Cheney, expenses recruiting for Battery H.....	33 60	
504	7	To cash paid George V. Leicester expenses arresting deserters Cavalry Regiment.....	5 00	
505	7	To cash paid W. W. Shove, expenses recruiting for 5th Regiment.....	27 00	
506	7	To cash paid John Wright, recruiting for 5th Regiment.....	55 23	
507	7	To cash paid John O. McCarrick, recruiting five men, Battery H.....	10 00	
508	7	To cash paid C. H. Morse, recruiting Battery H	11 24	

No. of Voucher.

1862.

509	Feb. 7	To cash paid W. W. Shaw, recruiting one man, 3rd Regiment.....	2 00
510	7	To cash paid C. M. Cory, recruiting one man, Battery H.....	2 00
511	7	To cash paid Geo. Ayres, recruiting three men Battery H.....	6 00
512	7	To cash paid A. R. Young, recruiting three men, Battery H.....	6 00
513	7	To cash paid U. Gleason, recruiting one man, Battery H.....	2 00
514	7	To cash paid Wm. N. Packard, recruiting one man R. I. V.....	2 00
515	8	To cash paid S. M. Knapp, recruiting one man Battery H.....	2 00
516	8	To cash paid B. F. Greene, recruiting one man Battery H.....	2 00
517	8	To cash paid Thos. J. White, five days board of recruit, Cavalry Regiment.....	2 50
518	8	To cash paid Benj. Nichols, services recruiting for Battery H.....	2 60
519	8	To cash paid James Moriarty, recruiting one man, Battery H.....	2 00
520	8	To cash paid J. W. Slocum, recruiting one man Battery H.....	3 00
521	8	To cash paid C. Decatur, recruiting one man Battery H.....	2 00
522	8	To cash paid F. N. Sheldon, services as messenger, from Jan. 1st to Feb. 9th.....	78 00
523	10	To cash paid Jas. A. Barber, one recruit for Battery H.....	2 00
524	10	To cash paid Thos. Scott, recruiting for 4th Regiment..	75 00
525	11	To cash paid Cooke & Danielson, account printing report, &c.....	42 85
526	11	To cash paid Cooke & Danielson, printing orders for month of January.....	40 00
527	11	To cash paid Wm. E. Peck, services recruiting for 3rd Regiment.....	138 50
528	12	To cash paid Wm. H. Goffe, services recruiting, Battery H.....	9 62
529	12	To cash paid C. H. Morse, services recruiting,	

No. of Voucher.

		1862.			
			Battery H	37	36
530	Feb. 13		To cash paid Narragansett Weekly, advertising General Orders	15	00
531	13		To cash paid John Gould, recruiting for Regi- ment of Cavalry	130	75
532	13		To cash paid Wm. G. Monroe, arresting de- serters for Cavalry Regiment.	5	00
533	14		To cash paid Simri Smith, furnishing rations Battery A.	75	00
534	14		To cash paid John A. Perry, expenses recruit- ing for Battery H	50	00
535	15		To cash paid Scott Smith, bill of coal for gen- eral Headquarters	12	75
536	15		To cash paid C. Blanding, expenses for recruit- ing office, 5th Regiment ..	8	05
537	15		To cash paid Michael O'Neil, expenses for re- cruiting 2nd Regiment	25	00
538	17		To cash paid C. F. Jencks & Brother, six commercial cases, for Adj. General's office ..	1	50
539	17		To cash paid S. P. Sanford, expenses recruit- ing for Artillery Regiment	100	00
540	18		To cash paid Capt. John F. Chapin, services as Assistant Adjutant General, from April 15th to Dec. 31st, 1861 ..	100	00
541	20		To cash paid J. A. P. Batchelder, recruiting two men for 3rd Regiment	4	00
542	20		To cash paid W. H. Goffe, recruiting one man for 3rd Regiment ..	2	00
543	20		To cash paid P. Pratt, recruiting two men for 3rd Regiment	4	00
544	21		To cash paid Wm. N. Sherman, printing orders for 6th Regiment R. I. V.	17	26
545	21		To cash paid A. Crawford Greene, printing or- ders for 6th Regiment R. I. V.	19	80
546	24		To cash paid Nath. M. Ingalls, recruiting five men for 3rd Regiment.	10	00
547	24		To cash paid Phenix "Weekly," advertising General Orders No. 103, for 6th Regi- ment	15	00
548	25		To cash paid James Barber, recruiting one man for 3rd Regiment	2	00

No. of Voucher.

1862.

549	Feb. 25	To cash paid Westarly "Recorder," advertising General Orders No. 103, for 6th Regiment	10 00
550	25	To cash paid Potter & Churchill, recruiting 13 men, 3rd Regiment	26 00
551	26	To cash paid "General Advertiser," advertising "General Orders" for 6th Regiment.	35 00
552	27	To cash paid A. A. Bliven, expenses recruiting Batteries G and H ..	5 75
553	27	To cash paid sundry matters, expenses in Adjutant General's office	15 77
554	27	To cash paid Lucius Simpson, recruiting seven men for Cavalry Regiment.....	14 00
555	27	To cash paid C. H. Morse, recruiting for Batteries G and H	28 87
556	27	To cash paid Joseph P. Manton's account, expenses to Boston, Concord, &c., Quartermaster Department	26 55
557	28	To cash paid John H. Gould, recruiting one man for 3d Regiment.....	2 00
558	28	To cash paid Stephen Franklin, recruiting 12 men for 3rd Regiment.....	24 00
559	March 1	To cash paid E. F. Aldrich, for four weeks' services in Adjutant General's office ..	36 00
560	3	To cash paid Cooke & Danielson, advertising orders, printing blanks, &c	48 50
561	3	To cash paid Henry B. Franklin, recruiting three men for 3rd Regiment.....	6 00
562	5	To cash paid Henry T. Sisson, expenses recruiting for 3rd Regiment ..	36 00
563	7	To cash paid Cornelius Brasslin, services, extra duty in 1st Regiment R. I. D. M.....	18 40
564	8	To cash paid Christopher Blanding, recruiting and organizing 5th Regiment.....	50 00
565	10	To cash paid "Exchange Hotel," subsisting Lieut. Duffy, 2nd Regiment, 38 days, at 40 cents	15 20
566	12	To cash paid "Fall River" Journal, advertising orders for 6th Regiment.....	10 00
567	14	To cash paid Major S. P. Sanford, for services in Light Artillery Regiment	400 00

No. of voucher.

1862.

568	March 15	To cash paid Major C. Blanding, for expenses to New York, arranging transportation	5 00
569	15	To cash paid A. A. Bliven, expenses recruiting and furnishing recruits for Battery G.	21 00
570	17	To cash paid Stephen Franklin, recruiting two men for 3rd Regiment	4 00
571	17	To cash paid C. L. Turner, recruiting five men for 3rd Regiment.	10 00
572	17	To cash paid Geo. P. Church, recruiting eight men, Light Artillery Regiment.	16 00
573	17	To cash paid Amos Kenney, recruiting two men for Cavalry Regiment.	4 00
574	18	To cash paid "Narragansett Times," advertising General Orders 103	15 00
575	18	To cash paid Simeon A. Brown, arresting deserter for N. E. Cavalry Regiment	10 00
576	18	To cash paid James A. Barber, recruiting one man for Artillery Regiment.	2 00
577	19	To cash paid Nathan Case, recruiting one man for Artillery Regiment.	2 00
578	20	To cash paid Amos Kenney, recruiting three men for Artillery Regiment.	6 00
579	20	To cash paid John A. Perry, recruiting men for Artillery Regiment.	25 00
580	21	To cash paid S. P. Sanford, recruiting for Artillery Regiment	48 94
581	21	To cash paid S. P. Sanford, recruiting for Artillery Regiment	150 00
582	21	To cash paid L. P. Child, rent of recruiting office for Cavalry Regiment	67 00
583	21	To cash paid A. A. Bliven, recruiting for 3rd Regiment	31 00
584	22	To cash paid John H. Cokely, services and expenses recruiting for 3rd Regiment.	97 62
585	24	To cash paid James P. Vose, subsistence recruits and rent of office in Newport.	253 05
586	25	To cash paid James P. Vose, expenses in Newport, recruiting office	9 85
587	26	To cash paid J. P. Child, recruiting ten men for 3rd Regiment.	20 00
588	26	To cash paid C. E. A. Mathewson, rent of re-	

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1862.

		cruting office for 3rd Regiment.....	8 86
589	March 27	To cash paid Zeranus Bliss, recruiting six men for 3rd Regiment.. . . .	12 00
590	27	To cash paid C. H. Morse, services recruiting for 1st Regiment Artillery.....	41 50
591	29	To cash paid E. F. Aldrich, services as Clerk in Adjutant General's office.. . . .	36 00
592	April 1	To cash paid Cooke & Danielson, advertising General Orders, &c., for month of March ..	44 50
593	2	To cash paid F. N. Sheldon, services as Messenger, in Adjutant, Quartermaster and Paymaster General's Departments, from Feb. 8th to April 1st—51 days, at \$2 00 per day ..	102 00
594	3	To cash paid Thomas Scott, printing and posting hand bills for 3rd Regiment.....	5 00
595	3	To cash paid Thomas Scott, printing posters for 5th Regiment.....	2 00
596	3	To cash paid Bank of North America, rent of Adjutant General's office, one Quarter.....	38 50
597	4	To cash paid F. N. Sheldon, labor in Adjutant General, Quartermaster and Paymaster General's office, from June 5th, 1861, to April 1st, 1862.....	83 13
598	4	To cash paid J. Hodges, fuel for recruiting office for Artillery Regiment	1 00
599	4	To cash paid W. H. Coleman, for copying muster rolls in Washington	15 00
	4	To cash paid Wm. Beals, decorations, &c., for the funeral of Col. Slocum, Major Ballou and Capt. Tower... ..	150 00
	7	To cash paid "Woonsocket Guards," for transportation to Providence and return, on the occasion of the funeral ceremonies of Col. Slocum, Major Ballou and Capt. Tower.. .	67 10
600	8	To cash paid C. H. J. Hamlin, transportation from Providence to Washington twice, for United States	25 00
601	9	To cash paid J. B. Greenalgh, recruiting two men for 3rd Regiment	4 00
602	9	To cash paid C. L. Turner, recruiting three men for 3rd Regiment.....	6 00

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1862.

603	April 9	To cash paid N. M. Ingalls, recruiting six men for 3rd Regiment...	12 00
604	9	To cash paid John McCann, recruiting one man for 3rd Regiment.....	2 00
605	9	To cash paid Ephraim Green, recruiting one man for 3rd Regiment	2 00
606	9	To cash paid Amos Kenney, recruiting one man for 3rd Regiment... ..	2 00
607	9	To cash paid P. H. Balling's account, New York, for 1,000 copies American Soldiers' Hand Book	30 00
608	10	To cash paid Dr. Loyd Morton, for medical services with the sick left behind from the R. I. Regiment of Cavalry	161 27
609	11	To cash paid H. N. Perry, recruiting for 3rd Regiment... ..	20 00
610	12	To cash paid S. S. Foss' account, advertising General Orders No. 103, 6th Regiment....	19 20
611	12	To cash paid E. L. Wilson, whitewashing rooms used for Hospital.....	2 00
612	12	To cash paid C. L. Turner, recruiting three men for 3rd Regiment.....	6 00
613	12	To cash paid A. Perry Horton, recruiting one man for 3rd Regiment	2 00
614	14	To cash paid W. H. Goffe, recruiting for Battery G	19 50
615	14	To cash paid John H. Cokely, recruiting for 3rd Regiment	89 11
616	15	To cash paid Seth Scott, coal for Adjutant General's office.....	4 87
617	16	To cash paid A. A. Wightman, recruiting for Battery G	10 19
618	18	To cash paid Samuel G. Rawson, services as nurse to a wounded soldier belonging to 5th Regiment.....	35 50
619	18	To cash paid Mrs. A. C. Marble, for attendance and board of Corporal Hoxie, while sick, belonging to Artillery Regiment.....	25 00
620	23	To cash paid Wm. N. Goffe, obtaining information of deserters of 3rd Regiment.....	7 00
621	24	To cash paid Geo. H. Whitney, Stationery,	

No. of Voucher.

1862.			
		&c., Adjutant General's office.....	32 00
622	April 25	To cash paid John H. Dorrance, subsisting recruits for Cavalry Regiment	7 00
623	26	To cash paid Wm. C. Potter, nine days' services as drummer to 3rd Regiment.....	9 00
624	26	To cash paid Edwin A. Young, nine days' services as drummer to 3rd Regiment..	9 00
625	30	To cash paid Cooke & Danielson, advertising General Orders, &c., for month of April...	47 00
626	30	To cash paid Providence Gas Co., for Adjutant General's office, from Jan. 1st to April 1st, 1862.....	14 56
627	May 1	To cash paid Jacob Briggs, recruiting one man for 3rd Regiment.....	2 00
628	5	To cash paid sundry expenses in Adjutant General's Department ...	51 32
629	5	To cash paid F. N. Sheldon, services as Messenger in Adjutant General, Quartermaster General and Paymaster General's Departments, for month of April	69 69
630	10	To cash paid E. F. Aldrich, services six weeks, to date, in Adjutant General's office.....	54 00
631	12	To cash paid S. P. Sanford, recruiting for Light Artillery Regiment.....	100 00
632	19	To cash paid Amos J. Wells, recruiting six men for Cavalry Regiment..	12 00
633	28	To cash paid E. C. Mauran, Adjutant General's account, sundry expenses in office	76 05
634	30	To cash paid Cooke & Danielson, printing orders, posters, &c.....	47 00
635	30	To cash paid S. P. Sanford, expenses recruiting for Battery H.....	150 00
636	31	To cash paid Lewis Najac, sundry expenses recruiting service.....	2 93
637	31	To cash paid A. A. Bliven, expenses recruiting for Light Artillery Regiment.....	17 30
638	June 2	To cash paid Lewis P. Child, rent of recruiting office for 3rd Regiment ...	53 50
639	28	To cash paid C. H. Morse, expenses recruiting for Battery H.....	15 50
640	28	To cash paid C. H. Morse, expenses recruiting	

No. of Voucher.

1862.

		for Battery H	31 52
641	June 28	To cash paid C. Vaughn, expenses recruiting for 7th Squadron Cavalry	29 55
642	28	To cash paid Scituate Rifles, transportation to Providence and back to Scituate, in answer to General Orders	25 83
643	28	To cash paid sundry expenses in Adjutant Gen- eral's Department	182 75
644	30	To cash paid Jabez C. Knight, for amount paid Major Potter, for copying rolls 3rd Regiment	20 00
645	30	To cash paid Wm. Brastow & Co., mats for Adjutant General's office	6 50
646	30	To cash paid John H. Cokely, services recruit- ing for 7th Squadron Cavalry ..	25 50
647	30	To cash paid "Newport Mercury," advertising General Orders No. 27	4 00
			<hr/>
			\$24,592 11

*Dr. The United States**In Account with the State of Rhode Island.*

No. of Voucher.

1862.

648	July 1	To cash paid William H. Gorham's bill, ser- vices recruiting 7th Squadron Rhode Island Cavalry	\$25 50
649	2	To cash paid Cooke & Danielson's bill, adver- tising, blanks, &c., to the first of July, 1862	80 00
650	2	To cash paid Capt. Augustus Hoppin, bill of expenses to Washington and return, in com- pliance with an order from Governor Sprague, on business for the Adjutant General's De- partment ..	11 94
651	2	To cash paid "Holbrook House," bill board of Michael O'Neill, assistant to Lieut. Duffy, recruiting for the 2nd Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers.	19 00

No. of Voucher.

1862.

652	July 2	To cash paid Holbrook House, for subsisting men of the 1st Battalion, 5th Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers	6 25
653	2	To cash paid George A. Clarke, bill for advertising General Orders No. 27 in "Phenix Journal," three weeks	4 00
654	2	To cash paid F. N. Sheldon, bill for services in the Adjutant, Quartermaster and Paymaster General's offices, from May 1, 1862, to July 1, 1862	141 28
655	2	To cash paid E. Frank Aldrich, bill services in the Adjutant General's office from May 10 to June 28, 1862	63 00
656	2	To cash paid Lieut. Col. Welcome B. Sayles, bill of expenses recruiting for the 7th Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers	100 00
657	3	To-cash paid A. C. Eddy's bill, for expenses recruiting for the 9th and 10th Regiments R. I. Volunteers	12 00
658	3	To cash paid Augustus W. Corliss, bill for expenses recruiting for the 7th Squadron R. I. Cavalry	12 38
659	3	To cash paid George H. Whitney's bill for parchment for commissions for Rhode Island Volunteers	82 77
660	3	To cash paid Bank of North America's bill for one Quarter's rent Adjutant General's office, to July 1st, 1862	88 50
661	3	To cash paid George H. Whitney's bill, for parchment for commissions for Rhode Island Volunteers	45 00
662	3	To cash paid A. A. Bliven, bill expenses for recruiting, transportation and subsisting men for Battery H	10 60
663	3	To cash paid E. C. Gallup, for bill services recruiting for the 10th Battery Rhode Island Volunteers	23 50
664	3	To cash paid Charles H. Morse, bill, office rent at Brand's Iron Works, expenses recruiting and expenses of recruits, transportation of same, &c.	85 70

No. of Voucher.

1862.

665	July 3	To cash paid H. H. Bowler's bill for recruiting two men for Battery H, 1st Regiment R. I. Light Artillery	4 00
666	7	To cash paid Benjamin F. Shaw, bill expenses recruiting one man for Battery H, 1st Regiment R. I. Light Artillery	2 00
667	8	To cash paid Knowles, Anthony & Co., bill, printing blank forms with Governor's order attached	6 00
668	9	To cash paid William R. Taylor, administrator, bill advertising General Orders in the "Bristol Phenix,"	15 00
669	9	To cash paid James N. Potter's bill, recruiting for 7th Regiment R. I. Volunteers, subsistence, transportation, &c.	23 83
670	12	To cash paid A. R. Young's bill, recruiting three men for Battery H, 1st Regiment R. I. Light Artillery	6 00
671	14	To cash paid H. L. Sherman's bill, for making and furnishing duck for awnings for the windows of the Adjutant General's Office	7 00
672	14	To cash paid John A. Perry's bill, expenses recruiting for Battery H, 1st Regiment R. I. Light Artillery	50 00
678	15	To cash paid Lieut Col. Welcome B. Sayles' bill, expenses recruiting for 7th Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers	100 00
674	17	To cash paid James N. Potter's bill, expenses recruiting in New York, for 7th Regiment R. I. Volunteers	27 57
675	18	To cash paid P. W. Gardiner's bill, rent of recruiting office for 7th Regiment R. I. Volunteers, to July 29th, 1862 ...	14 00
676	18	To cash paid John H. Cokely's bill, services recruiting for Battery H, 1st Regiment R. I. Light Artillery	9 00
677	18	To cash paid Knowles & Anthony's bill, for advertising General Orders, &c., to date	224 33
678	18	To cash paid Knowles & Anthony's bill, advertising notice of meetings R. I. Volunteers..	40 00
679	19	To cash paid J. A. Perry's bill, expenses re-	

No. of Voucher.

1862.

		recruiting for Battery H, 1st Regiment R. I. Light Artillery	25 00
680	July 21	To cash paid H. B. Billings' bill, carriage hire recruiting for 7th Squadron R. I. Cavalry..	22 00
681	22	To cash paid Welcome B. Sayles, bill of expenses recruiting for 7th Regiment R. I. Volunteers.....	100 00
682	22	To cash paid Charles H. Morse, bill of expenses recruiting for Battery H, 1st Regiment R. I. Light Artillery	25 00
683	22	To cash paid J. A. Perry, bill of expenses recruiting for Battery H, 1st Regiment R. I. Light Artillery.....	30 00
684	23	To cash paid Gideon Barker's bill, posting bills 7th R. I. V.....	2 25
685	23	To cash paid James N. Potter's bill, expenses recruiting for the 7th Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers.....	16 75
686	23	To cash paid Robert E. Low's bill, expenses recruiting for Rhode Island Volunteers. .	21 00
687	23	To cash paid William N. Brown's bill, recruiting for Rhode Island Volunteers.....	21 00
688	24	To cash paid James A. Aborne's bill, rent for recruiting office, for 5th Regiment R. I. Volunteers	13 50
689	24	To cash paid William H. Hudson's bill, arresting deserters from 7th Regiment R. I. Volunteers ...	12 50
690	25	To cash paid Westerly Recorder, bill, advertising General Orders No. 27, (paid John W. Noyes)	5 00
691	26	To cash paid Sheriff Wheaton's bill, arresting deserters	10 00
692	26	To cash paid Chs. W. Jenckes & Bros., one half dozen lawyer's cases ..	1 50
693	26	To cash paid Thomas Batemen, Sheriff, bill, arresting deserters ...	5 00
694	26	To cash paid Thomas Bateman, (Sheriff) bill, for arresting deserters, Battery H, 1st Regiment R. I. Light Artillery	8 00
695	28	To cash paid A. H. Hartwell's bill, expenses	

No. of Voucher.

1862.

		recruiting for Battery G, 1st Regiment R. I. Light Artillery	105 88
696	July 28	To cash paid James N. Potter's bill, expenses recruiting for 7th Regiment R. I. Volunteers, in New York City.....	14 90
697	29	To cash paid J. A. Perry's bill, expenses recruiting for Battery H, 1st Regiment R. I. Light Artillery	23 00
698	Aug. 1	To cash paid Messrs. Cooke & Danielson's bill, printing posters, orders, &c., &c.	85 50
699	5	To cash paid Lieut. Col. Welcome B. Sayles' bill, expenses recruiting for 7th Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers	100 00
700	5	To cash paid Charles H. Morse's bill, expenses recruiting for Battery H, 1st Regiment R. I. Light Artillery	38 00
701	6	To cash paid J. A. Perry's bill, expenses recruiting for 1st Regiment R. I. Light Artillery	36 00
702	6	To cash paid S. P. Sandford, bill of expenses, recruiting for R. I. Volunteers, order of Adjutant General.....	100 00
703	6	To cash paid George Campbell, bill of carriage hire, procuring recruits for 7th Regiment R. I. Volunteers.....	10 50
704	7	To cash paid Joshua Hunt & Co.'s bill, for rent of recruiting office for 7th Regiment R. I. Volunteers.....	9 00
705	7	To cash paid James N. Potter's bill, expenses recruiting for 7th Regiment R. I. Volunteers	18 22
706	7	To cash paid F. N. Sheldon, bill of services as Messenger from July 1, 1862, to August 4, 1862, at Headquarters	62 00
707	7	To cash paid J. A. Perry's bill, expenses recruiting for 1st Regiment Rhode Island Light Artillery	100 00
708	8	To cash paid Joseph P. Balch's bill, services recruiting for and organizing 5th Regiment R. I. Volunteers.	125 30
709	11	To cash paid George H. Whitney's bill, Stationery, &c., for the Adjutant General's De-	

No. of Voucher.

1862.

		partment	70 32
710	Aug. 11	To cash paid Wm. Hubbard, bill of expenses, transportation and rations of recruits, at Gloucester, R. I	3 25
710 1-2	11	To cash paid Adjutant General's bill, for sundry expenses incurred in the Adjutant General's office	41 33
711	12	To cash paid Lieut. Col. Welcome B. Sayles, bill of expenses recruiting for 7th Regiment R. I. Volunteers.	100 00
712	13	To cash paid Thomas Swan's bill, services as Policeman, accompanying detachment recruits for Battery F, 1st R. I. L. Artillery, to New York	6 00
713	13	To cash paid William H. Pullen's bill, for services as Policeman, accompanying detachment of recruits for Battery F, 1st R. I. L. Artillery, to New York	6 00
714	13	To cash paid George J. Harris' bill, carriage hire, 9th Regiment	4 00
715	13	To cash paid William H. Gorham's bill, for services recruiting for 7th Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers	38 00
716	15	To cash paid Knowles, Anthony & Co.'s bill, for printing blank returns for Rhode Island Volunteers	7 50
717	18	To cash paid Providence Gas Company, bill of gas consumed in the Adjutant General's Office from April 1, 1862, to July 1, 1862..	5 60
718	18	To cash paid Philip White, bill of expenses subsisting recruits for 7th Regiment R. I. Volunteers.	25 00
719	19	To cash paid George W. Jenekes' bill, for examining 94 recruits for 7th Regiment R. I. Volunteers	23 50
720	20	To cash paid Providence Gas Company, bill of gas consumed in Providence Marine Corps Artillery Armory, from January 1, 1862, to April 1, 1862, (Recruiting Office 3rd R. I. V.)	174 72
721	20	To cash paid Providence Gas Company, bill	

No. of Voucher.

1862.

		gas consumed in Providence Marine Corps of Artillery's Armory, from April 1, 1862, to June 1, 1862, (Recruiting Office 3rd R. I. V.)	27 16
722	Aug. 20	To cash paid Gorton, Cobb & Spink, bill of expenses recruiting for 7th Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers	84 50
723	22	To cash paid Arthur W. Dennis' bill, services four weeks in Adjutant General's Office, at \$4 50 per week	18 00
724	23	To cash paid A. A. Bliven's bill, expenses recruiting for 1st Regiment R. I. Light Artillery	12 35
725	23	To cash paid Lewis Leavin's bill, administering oaths, surgical examination, &c., of recruits for the 7th Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers	31 50
726	23	To cash paid Daniel R. Kenyon's bill, examining and administering oaths to recruits, 7th Regiment R. I. Volunteers	18 00
727	23	To cash paid Gorton, Cobb & Spink, bill examining recruits for 7th Regiment R. I. Volunteers	5 75
728	23	To cash paid E. Frank Aldrich's bill, services in the Adjutant General's Office from June 28th, 1862, to August 23d, 1862, eight weeks, and sundry, expenses paid	74 16
729	26	To cash paid A. A. Blivens' bill, transportation of recruits for 7th Regiment R. I. Volunteers	25 89
730	26	To cash paid E. F. & A. H. Mann's bill, rent office for 7th Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers	15 00
731	27	To cash paid Alfred W. Kenyon's bill, transportation of recruits for 7th Regiment R. I. Volunteers	10 90
732	28	To cash paid Steere & Martin, bill of expenses transporting recruits for 7th Regiment R. I. Volunteers	20 00
733	30	To cash paid C. Newcomb & Co.'s bill, rent for office, recruiting for 7th Regiment R. I.	

No. of Voucher.

1862.

		Volunteers.....	6 00
734	Aug. 30	To cash paid S. S. Foss, (Woonsocket Patriot) bill, publishing General Orders No. 27	5 00
735	30	To cash paid Wellington Aldrich's bill, administering oaths to recruits, 7th R. I. Volunteers.....	2 25
736	30	To cash paid P. W. Gardiner's bill, rent of office, recruiting for 7th Regiment R. I. Volunteers.....	10 00
737	30	To cash paid Welcome B. Sayles' bill, expenses recruiting and organizing 7th Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers	400 00
738	30	To cash paid Nathaniel Wheaton's (Sheriff) bill, for arresting deserters from Rhode Island Regiments, and expenses of confinement in prison.....	191 86
739	Sept. 1	To cash paid Cooke & Danielson's bill, printing blank reports, orders, &c., and advertising to date	106 50
740	1	To cash paid William M. Longstreet's bill, recruiting one man and transportation of the same for 1st Regiment Rhode Island Light Artillery ...	5 50
741	3	To cash paid Anson W. Aldrich's bill, for rent of recruiting office for 7th Rhode Island Volunteers from July 3rd to August 29th, 1862, at \$10 00 per month..	18 70
742	5	To cash paid Edwin W. Hopkins' bill, room rent, examination, transportation and subsistence of recruits for 7th Regiment R. I. Volunteers.....	15 25
743	6	To cash paid Welcome B. Sayles' bill, recruiting for 7th Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers	250 00
744	6	To cash paid Charles S. Jones' bill, for advertising General Orders No. 27, three weeks.	7 50
745	6	To cash paid Charles Holman's bill, transportation recruits for 7th Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers	50 51
746	8	To cash paid James N. Potter's bill, for subsistence of detailed men, and transportation	

No. of Voucher.

1862.

		same (7th R. I. Volunteers).	12 60
747	Sept. 9	To cash paid F. N. Sheldon's bill, for services as Messenger in Military Departments to Sept. 1, 1862.	62 00
748	9	To cash paid Spink & Harrington's bill, services as musicians and instructors of musicians for the 7th Regiment R. I. Volunteers	123 00
749	11	To cash paid A. Crawford Greene's bill, expenses recruiting for 10th Regiment R. I. Volunteers.	6 68
750	12	To cash paid John M. Shaw's bill, services as Policeman, 7th Regiment R. I. Volunteers.	70 00
751	13	To cash paid James O. Swan's bill, for arresting deserters from the 1st Regiment R. I. Light Artillery	5 00
752	13	To cash paid John B. Pearce's (Deputy Sheriff) bill, arresting five deserters from Portsmouth Grove Hospital, R. I	25 00
753	13	To cash paid Thomas W. Hart's bill, for arresting a deserter (David G. Ross).	10 00
754	15	To cash paid Geo. N. Stone's bill, transportation of recruits from Gardiner, Maine, to Boston, for 7th R. I. Volunteers	13 50
755	15	To cash paid Charles H. Morse's bill, expenses arresting five deserters from Battery H, 1st R. I. L. A.	33 00
756	15	To cash paid George M. Daniels, for his bill of services copying rolls in the Adjutant General's Department	4 00
757	16	To cash paid Thomas S. Brownell, bill of rent recruiting office, recruiting for and subsistence of recruits, 7th Regiment R. I. Volunteers.	155 60
758	17	To cash paid A. C. Eddy's bill, services organizing 7th Squadron R. I. Cavalry, 7th R. I. Volunteers and 11th R. I. Volunteers	361 50
759	17	To cash paid Warren G. Slack's bill, for arresting a deserter from 7th Regiment R. I. Volunteers	5 00
760	17	To cash paid Alfred Anthony's bill, advertising for recruits, printing General and Special Orders	69 50

No. of Voucher.

1862.

761	Sept. 17	To cash paid Alfred Anthony's bill, advertising General and Special orders Nos. 59, 60, 103, 76 and 27, and notice of A. A. General's Special Orders Nos. 88 and 94.....	118 62
762	17	To cash paid Arthur W. Dennis' bill services in the Adjutant General's Department, four weeks at \$4 50	18 00
763	18	To cash paid Amos Kenney's bill, rent recruiting office, for 1st Regiment Rhode Island Light Artillery	18 00
764	18	To cash paid Nathaniel Wheaton, (Sheriff,) bill for arresting deserters from R. I. Regiments and jail fees.	214 38
765	20	To cash paid Welcome B. Sayles, bill of expenses recruiting for 7th Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers	100 00
766	20	To cash paid John McCann's bill, expenses recruiting for 7th Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers	78 80
767	20	To cash paid Wheeler & Elsbree, carriage hire, different times	10 50
768	22	To cash paid Alexander Duncan's bill, for rent of recruiting offices for Rhode Island Regiments.. ..	66 88
769	22	To cash paid Francis H. Congdon's bill, services for arresting a deserter from 11th Regiment R. I. Volunteers.....	5 00
770	22	To cash paid Pawtuxet Turnpike Company, bill of tolls against the 7th Regiment R. I. Volunteers	7 86
771	22	To cash paid J. W. Moore's bill, services in the Adjutant General's Department four weeks, at \$4 50	18 00
772	22	To cash paid W. H. Coleman's bill, five months' service on Staff of Commander-in-Chief, (Governor Sprague) ..	602 50
773	23	To cash paid "Newport Daily News," bill advertising for 7th Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers	10 50
774	23	To cash paid "Newport Daily News," for bill advertising orders, &c	48 25

No. of Voucher.

1862.			
775	Sept. 23	To cash paid C. Holbrook's bill, for subsisting recruits for 7th Regiment R. I. Volunteers.	98 26
776	25	To cash paid Nathaniel Wheaton, (Sheriff) bill incurred in arresting deserters from R. I. Regiments	60 31
777	27	To cash paid Elias M. Jenckes, bill of expenses recruiting for Rhode Island Regiments.....	216 89
778	Oct. 1	To cash paid Bank of North America, bill of rent for Room No. 5, to September 30th, 1862	38 50
779	2	To cash paid Cooke & Danielson, bill for printing, advertising, &c., for the Adjutant General's Department, to September 30th, 1862.	91 50
780	2	To cash paid Cooke & Danielson's bill, printing blanks, &c., for 11th and 12th Regiments R. I. Volunteers	12 75
781	2	To cash paid Cooke & Danielson's bill, printing headings and envelopes for Surgeon General's Office	6 00
782	3	To cash paid Fenner H. Peckham's bill, for medical attendance at Camp Bliss, 7th Regiment R. I. Volunteers, previous to appointment as Surgeon	15 00
783	3	To cash paid Jeremiah Heath's bill, rent of office recruiting for 7th Regiment R. I. Volunteers.....	31 00
784	6	To cash paid Alfred Anthony's bill, printing blanks, rosters, &c., for 7th Regiment R. I. Volunteers.	475 01
785	7	To cash paid J. W. Moore's bill, for services in the Adjutant General's Department, two weeks, at \$4 50.....	9 00
786	7	To cash paid Spink & Harrington's bill, for services as instructors of Drum Corps, 11th Regiment R. I. Volunteers	60 00
787	8	To cash paid James H. Butler, Agent, for putting up railing in the recruiting office for 1st Regiment Rhode Island Light Artillery ...	14 60
787 1-2	9	To cash paid sundry expenses incurred in the Adjutant General's Department, (bill on file)	73 57

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1862.

788	Oct. 9	To cash paid E. Frank Aldrich's bill, services in Adjutant General's Department six weeks, at \$9 00	54 00
789	14	To cash paid Anthony, Potter & Dennison's bill, repairing furniture in Adjutant General's Office.....	20 78
790	14	To cash paid Arthur W. Dennis' bill, services in the Adjutant General's office four weeks, at \$5 00	20 00
791	17	To cash paid Charles Hugo Ullrich's bill, services instructing and drilling the 11th and 12th Regiments R. I. Volunteers, from the 13th of September, 1862, to October 15th, 1862—1st Lieutenant	109 50
792	18	To cash paid George H. Abbott, his bill services as 2nd Lieutenant drilling and assisting in organizing 11th Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers .. .	24 61
793	21	To cash paid A. A. Bliven's bill, for transportation of recruits for Battery H, 1st Regiment R. I. Light Artillery, and rent of recruiting office to October 5th, 1862.....	24 75
794	22	To cash paid "The Narragansett Times," bill for advertising General Orders Nos. 42 and 48, of 1861	7 00
795	23	To cash paid Simri Smith's bill, for subsistence of recruits.....	3 75
796	23	To cash paid Spink & Harrington's bill, services for 16 days instructing musicians 12th Regiment R. I. Volunteers .. .	48 00
797	23	To cash paid A. C. Eddy's bill, for one months' services organizing and drilling 11th and 12th Regiments Rhode Island Volunteers... ..	120 50
798	25	To cash paid Knowles & Anthony's bill, for advertising General Orders in the "Providence Journal,".....	97 25
799	25	To cash paid Knowles & Anthony's bill, for advertising in the Providence Journal for 7th Regiment R. I. Volunteers.....	12 00
800	27	To cash paid C. W ^e Jenckes & Brother, bill	

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1862.

		for twelve Lawyer's Cases for Adjutant General's Department.....	3 00
801	Oct. 27	To cash paid Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Balch's bill, for ten days' services 12th Regiment R. I. Volunteers, pay for subsistence, &c., per Special Order #184, A. G. Department....	66 00
802	27	To cash paid Nathaniel Wheaton's bill, services as Sheriff, arresting deserters from R. I. Regiments, and expenses on same.	308 83
803	27	To cash paid A. C. Eddy, amount H. B. Billings' bill for hire of horse and carriage by Capt. Eddy, 46 days, service of the 7th Regiment R. I. Volunteers	92 00
804	27	To cash paid A. C. Eddy's bill, as Captain, organizing 12th Regiment R. I. Volunteers, from October 16th, 1862, to October 25th, 1862	36 05
805	28	To cash paid Providence Gas Company's bill, for gas consumed in the Adjutant General's Department, from July 1, 1862, to the 1st of October, 1862.....	2 55
806	29	To cash paid William N. Sherman's bill, advertising General Orders No. 27, orders for draft, and Special Orders No. 198, in the Rhode Island Pendulum, East Greenwich	8 00
807	30	To cash paid William Y. Potter's bill, services at Camp Bliss, as mustering officer, from September 10, 1862, to October 18, 1862, 33 days, at \$2 00 per day.....	66 00
808	Nov. 1	To cash paid Augustus W. Corliss' bill, services as 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant, 1st Regiment R. I. Cavalry, from December 26, 1861, to February 24, 1862.....	195 63
809	3	To cash paid Ariel I. Cummings' bill, examining recruits for the 2nd and 11th Regiments R. I. Volunteers, from August 8th, 1862, to August 27, 1862, at \$121 83-100 per month	85 28
810	4	To cash paid Chester Pratt & Son's bill, rent of room for recruiting office for 7th Regiment R. I. Volunteers, to the 25th August, 1862.	32 57

No. of Voucher.

1862.

811	Nov. 5	To cash paid George H. Whitney's bill, books, blanks and stationery, for Adjutant General's Department	188 06
812	6	To cash paid A. B. Chadsey, Commissioner, bill expenses of enrollment under General Orders 38, for the towns of North Kingstown, South Kingstown, Westerly, Richmond, Hopkinton, Exeter and Charlestown, Rhode Island.....	1,288 58
813	7	To cash paid Cooke, Jackson & Co.'s bill, publishing Special Orders No. 198, and one-half ream letter headings, A. G. O.....	7 60
814	8	To cash paid Knowles & Anthony's bill, publishing Militia Law of Rhode Island in "Providence Journal,"..	30 00
815	8	To cash paid Arthur W. Dennis' bill, services in the Adjutant General's Office, four weeks, at \$4 50.....	20 00
816	10	To cash paid W. A. Gaylord's bill, services as Assistant Surgeon, 7th R. I. Volunteers, from August 6 to August 21, 1862.....	60 90
817	11	To cash paid Willard Sayles' bill, services as Major in organizing 1st Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, from date of commission, Sept. 27, 1861, to date of muster in, Dec. 14, 1862, at \$197 00 per month	505 30
818	12	To cash paid William O. Cooke's bill, rent of rooms for 11th and 12th Regiments R. I. Volunteers, and one ton of straw	60 00
819	12	To cash paid Dr. Howard W. King's bill, for one months' services as Surgeon of the 12th Regiment R. I. Volunteers, transportation from Washington and medicines for the Regiment	206 65
820	13	To cash paid Augustus Bertolina's bill, eight weeks services in organizing and drilling the 12th Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers....	189 00
821	15	To cash paid Charles H. Childs' bill, carriage hire and horse keeping from April 17, 1861, to December 31, 1861.....	394 57
822	15	To cash paid Amasa and William Sprague,	

No. of Voucher.

1862.

		money advanced organizing 2nd Regiment R. I. Volunteers	400 00
823	Nov. 15	To cash paid Dr. C. G. McKnight's bill, for medical services rendered to date, and examining recruits for Rhode Island Regiments . .	30 00
824	17	To cash paid J. J. Prentiss, bill of expenses for transportation to Washington and return, upon business 2nd Regiment R. I. Cavalry .	29 70
825	17	To cash paid Charles L. Watson's bill, for rent of room on Main street, Woonsocket, R. I., as a recruiting office for 2nd Regiment R. I. Cavalry	11 00
826	17	To cash paid Cooke, Jackson & Co., for printing 1,000 blank passes and 300 recruiting receipts for 12th Regiment R. I. Volunteers, Camp Stevens, R. I.	3 50
827	17	To cash paid (on the 29th of October, 1862,) to C. H. J. Hamlin's bill, services as Captain, Battery H, from May 16, to July 16, 1862, (\$164 50,) from July 16, 1862, to October 13, 1862, (\$154 50), two months and 27 days	777 05
828	19	To cash paid Amos Kenny, bill of rent for six weeks rent of recruiting office, 1st R. I. L. Artillery	12 00
829	20	To cash paid D. Smith Linnell's bill, services as 2nd Lieutenant and Quartermaster 7th Regiment R. I. Volunteers, from Sept. 1, 1862, to November 3, 1862, at \$115 00 per month	242 55
830	21	To cash paid Charles H. Morse, bill of expenses recruiting for 1st Regiment R. I. Light Artillery	23 00
831	24	To cash paid Sheriff Wheaton, for E. C. Denison, bill arresting deserters, &c., Rhode Island Regiments	10 85
832	26	To cash paid James S. Slater, bill of expenses recruiting for 7th Regiment R. I. Volunteers	53 05
833	29	To cash paid Wm. Potter Dean's bill, expenses to Washington in charge of 13 men, deserters from 12th Regiment R. I. Volunteers	31 25

No. of Voucher.

1862.

834	Dec. 1	To cash paid Charles H. Childs' bill, for horse keeping, carriage hire, &c., to date, for R. I. recruits	407 03
835	1	To cash paid James N. Davison's bill, services recruiting Battery E, 1st R. I. Light Artillery	13 00
836	2	To cash paid Alfred Anthony's bill, printing blanks, posters, orders, advertising, &c., for Adjutant General's Department, to November 10, 1862	349 67
837	2	To cash paid Alfred Anthony's bill, printing posters, cards, &c., for R. I. Light Artillery	7 00
838	2	To cash paid Alfred Anthony's bill, for advertising General Rendezvous	1 50
839	2	To cash paid George Lewis Cooke, bill for services as Major and Lieutenant Colonel in the 12th Regiment R. I. Volunteers, from Oct. 13th, 1862, to Nov. 3d, 1862.....	173 22
840	3	To cash paid James Waterhouse, bill of expenses as Commissioner enrolling the Militia of the Towns of Coventry, Warwick, East and West Greenwich.....	675 11
841	6	To cash paid Doct. Fenner H. Peckham, bill of services in attendance upon 12th Regt. R. I. Volunteers, from Sept. 25th, 1862, to Oct. 8th, 1862.....	75 00
842	6	To cash paid William Tyler, bill for rent of recruiting office in Pawtucket, R. I., for 2d Regt. R. I. Cavalry.....	10 00
843	6	To cash paid C. F. Manchester, bill for rent of recruiting office for 1st Regt. R. I. Light Artillery.....	30 86
844	9	To cash paid H. B. Billings, bill for horse and carriage hire, in recruiting service for the 11th Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers.....	44 40
845	10	To cash paid Hartford B. Billings, hire of horse and chaise for General Charles T. Robbins, Superintendent of Camps for Rhode Island Volunteers.....	4 50
846	11	To cash paid William V. Daboll, bill of services	

No. of Voucher,

1862.

		and expenses of enrollment under General Orders 38, for the towns of Johnston, Cranston and Foster, R. I.	666 75
847	Dec. 12	To cash paid Dr. Howard W. King, bill for services as Assistant Surgeon in 2d Regt. R. I. Cavalry, including rations for self and servant, and horse, from the 3d Nov., 1862, to Nov. 15th, 1862, at \$121 83 per month,	48 72
848	12	To cash paid A. B. Chadsey, balance of his account, expenses enrollment County of Washington, R. I.,	127 21
849	17	To cash paid George W. Jenckes, bill for medical examination of eleven men for 7th R. I. Volunteers.	3 75
850	17	To cash paid Welcome B. Sayles bill for three months services as Lieutenant Colonel, from June 5th, 1862, date of appointment, to Sept. 5th, 1862, date of muster into service, at \$198 per month 594 00 Less amount forage for two horses, . . . 48 00	546 00
851	20	To cash paid Winthrop A. Moore, bill for expenses incurred in transporting remains of Lient. Col. Welcome B. Sayles from Fredericksburg, Va., to Providence, R. I., killed battle of Fredericksburg. Va., Dec. 13th, 1862	44 64
852	20	To cash paid Arthur W. Dennis, bill for services in the Adjutant General's office from the 8th of Nov., 1862, to Dec. 13th, 1862,	25 00
853	20	To cash paid C. Blanding, bill for services as Lieutenant Colonel 3d Regt. R. I. Heavy Artillery, recruiting for, organizing and taking the same into the field, from Aug. 12th, 1861, to Oct. 12th, 1861, two months, at \$198 per month. 396 00 Less for forage and servants. 56 00	340 00
854	20	To cash paid C. B. Blanding, bill for services as Major in the 5th Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, from Oct. 28th, 1861, to Nov. 20th, 1861, less forage, &c., \$22 40, nett	

No. of Voucher.

1862.

		amount.....	120 80	
		Also for services as Recruiting Officer for the 5th Regt. R. I. Vols., from Nov. 21, 1861, to Dec. 27, 1861, inclusive, thirty-seven days, deduct- ing for servant, at \$120 per month..	145 50	266 30
855	Dec. 22	To cash paid Augustus W. Corliss (as Major), bill of expenses while in New York, under orders of Governor Sprague, to collect and transport deserters from the 2d Regt. Rhode Island Cavalry, and arranging transportation for Company A, 2d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry.....		13 50
856	23	To cash paid Cornelius W. Jones, bill for ad- vertising General Orders *46 and *47 in the General Advertiser.		5 00
857	25	To cash paid Augustus W. Corliss, bill for services as Major in the 2d Regt. R. Island Cavalry, organizing the same, from Oct. 3d, 1862 (date of commission), to the 24th of December, 1862 (date of muster in the U. S. service, two months and twenty-one days,	461 60	
858	27	To cash paid A. B. Dike (Attorney for B. J. Bliven) for ten weeks rent of store for re- cruiting office for 2d R. I. Cavalry, from Oct. 3d, 1862, to Dec. 13th, 1862.....	60 00	
859	27	To cash paid A. B. Dike's bill, for ten weeks' rent of recruiting office for 2d Regt. R. I. Cavalry.....	40 00	
860	27	To cash paid William J. Brown's bill of ser- vices and expenses, recruiting for 6th Regt. R. I. Vols.....	264 23	
861	30	To cash paid John R. Bartlett's bill of ex- penses visiting Washington, D. C., in rela- tion to the establishment of hospitals in Rhode Island.....	15 50	
862	30	To cash paid George M. Grant, bill for services procuring Blacksmith's for the 1st Regt. R. I. Cavalry.....	24 50	

No. of Voucher.

			1863.		
863	Jan.	3	To cash paid Bank of North America, rent of of room No. 3 for Adjutant General's office,	38	50
864		3	To cash paid Cooke, Jackson & Co., bill for advertising Orders, &c., from Adjutant Gen- eral's office.....	10	00
865		3	To cash paid Arthur W. Dennis (on the 31st Dec. 1862), bill for services in the Adju- tant General's office, from Dec. 13th, 1862, to Jan. 1, 1863	12	50
866		3	To cash paid Albert B. Pond (on the 31st of Dec. 1862), bill for services in the Adjutant General's office, from Oct. 17th, 1862, to Dec. 31st, 1862, nine and two-sevenths weeks.....	46	50
867		3	To cash paid E. Frank Aldrich (on the 31st of Dec., 1862), bill for eighty-one days ser- vices in the Adjutant General's office, from Oct. 4th, 1862, to Dec. 31st, 1862, in- clusive, at \$1 50 per day.....	121	50
867 1-2		3	To cash paid bill of sundry expenses paid for the Adjutant General's Department to the 31st of Dec., 1862, inclusive.....	29	05
868		6	To cash paid Major Augustus W. Corliss, bill for expenses in New York, under orders from Governor Sprague, embarking 1st Batt., 2d R. I. Cavalry	36	00
869		7	To cash paid Major General Charles T. Rob- bins, bill of expenses incurred in transport- ing 9th and 10th Regts. Rhode Island Volunteers from Providence, R. I., to Wash- ington, D. C.	89	00
870		7	To cash paid Major General Charles T. Rob- bins, bill for services as Commandant Gen- eral Rendezvous, organizing Regt. Hospital Guards, 7th Regt. Rhode Island Volunteers, Battery, &c., from July 23d, 1862, to Sept. 10th, 1862.....	150	00
871		7	To cash Major Gen. Charles T. Robbins, bill for services as Commandant of General Ren- dezvous.....	210	00

No. of Voucher.

1863.

872	Jan. 8	To cash paid Robert J. Taylor, Commissioner, bill of expenses in making enrollment of Militia, county of Newport.....	844 58
873	8	To cash paid Post Office, letter postage and box rent for the Adjutant Generals Department, from the 1st of October, 1862, to Dec. 31st, 1862.....	25 13
874	10	To cash paid S. P. Sanford, bill of expenses for 1st Regiment R. I. Light Artillery.....	103 38
875	10	To cash paid William J. Brown, bill of expenses and services of self and four others, recruiting for the 6th Regt. Rhode Island Volunteers.....	357 75
876	10	To cash paid E. A. Hardy, bill of expenses in New York, paying orders for State bounty to Troops "A," "B" and "D," 2d Regt. R. I. Cavalry.....	88 00
878	14	To cash paid A. M. Tower, bill for services in preparing lists and rolls for Commissioners of Enrollment of men entitled to bounty.....	24 00
879	14	To cash paid William Barstow & Co.'s bill, oil cloth and mat for the Adjutant General's office.....	3 65
880	14	To cash paid Providence Gas Co.'s bill, gas consumed in the Adjutant General's office, Oct. 1st, 1862, to Jan. 1, 1863.....	12 18
881	17	To cash paid Charles H. Morse, bill of transportation of recruits for Battery "G" 1st R. I. Light Artillery, from their several towns to Providence, R. I.....	14 00
882	17	To cash paid Maj. Augustus W. Corliss, bill of expenses incurred in New York, forwarding Co. "C," 2d R. I. Cavalry, and expenses to Newport and returning.....	28 00
883	19	To cash paid Pratt & Messer's bill, advertising General Orders in the "Newport Mercury,"	3 00
884	19	To cash paid George H. Whitney's bill for parchment for commissions for R. I. Volunteers.....	87 00
885	20	To cash paid E. A. Hardy's bill of expenses in New York, assisting Paymaster General, per	

No. of Voucher.

1863.

		order.....	12 00
886	Jan. 23	To cash paid Charles W. Jenckes & Brother, bill for three dozen commercial cases for Adjutant General's office.....	3 00
887	23	To cash paid Lieut. William McCready, Jr., for bill of expenses to Newport with Troop F, 2d R. I. Cavalry	6 25
888	26	To cash paid William R. Taylor, Adm., bill for advertising notice relative to the draft, and publishing General Orders No. 1978 in the Bristol Phenix.....	4 00
889	26	To cash paid Thomas W. Perry, bill for sixteen days services as Surgeon in the 11th Regt. R. I. Volunteers.....	79 20
890	27	To cash paid Burrows Chase, bill for services arresting three deserters from 7th Regt. R. I. Volunteers.....	16 81
891	28	To cash paid George Lewis Cooke, Quartermaster General R. I., amount of George A. Hazard's bill for rent of recruiting office for 2d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, transferred to this Department.....	120 00
892	29	To cash paid Lieut. Colonel A. W. Corlias, bill expenses in New York, forwarding Troop "E," 2d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, Jan. 20th, 1863, and also for expenses forwarding Troop F, same Regiment.....	22 50
893	29	To cash paid George Lewis Cooke, Quartermaster General of R. I., Providence Gas Company bill, gas consumed in recruiting office for 2d Regt. R. I. Cavalry.....	5 51
894	30	To cash paid George Lewis Cooke, Quartermaster General of R. I., bill for wood, &c., furnished for recruiting office for 2d Regt. R. I. Cavalry	3 '80
895	31	To cash paid Lieut. William McCready, Jr., for bill of expenses in New York with Troops "A," "B," "C," "D," "E," and "F," 2d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry.....	44 00
896	Feb. 2	To cash paid James Waterhouse, bill expenses	

No. of Voucher.

1863.

		as Enrollment Commissioner, for transportation of recruits from East Greenwich to Providence..	7 28
897	Feb. 7	To cash paid Arthur W. Dennis, bill of services in the Adjutant General's office, from the 1st of Jan., 1863, to the 29th of Jan., 1863.....	24 00
898	12	To cash paid Lieut. Wm. McCready, Jr., bill expenses in New York with Troop "H," 2d Regt. R. I. Cavalry..	11 00
899	14	To cash paid Geo. H. Whitney' bill for bind-books, paper, envelopes, ink, &c., for the Adjutant General's office, to Jan. 1st, 1863,	17 09
900	14	To cash paid Henry Lippitt, bill of expenses as Enrollment Commissioner for the City of Providence.....	2,672 76
901	16	To cash paid David Dunlop, bill for advertising General Orders, &c., in "Narragansett Times".....	6 00
902	18	To cash paid Cooke, Jackson & Co., bill printing posters for 10th Battery Rhode Island Volunteers..	21 75
903	18	To cash paid Knowles & Anthony, bill advertising 10th Regt. R. I. Vols., in the Providence Journal.....	3 67
904	18	To cash paid Elisha Dyer, for 4th Ward Drill Corps bill, advertising in Providence Journal,	4 25
905	19	To cash paid J. H. Utter & Co., bill publishing General Orders No. 27 and notice in relation to exemption.	5 20
906	23	To cash paid Thomas T. Waite's bill for coal and wood for 2d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry.....	3 00
907	25	To cash paid John L. Ross, bill of expenses as Enrollment Commissioner, for enrollment of the towns of Glocester, Burrillville and Scituate, R. I....	657 49
908	March 4	To cash paid Lieut. Wm. McCready, Jr., bill expenses attending to 2d Regt. R. I. Cavalry in New York.....	9 00

No. of Voucher.

1862.

909	March 7	To cash paid Arthur W. Dennis, bill for services in the Adjutant General's Department, from the 29th of Jan. 1863, to Feb. 26th, 1863.....	24 00
910	10	To cash paid William H. Fludder, bill for services at Fort Adams and Fort Walcott, Newport Harbor, R. I., from April 20th, 1861, to June 5th, 1861, per order of Brig. Gen. C. W. Turner, forty-seven days, \$1 50 per day.....	70 50
911	14	To cash paid Major Charles N. Manchester, bill of expenses incurred in going to New Hampshire and returning, on business of the 2d Regiment R. Island Cavalry, per order of Governor of State	19 45
912	14	To cash paid Lieut. Thomas S. Anthony, bill services as 1st Lieutenant in the 1st Regt. Rhode Island Light Artillery, from the 17th day of March, 1862, to the 18th of Jan., 1863, as appropriated by the General Assembly of R. I.....	800 00
913	14	To cash paid Capt. George H. Getchell, bill of expenses for board and transportation of recruits for 2d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry,	130 32
914	16	To cash paid Capt. John Daily, bill for services in the 3d Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, including expenses recruiting Co. "K," said Regiment, from Aug. 27th, 1861, to date of March 13th, 1862, as appropriated by the General Assembly, Jan. 5th, 1863... ..	1,200 00
915	17	To cash paid Capt. Hugh Hammond, bill of services as Captain in the 3d Regiment R. Island Heavy Artillery; also for expenses in raising Company "I," said Regiment, subsisting the same, as appropriated by the General Assembly of R. I.....	746 50
916	17	To cash paid Henry Lippitt, bill of expenses enrolling the Militia of the city of Providence.....	35 00

No. of Voucher.

1863.

917	March 28	To cash paid C. A. Rossander, bill for services as 1st Lieutenant in Battery "H," 1st R. Island Light Artillery, from Aug. 8th, 1861. to the 11th Feb., 1862. six months and thirteen days, at \$109 07 per month	664 89
918	April 1	To cash paid Cooke & Danielson, bill of printing for 1st Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, as per order of the General Assembly of R. I., including bill for bank books, binding, &c.,	191 25
918	1	To cash paid E. F. Miller, bill for difference of exchange of iron safes for the Adjutant General's Department.	170 00
920	3	To cash paid Bank of North America, bill for rent of room for Adjutant General's office, from Jan. 3d, 1863, to March 31st, 1863.	38 50
920 1-2	3	To cash paid Edward C. Mauran, bill of expenses as Adjutant General, incurred in visiting and inspecting in the field, the 4th, 7th, 11th and 12th Regiments R. I. Volunteers, and expenses of the office.	74 48
921	4	To cash paid Wm. N. Brown's bill, services in recruiting for 1st Regiment Rhode Island Light Artillery, sixteen days services at \$1 25 per day.	20 00
922	4	To cash paid George A. Howard, amount of Russell G. Arnold's bill for rent and damage of store on Dorrance street, as a recruiting office for the 2d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry.	88 00
923	4	To cash paid Michael Greeley, bill for repairing store in Canal Street Barracks, for the use of 2d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry.	1 75
924	4	To cash paid E. Frank Aldrich, for eighty-four days services in the Adjutant General's Department, from Jan. 1, 1863, to April 1, 1863, at \$1 50 per day.	126 00
925	4	To cash paid Arthur W. Dennis, bill of services in the Adjutant General's Department, from Feb. 26th, 1863, to March 26th, 1863.	24 00

No. of Voucher.

1863.

926	April	6	To cash paid Post Office bill (Adjutant General's office), for postage and box rent, from Jan. 1st, 1863, to the 31st of March, 1863,	36 02
927		9	To cash paid Olney Arnold (Enrollment Commissioner), bill of expenses for services making enrollment of the towns of Smithfield, Cumberland, North Providence and Pawtucket, R. I.	1,152 98
928		10	To cash paid William T. Barton, bill for services and expenses as Enrollment Commissioner for the Towns of Warren, Barrington and East Providence	609 78
929		15	To cash paid Providence Gas Company, bill of gas consumed in recruiting office for 2d Regt. Rhode Island Cavalry	4 80
930		15	To cash paid Providence Gas Company's bill, gas consumed in the Adjutant General's office from Jan. 1st, 1863, to April 1st, 1863. . .	8 70
931		18	To cash paid Henry A. Carder, bill of expenses recruiting and arresting deserters for 1st Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry	185 43
932		18	To cash paid Albert B. Pond, bill for services in the Adjutant General's office, from Jan. 1st, 1863, to March 31st, 1863, inclusive, twelve and six-sevenths weeks, at \$6 00 per week.	77 14
933		20	To cash paid A. R. Janes, bill for use of stove and pipe in recruiting office, 2d R. I. Cavalry,	4 00
934		23	To cash paid Knowles & Anthony, bill advertising, &c., in the Providence Daily Journal, to March 5th, 1863.	38 92
935		24	To cash paid Anthony, Potter & Dennison, bill for furniture, repairing, &c., for Adjutant General's office.	27 39
936	May	7	To cash paid A. B. Chadsey, Commissioner, bill of expenses procuring voucher for account per order W. D.	66 00
937		7	To cash paid F. F. Oakley's bill, for two reams of letter and note paper, with Executive headings.	16 50

No. of Voucher.

1863.

938	May 8	To cash paid Cooke, Jackson & Co., bill for advertising General Orders, &c., from Adjutant General's office	11 80
939	9	To cash paid Arthur W. Dennis' bill services in the Adjutant General's Department, from March 26th, 1863, to April 23d, 1863, four weeks at \$6 00	24 00
940	16	To cash paid S. S. Foss, bill for publishing General and Special Orders, Adjutant General's office, in "Woonsocket Patriot"....	3 00
941	21	To cash paid James Atkinson, bill for publishing orders, &c., in the Newport Advertiser, to this date.....	55 03
942	June 9	To cash paid Capt. Charles W. Turner, bill for services rendered at Fort Adams, from April 19th, 1861, to June 3d, 1861, forty six days, at \$120 50 per month.....	184 82
943	10	To cash paid Arthur W. Dennis, bill for services in the Adjutant General's office from April 23d, 1863, to June 13th, 1863, seven weeks and two days, at \$6 00 per week...	44 00
944	11	To cash paid Dr. Johnson Gardner, bill for examination of one hundred and six men, per order Col. Olney Arnold, Enrollment Commissioner... ..	26 50
945	15	To cash paid Albert B. Pond, bill of services in the Adjutant General's office, from April 1st, 1863, to June 13th, 1863, ten weeks and four days, at \$6 00 per week	64 00
946	30	To cash paid Alfred Anthony, bill for advertising in "Providence Daily Post" General and Special Orders, printing posters, blank notices, enlistment papers, &c.....	208 78
947	30	To cash paid Cooke, Jackson & Co, bill for publishing General Orders, printing blanks, &c., Adjutant General's office, to June 26th, 1863.....	142 75
948	July 3	To cash paid Bank of North America, bill of rent of Room No. 3 for Adjutant General's office, from March 31st, 1863, to June 30th,	

No. of Voucher.

1863.			1863, inclusive.....	38 50
949	July 9	To cash paid Capt. Frank W. Shattuck, bill of services as Recruiting Officer from June 22d, 1863, to July 8th, 1863, for six-months Regiments.....		37 50
950	9	To cash paid Capt. I. B. Campbell, bill of expenses and services recruiting for six-months Regiments, from June 22d, 1863, to July 8th, 1863.....		37 50
951	9	To cash paid Lieut. S. W. Simmons, bill of expenses as Recruiting Officer for six-months Regiments, thirteen days, including an assistant eight and a half days.....		28 00
952	9	To cash paid Levi L. Burden, bill for expenses and services recruiting for six-months Regiments, from June 18th, 1863, to July 19th, 1863, at \$1 50 per day.....		27 00
953	9	To cash paid Capt. Winthrop DeWolf, bill of expenses recruiting for six-months Regiments and services from June 30th, 1863, to July 8th, 1863		12 00
954	9	To cash paid Capt. George W. Prentiss, bill of expenses as Recruiting Officer for six-months Regiments, from June 21st, 1863, to July 9th, 1863.....		41 00
955	10	To cash paid Captain H. H. Sheldon, bill of services and expenses recruiting for six-months Regiments, from June 17th, 1863, to July 8th, 1863.....		45 00
956	10	To cash paid Capt. Lorenzo D. Tallman, bill of expenses and services recruiting for six-months Regiments, from June 22d, 1863, to July 9th, 1863.....		28 50
957	11	To cash paid Louis A. Kotzon, bill of services as Recruiting Officer for six-months Regiments, from June 22d, 1863, to July 8th, 1863		37 50
958	11	To cash paid Edward Aborn, bill for expenses and services recruiting for six months Regiments, from June 24th, 1863, to July 8th,		

No. of Voucher.

		1863.			
		1863 ..	32	50	
959	July 11	To cash paid William Coupe, bill for expenses and services as Recruiting Officer for six-months Regiments, from June 24th, 1863, to July 9th, 1863.....	30	00	
960	11	To cash paid R. H. Purinton, bill of expenses and services as Recruiting Officer for six-months Regiments; from June 17th, 1863, to July 9th, 1863.....	45	00.	
961	11	To cash paid Capt. A. Crawford Greene, bill for expenses and services as Recruiting Officer for six-months Regiments, for nineteen days, at \$1 50 per day.....	28	50	
962	11	To cash paid Capt. W. C. Simmons, Jr., bill of expenses and recruiting for six-months Regiments, including pay of assistant, per General Order.....	44	00	
963	11	To cash paid Dean S. Linnell, bill of services as Recruiting Officer, from the 20th of June, 1863, to the 9th of July, 1863, eighteen days, at \$1 00 per day.....	18	00	
964	11	To cash paid Charles H. Morse, bill of services as Recruiting Officer, from June 20th, 1863, to July 9th, 1863, eighteen days, at \$1 50 per day.....	27	00	
965	11	To cash paid William Potter Dean, bill for arresting William Kenney, a deserter from the 13th Rhode Island Regiment....	5	00	
966	11	To cash paid Capt. O. I. Rathburn, bill of expenses and services recruiting for six-months Regiments, from June 24th, 1863, to July 9th, 1863.....	26	50	
967	11	To cash paid Elias M. Jenckes, bill of expenses and services recruiting for six-months Regiments, from June 23d, 1863, to July 10th, 1863	35	00	
968	11	To cash paid Rowland R. Hazard, bill of expenses and services recruiting for six-months Regiments, from June 17th, 1863, to July 9th, 1863.....	47	50	

No. of Voucher.

1863.

969	July 11	To cash paid Capt. J. M. Addeman's bill, expenses and services as Recruiting Officer under General Orders No. 16, including pay of assistant.....	39 50
970	11	To cash paid James B. Barras's bill of expenses and services recruiting for six-months Regiments, fourteen days, at \$1 50, including pay of assistant.....	35 00
971	11	To cash paid Aaron W. Collins, bill of expenses and services recruiting for six-months Regiments, nineteen days, including pay of an assistant.....	47 50
972	11	To cash paid Moses W. Collins, bill of expenses and services recruiting under General Orders No. 16, nineteen days, including pay of assistant... ..	47 50
973	11	To cash paid John H. Stiness, bill of expenses recruiting for six-months Regiments, under General Orders No. 16, eighteen days, at \$1 50 per day.....	27 00
974	11	To cash paid Capt. George T. Paine's bill, for expenses and services recruiting for six-months Regiments, per General Orders No. 16.....	27 00
975	11	To cash paid Charles A. Greene, bill for publishing General Orders Nos. 16 and 19 in the Bristol Phenix.....	9 00
976	11	To cash paid Albert B. Pond, bill for services in the Adjutant General's office, from June 13th, 1863, to July 11th, 1863, four weeks, at \$6 00 per week.....	24 00
977	11	To cash paid E. Frank Aldrich, bill for services in the Adjutant General's office, from the 1st of April, 1863, to July 1st, 1863, eighty-six days, at \$1 50 per day.....	129 00
978	11	To cash paid Henry Simon, bill for services recruiting for six-months Regiments, from June 19th, 1863, to July 9th, 1863, with assistant.....	47 50

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1863.

979	July 13	To cash paid W. N. Sherman, bill for publishing General Orders Nos. 16 and 19 in the Rhode Island Pendulum.	9 50
980	13	To cash paid Post Office bill of letter postage, &c., Adjutant General's Department, for the quarter ending June 30th, 1863.	47 82
981	15	To cash paid Elisha C. Clarke, bill for services as Recruiting Officer for six-months Regiments, under General Orders No. 16, nineteen days, at \$1 50 per day.	28 50
982	16	To cash paid Capt. Philip C. Gray, bill for services recruiting for six-months Regiments, from June 18th, 1863, to July 8th, 1863, with assistant.	45 00
983	16	To cash paid Knowles, Anthony & Co., bill for publishing posters for 3d Regiment R. I. Cavalry.	7 50
984	16	To cash paid Col. Nelson Viall for bill of services as Colonel, organizing 13th Regiment R. I. Volunteers, from June 16th to July 16th, 1863, thirty-one days, at \$5 00 per day.	155 00
985	20	To cash paid Wm. P. Dean, bill for carriage hire and services notifying Officers 11th R. I. Volunteers.	5 00
986	20	To cash paid James Atkinson, bill for publishing General Orders 16 and 19 in the Newport Advertiser.	9 00
987	20	To cash paid John A. Bowen, bill for expenses and services recruiting for six-months Regiments, from June 16th to June 22d, 1863, including assistant.	15 00
989	20	To cash paid Major Charles N. Manchester, bill of expenses, transportation of self and horse from Washington, D. C., to Providence, R. I., to join 2d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry.	41 25
990	21	To cash paid Capt. George Carmichael, Jr., for bill of expenses and services recruiting for six-months Regiments, eighteen days, including	

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1863.

		pay of assistant.....	35 00
991	July 21	To cash paid Capt. H. N. Burdick's bill of expenses and services recruiting for six-months Regiments, eighteen days, at \$1 50 per day,	27 00
992	22	To cash paid Alfred Anthony, bill for advertising order in relation to Rhode Island Hospital Guards in the "Providence Daily Post,"	21 00
993	24	To cash paid George H. Whitney, bill for stationery and sundries for Adjutant General's office.....	51 07
994	24	To cash paid Alexander Cameron, bill of expenses and services recruiting for six-months Regiments, from June 19th, 1863, to July 9th, 1863.....	22 50
995	25	To cash paid D. Dunlop, bill for advertising General Orders Nos. 16 and 19, three weeks in the "Narragansett Times".....	9 00
996	27	To cash paid William Barstow & Co., bill for four and six-ninths yards oil cloth for Adjutant General's office.....	4 66
997	28	To cash paid Cornelius S. Jones, bill for advertising General Orders No. 16 (\$12 00); also advertising General Orders No. 19, \$4 80; total.....	16 80
998	28	To cash paid Elisha M. Wardwell, bill of expenses and services recruiting for six-months Regiments, from June 21st, 1863, to July 8th, 1863, assistant included....	37 50
999	28	To cash paid Andrew Dempster, bill for work whitening walls of Adjutant General's office,	7 62
1000	28	To cash paid John B. Anthony, bill of expenses and services recruiting for six-months Regiments, per General Orders No. 16, eighteen days, at \$1 50 per day.....	27 00
1001	30	To cash paid Christopher Blanding, bill for services as Captain of R. I. Hospital Guards, from Oct. 17th, 1862, to Dec. 6th, 1862, fifty days, at \$120 per month.....	200 83
1002	31	To cash paid John P. Walker, bill for services . as Recruiting Officer of Company F, 6th	

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1863.

			Regiment, 2d Brigade, from June 17th to July 8th, 1863, at \$1 50 per day.....	27 00
1003	Aug.	1	To cash paid Cooke, Jackson & Co., bill for printing blanks, and advertising orders, for month of July, 1863.....	48 00
1004		1	To cash paid Albert B. Pond, bill for services in the Adjutant General's office, from July 11th, 1863, to Aug. 1st, 1863, three weeks, at \$6 per week	18 00
1005		1	To cash paid Stephen Essex, bill for services and attendance at the Camp of the 13th Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers as Justice of the Peace, twenty seven days, at \$2 00....	54 00
1006		4	To cash paid H. W. King, difference in pay between Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon, by agreement of Gov. Sprague, seven months and twenty-seven days, at \$67 12 per month, services rendered in 2d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry.....	530 64
1007		5	To cash paid Dr. Mauran (for Board of Medical Commissioners), bill for examination of candidates for Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of Rhode Island Regiments, from Sept. 4th, 1862, to Sept., 1863.....	300 00
1008		14	To cash paid E. C. Gallup, bill for recruiting services of self and assistant, twenty-one days, from June 17th, 1863, to July 8th, 1863, for 1st R. I. Light Artillery.....	52 50
1009		14	To cash paid Col. Henry C. Card, bill for services as Recruiting Officer under General Orders No. 16, from June 24th, 1863, to July 8th, 1863, including assistant.....	30 50
1010		17	To cash paid Capt. Henry Simon, bill for services in camp, organizing 13th Regiment R. I. Volunteers, from the 25th of June, 1863, to the 24th July, 1863, inclusive.....	130 50
1011		17	To cash paid John B. Pierce, bill for two months services as Quartermaster, organizing 13th Regiment R. I. Volunteers, from June 16th, 1863, to Aug. 15th, 1863, inclusive,	273 00

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1863.			
1012	Aug. 19	To cash paid Capt. Edwin A. Bailey, bill for nineteen days services as Recruiting Officer for six-months Regiments, at \$1 50 per day,	28 50
1013	21	To cash paid Col. Nelson Viall, bill for one month and five days services, organizing 13th Regiment R. I. Volunteers, from July 16th, 1863, to this date, inclusive.....	212 33
1014	21	To cash paid Phanuel E. Bishop, bill for eight days services as 2d Lieutenant of the 13th Regiment R. I. Volunteers, from Aug. 4th. 1863, to Aug. 12th, 1863, inclusive, at \$81 00 per month.....	21 60
		Also for six days in same Regiment as 1st Lieutenant, at \$86 00.....	17 20
1015	21	To cash paid Charles F. Newber, bill for six days services as 2d Lieutenant of the 13th R. I. Volunteers, from Aug. 12th, 1863, to Aug. 18th, 1863, at \$81 00 per month..	16 20
1016	24	To cash paid James Shaw, Jr., bill as follows : Use of Room for Headquarters 12th R. I. Volunteers..... Cooke, Jackson & Co, bill for posters for same ... Cooke, Jackson & Co., bill advertising, 5 Knowles, Anthony & Co., bill advertising..... Furniture and Stationery for Rendezvous..	4 00 7 00 5 62 5 50 1 18
1017	29	To cash paid Dr. Courtland Hoppin's bill for examining thirty-six recruits for the 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, at 25 cents each.....	23 30 9 00
1018	29	To cash paid Brightman Tucker, bill of expenses and services recruiting for 13th Regiment R. I. Volunteers, from June 16th, 1863, to July 8th, 1863	28 50
1019	Sept. 3	To cash paid Johnson Gardiner, bill for attending calls and furnishing medicines for the 13th R. I. Volunteers and the Colored Battalion, and for acting in the capacity of Sur-	

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1863.

			geon from July 1st, 1863, to Sept. 1st, 1863, at \$100 per month.....	200 00
1020	Sept. 3	To cash paid Cooke, Jackson & Co., bill for printing blank forms &c., for the month of August, 1863..	57 85	
1021	10	To cash paid George T. Hammond, bill for advertising General Orders, from No. 16 to 26, inclusive, from June 20th, 1863, to August 17th, 1863.....	54 50	
1022	14	To cash paid John B. Pierce, bill of services as Quartermaster, 1st Battalion, 14th Regiment Heavy Artillery (colored), from Aug. 15th, 1863, to Aug. 31st, 1863, inclusive, at \$128 50 per month.....	68 50	
1023	15	To cash paid Samuel D. Spink and J. O. Harrington, bill for twenty days services as Instructors and Musicians at Camp Fremont for four Musicians at parade, Aug. 28th, 1863, at \$1 25 per day each.....	112 00	
1024	15	To cash paid Lieut. James N. Richardson, bill for two months services in 3d Regiment R. I. Cavalry, ending Aug. 31st, 1863, at \$113,-83 per month.....	227 66	
1025	17	To cash paid Capt. Henry Simon's bill, for twenty-four days services as Captain Company "A," 13th Regiment, Rhode Island Volunteers, at \$96 per month... ..	76 80	
		Less overcharge as Recruiting Officer from June 25th, 1863, to July 9th, 1863	21 00	55 80
1026	17	To cash paid Albert B. Pond for bill of services in the Adj't. General's Department from the 1st of Aug., 1863, to the 12th of Sept. 1863,	42 00	
1027	19	To cash paid Johnson Gardiner, M. D., bill for examining eleven hundred and thirty-nine recruits for 3d Cavalry and 14th Regiment R. I. H. Artillery (colored), and attendance as Surgeon at Camp Smith, 14th R. I. H. A. (colored)	824 75	

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1863.

1028	Sept. 21	To cash paid Samuel S. Foss, bill for publishing General Orders Nos. 16 and 19 in the Woonsocket Patriot, three weeks.....	13 00
1029	22	To cash paid Edward Stanley, bill of services as Major, 3d Rhode Island Cavalry, commanding Camp, from July 1st, 1863, to Sept. 15th, 1863, at \$140 50 per month..	351 25
1030	25	To cash paid Capt. G. W. Von Knorring, bill for three months services as Captain Company "A," 3d Regiment R. I. Cavalry, from June 19th, 1863, to the 19th Sept., 1863, at \$139 50 per month.....	418 50
1031	29	To cash paid Alexander Duncan, bill for rent of room on Broad street, recruiting office...	37 50
1032	30	To cash paid Henry E. Simmons, bill of services in the Adjutant General's office, fifty-four days, at \$1 50.....	81 00
1033	30	To cash paid Courtland Hoppin, for bill examining thirty-two recruits for 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry.....	8 00
1033	Oct. 2	To cash paid bill for sundry expenses incurred in the Adjutant General's office.....	117 78
1034	3	To cash paid W. C. Barney, bill for two months services as Captain in the 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, from July 12th, 1863, to Sept. 12th, 1863.....	212 00
1035	3	To cash paid Cooke, Jackson & Co., bill for printing blanks, blank passes, advertising, &c., in the Providence Daily Press, to the 1st of Oct., 1863.....	39 15
1036	3	To cash paid Pratt & Messer's bill, for advertising General Orders No. 16, and Special Orders No. 19 in the Newport Mercury to Oct. 3d, 1863... ..	14 17
1037	8	To cash paid Bank of North America, bill for one quarter's rent of the Adjutant General's office, from July 1st, 1863, to the 1st of Oct., 1863	64 50
1038	8	To cash paid Edwin Dorrance, bill for services as Commissary of the 14th Regiment R. I.	

No. of Voucher.

1863.

			Heavy Artillery (colored), from Aug. 19th, 1863, to Sept. 30th, 1863, inclusive, forty-one days, at \$3 50 per day.....	143 50
1039	Oct.	8	To cash paid Willard Sayles, bill of services for superintending recruiting, and organizing 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, from June 16th, 1863, to Sept. 16th, 1863, three months, at \$211 per month.....	633 00
1040		9	To cash paid Cooke, Jackson & Co., bill for sundry printing for 1st Regiment R. I. Light Artillery.....	13 75
1041		9	To cash paid Orvin A. Avery, bill for services as 1st Lieutenant in 3d Regiment R. Island Cavalry, from June 19th, 1863, to Aug. 9th, 1863, inclusive, one and two-thirds months, at \$112 83 per month.....	188 05
1042		9	To cash paid Jeremiah Knight, 2d, bill for services as Quartermaster, 14th Regt. Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (colored), from Sept. 1st, 1863, to Oct. 2d, 1863, inclusive, at \$118 50 per month.....	126 40
1043		10	To cash paid Post Office bill, for bill of letter postage from July 1st, 1863, to Sept. 30th, 1863; newspaper postage, quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1863; box rent from Oct. 1st, 1863, to Dec. 31st, 1862..	53 92
1044		12	To cash paid E. Frank Aldrich, bill of services in the Adjutant General's office, from the 1st of July, 1863, to Oct. 1st, 1863, eighty-three days, at \$1 50 per day.....	124 50
1045		12	To cash paid John J. Congdon, bill of services as Orderly in the Adjutant General's office, from July 29th, 1863, to Oct. 10th, 1863, at \$3 per week..	31 50
1046		13	To cash paid Nelson Viall, bill for services in 14th Regiment R. I. Heavy Artillery (colored), from Aug. 21st, 1863, to Sept. 5th, 1863, as Major, and as Colonel from Sept. 6th, 1863, to Oct. 4th, 1863.....	275 50
1047		14	To cash paid Thomas W. Fry, bill for services	

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		1863.			
				as Captain, 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (colored), and for responsibility of clothing, arms, &c., from July 31st, 1863, to Oct. 1st, 1863..	257 00
1048	Oct.	14	To cash paid Samuel D. Spink and J. C. Harrington, bill for services as Musicians at Camp of the 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (colored), thirty days, and and five Musicians at dress parade, Sept. 23d, 1863.....		165 00
1049		19	To cash paid John A. Allen, bill of expenses and services recruiting, from June 23d, 1863, to July 8th, 1863, fourteen days, at \$1 50 per day.....		21 00
1050		19	To cash paid Capt. Asa A. Ellis, bill of services as Captain, 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, from July 12th to Sept. 12th, 1863, inclusive, two months, at \$106 per month..		212 00
1051	Nov.	2	To cash paid Charles H. Parkhurst, bill of services as Lieutenant Colonel 3d Regiment R. Island Cavalry, commanding Camp, from Sept. 17th, 1863, to Oct. 31st, 1863, one month, at \$187 per month.....		280 50
1052		2	To cash paid John J. Hopkins, bill for services recruiting three-months men, under General Orders No. 16, from June 25th, 1863, to July 8th, 1863, eleven days, at \$1 50 per day		16 50
1053		3	To cash paid Cooke, Jackson & Co., bill for printing approvals and enlistments, Oct. 13th, 19th and 23d, 1863.....		47 00
1054		3	To cash paid Johnson Gardiner, bill of services as Surgeon in the 14th Regiment R. Island Heavy Artillery (colored), and furnishing medicines for the same, from Sept. 28th, 1863, to October 31st, 1863; also for inspecting four hundred and thirty-seven recruits for same Regiment, from Sept. 25th, 1863, to Oct. 31st, 1863, at 25 cents each,		215 91

No. of Voucher.

1863.

1055	Nov. 4	To cash paid J. H. Utter & Co., bill for advertising General Orders Nos. 16 and 19 in the Narragansett Weekly, at Westerly, R. I.	9 60
1056	4	To cash paid Albert B. Pond, bill for services in the Adjutant General's office, from Sept. 12th, 1863, to Oct. 31st, 1863, seven weeks, at \$7 00 per week.	49 00
1057	10	To cash paid Frank P. Murray, bill of services in the 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (colored), from Sept. 14th, 1863, to Oct. 24th, 1863, as 2d Lieutenant, one month and ten days, at \$103 50 per month,	138 00
1058	10	To cash paid John D. Eldridge, bill for services as Captain in 14th Regiment R. I. Heavy Artillery (colored), from Aug. 24th, 1863, to November 24th, 1863, three months, at \$118 50.	355 50
		Responsibility for clothing, &c.	30 00
		Less for servant two months.	45 00
1059	14	To cash paid Peter Ross, bill for services as Chaplain 14th Regiment R. I. Heavy Artillery (colored), from Aug. 30th, 1863, to Nov. 30th, 1863, three months.	150 00
1060	16	To cash paid S. L. Sherman, bill for thirty-six and a half yards of three-ply carpet, made and laid, at \$1 75.	63 58
		Also for one velvet mat.	2 25
		One wool bordered brush mat.	3 00
		(For the Adjutant General's office).	68 83
1061	16	To cash paid Benjamin G. West, bill for services as 2d Lieutenant in the 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (colored), from Sept. 14th, 1863, to Oct. 23d, 1863, one month and twenty days, at \$103 50 per month.	172 50
1062	16	To cash paid James L. Richardson, bill of services as 1st Lieutenant in 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, from Aug. 31st 1863, to Oct. 31st, 1863, two months, at	

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1863.

		112 83 per month.	225 66
1063	Nov. 16	To cash paid Joseph C. Whiting, Jr., bill for services as 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (colored), from Aug. 27th, 1863, to Oct. 27th, 1863, at \$108 50 per month; also for two months extra pay as Adjutant, at \$10 per month.....	237 00
1064	16	To cash paid Daniel J. Viall, bill of services as 1st Lieutenant in the 14th Regiment R. I. Heavy Artillery (colored), from Aug. 25th, 1863, to Sept. 24th, 1863, both inclusive, one month.....	110 50
1065	16	To cash paid Knowles & Anthony, bill for advertising General Orders Nos. 2 and 7, 7th Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, in August, 1862	4 50
1066	18	To cash paid Richmond Henshaw, bill for services as 1st Lieutenant in the 14th Regiment R. I. Heavy Artillery (colored), from Sept. 6th to Nov. 6th, 1863, two months, at \$108 50 per month..	217 00
1067	18	To cash paid Jeffry G. Davis, bill of services as 2d Lieutenant in the 14th Regiment R. I. Heavy Artillery (colored), from Sept. 16th, 1863, to Nov. 10th, 1863, one month and twenty-five days, at \$103 50 per month,	189 75
1068	20	To cash paid Edward T. Budlong, bill for services as 2d Lieutenant in the 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (colored), from Oct. 16th, 1863, to Nov. 16th, 1863, one month, at \$103 50 per month,	103 50
1069	21	To cash paid Eugene N. Train, bill for services in 14th Regiment R. Island Heavy Artillery, from Sept. 21st, 1863, to Nov. 7th, 1863, 2d Lieutenant, one month and sixteen days, at \$103 50 per month.....	154 75
1070	24	To cash paid Phaniel E. Bishop, bill for services in the 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (colored,) from the 15th	

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1863.

		of Aug. 1863, to the 15th of Sept. 1863, one month.....	103 50
1071	Nov. 24	To cash paid Allen Shaw, bill for paints, oil, &c., painting private office. Adjutant Gen- eral's Department	13 22
1072	24	To cash paid Alfred Anthony's bill, for adver- tizing for 11th Battery R. I. Volunteers, meeting on the 29th June, 1863, and print- ing one hundred posters for same.....	8 58
1073	25	To cash paid Samuel D. Spink and J. C. Harrington, bill for services as Instructors and Musicians at Camp of the 14th Regi- ment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, from Oct. 15th, '63, to Nov. 23d, '63, forty days each, at \$2 50 per day.....	200 00
1074	25	To cash paid William S. Dyer, bill for ser- vices as 1st Lieutenant in the 14th Regi- ment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, [col- ored], from Sept. 14th, 1863, to Oct. 14th, 1863, one month, at \$108 50 per month,	108 50
1075	25	To cash paid Edward Stanley, bill for services as Major in the 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, from the 15th of Sept., 1863, to the 15th of Nov. 1863, two months, at \$1 63 per month	326 00
1076	25	To cash paid George H. Burnham's bill, services as 2d Lieutenant in the 14th Regiment R. Island Heavy Artillery (colored), from Oct., 1863, to Nov. 9th, 1863, thirty-eight days, at \$103 50 per month.....	131 10
1077	25	To cash paid Walter Wheeler, Jr., bill of ser- vices as Captain in the 14th Regt. Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (colored), from Sept. 23d, 1863, to Nov. 9th, 1863, including responsibility as Captain for clothing, arms, equipments, &c.....	200 65
1078	27	To cash paid Joel Metcalf, Jr., for bill of ser- vices as Captain in the 14th Regt. Rhode Island Heavy Artillery [colored], from Sept. 8th, 1863, to the 24th Sept., 1863, and re-	

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		1863.			
			sponsibility for clothing, &c.....	64	25
1079	Nov. 28		To cash paid William Sanford, bill for services as 1st Lieutenant and Commissary in the 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, from 7th of Oct., 1863, to the 17th of Nov., 1863	122	83
1079 1-2	30		To cash paid bill for sundry expenses in the Adjutant General's office (see bill)....	32	34
1080	Dec. 1		To cash paid Edwin Dorrance, bill for services as Commissary in the 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (colored), from Oct. 1st, 1863, to Nov. 30th, 1863, sixty-one days, at \$3 00 per day.....	183	00
1081	1		To cash paid James L. Richardson, bill for services as 1st Lieutenant in the 3d Regt. Rhode Island Cavalry, from Oct. 31st, 1863, to the 24th Nov., 1863, at \$112 83 per month	90	00
1082	1		To cash paid Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, bill for advertising General Orders, meeting, &c., to this date, Dec. 1st, 1863, in the Providence Daily Journal.....	78	20
1083	1		To cash paid Johnson Gardiner, M. D., bill for services as Surgeon in the 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (colored), furnishing medicines, &c., at Camp Smith, from Oct. 31st, 1863, to Nov. 12th, 1863, twelve days, at \$100 per month....	40	00
			Also for examining 444 recruits for the same Regiment, from the 31st of Oct, 1863, to Nov. 12th, 1863, at 25 cents per recruit ..	111	00
1084	2		To cash paid Edward K. Thompson, bill of services as 2d Lieutenant in the 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, from Sept. 17th, 1863, to the 13th Oct., 1863, twenty-five days, at \$112 83 per month.....	94	00
1085	2		To cash paid Thomas H. Greene, bill for services taking care of the Adjutant General's office, from Aug. 14th, 1863, to Dec. 1st,		

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1863.

		1863, inclusive, at \$1 33 per week, mending flag sundry times, washing paint, windows, &c.....	27 56
1086	Dec. 4	To cash paid John B. Pierce's bill, for services as Commissary, 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, from Aug. 31st, 1863, to Sept. 20th, 1863, twenty days, at \$122 50 per month.....	81 60
1087	4	To cash paid William F. Barlow, bill for services as 2d Lieutenant in the 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (colored), from Oct. 4th, 1863, to the 12th of Nov., 1863.....	103 50
1088	9	To cash paid Nelson Viall, for bill of services as Colonel of the 14th Regt. Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (colored), from Oct. 4th, 1863, to Dec. 4th, 1863, two months, at \$1 94 per month.....	388 00
1089	11	To cash paid Robert D. Sears, for bill of services as 2d Lieutenant in the 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (colored), from Oct. 1st, 1863, to Dec. 11th, 1863, two months and eleven days, at \$103 50 per month.....	244 95
1090	11	To cash paid John J. Congdon, bill of services as Orderly in the Adjutant General's office, from the 10th of Oct., 1863, to the 5th of Dec., 1863, eight weeks, at \$3 00 per week.....	24 00
1091	11	To cash paid William A. Tefft, for bill of services as 2d Lieutenant in the 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (colored), from the 6th of Oct., 1863, to the of Dec., 1863, two months, at \$103 50 per month..	207 00
1092	14	To cash paid Samuel D. Spink and J. C. Harrington, bill for services as Musicians and Musical Instructors at the Camp of the 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, (colored,) from Nov. 24th, 1863, to Dec. 15th, 1863, twelve days each, at \$2 50 per	

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		1863.			
			day.....		60 00
1093	Dec. 14	To cash paid Charles D. W. Gibson, bill for services as 2d Lieutenant in the 14th Regt. R. I. H. A. (colored), from Nov. 14th, 1863, to Dec. 14th, 1863, at \$103 50....			103 50
1094	14	To cash paid Edward Stanley, bill for services as Major in the 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, from Nov. 16th, 1863, to Nov. 30th, 1863, both inclusive, fifteen days, at \$163 per month			81 50
1095	15	To cash paid George H. Adams, bill for services as 2d Lieutenant in the 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (colored), from Oct. 19th, 1863, to Dec. 7th, 1863, inclusive, one month and twenty days.....			172 50
1096	16	To cash paid Jonathan W. Pratt, bill for services as 2d Lieutenant in 3d Regt. Rhode Island Cavalry, from Nov. 23d, 1863, to Dec. 17th, 1863, twenty-four days, at \$112,-83 per month... ..			90 26
1097	16	To cash paid Willard Sayles, bill for services as Superintendent of recruiting and organization of the 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, from Sept. 16th, 1863, to Dec. 16th, 1863, three months, at \$211 00 per month.....			633 00
1098	17	To cash paid Moses W. Collins, bill for services as 2d Lieutenant in the 2d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, from August 23d, 1863, to the 23d of Sept., 1863, one month, at \$112 83.....			112 83
1099	18	To cash paid Henry Simon, bill for services as Captain in the 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (colored), from Aug. 18th, 1863, to the 14th of Sept., 1863, inclusive, twenty-seven days, at \$128 50 per month..			115 65
1100	18	To cash paid Benjamin L. Hall, bill for services as 1st Lieutenant in the 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (colored), from Nov. 3d, 1863, to Dec. 14th, 1863,			

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1863.

		one month and eleven days, at \$108 50 per month.....	148 28
1101	Dec. 22	To cash paid Sigourney B. Goffe, bill for services as 2d Lieutenant in the 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (colored), from October 18th, 1863, to November 23d, 1863, thirty-five days, at \$103 50 per month	120 75
1102	24	To cash paid John D. Eldridge, bill of services as Captain in the 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (colored), from Nov. 24th, 1863, to December 24th, 1863, one month.....	118 50
		Responsibility of clothing, arms, equipments, &c....	10 00
1103	24	To cash paid Benj. Luke, bill for services as 2d Lieutenant in the 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (colored), from Oct. 6th, 1863, to Jan. 6th, 1864, three months, at \$103 50 per month.....	310 50
1104	26	To cash paid E. C. Pomroy, bill for services as 1st Lieutenant in the 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, from Dec. 20th, 1863, to Jan. 20th, 1864, one month.....	112 83
1105	28	To cash paid John R. Bartlett's expenses to and from Gettysburg, Penn., as Commissioner from Rhode Island, to meet Commissioners of other States, to attend the consecration of the cemetery where are buried the Union soldiers who fell at the battle of Gettysburg.	27 00
1106	30	To cash paid George H. Burnham's bill for services as 2d Lieutenant in the 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (colored), from Nov. 15th, 1863, to Dec. 24th, 1863, forty-five days, at \$103 50 per month.....	155 25
1107	31	To cash paid John J. Congdon, bill for services in the Adjutant General's office, from Dec. 6th, 1863, to Dec. 31st, 1863, three weeks and five days.....	11 50
1108	31	To cash paid Albert B. Pond, bill for services	

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1863.

			in the Adjutant General's office, from Nov. 1st, 1863, to Dec. 31st, 1863, inclusive, eight weeks and five days.....	61 00
1109	Dec. 31	To cash paid Bank of North America, bill for three months' rent of rooms for Adjutant General's office, from Oct. 1st, 1863, to Dec. 31st, 1863.....		64 50
1110	31	To cash paid E. Frank Aldrich, bill for services in the Adjutant General's office, from Oct. 1st, 1863, to Dec. 31st, 1863, inclusive, seventy-nine days, at \$1 50.....		118 50
1111	31	To cash paid John W. Dearth, bill for services in the Adjutant General's office, from Dec. 7th, 1863, to Dec. 31st, 1863, twenty-three days, at \$1 50.....		34 50
1112	31	To cash paid H. Albert Humphrey's bill for services in the Adjutant General's office, from Oct. 3d, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863, inclusive, twelve weeks and five days, at \$9 00 per week.....		115 50

1864.

1113	Jan. 1	To cash paid William Sanford, bill for services as 1st Lieutenant and Commissary in the 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, from Nov. 17th, 1863, to Dec. 17th, 1863, one month.	122 83
1114	2	To cash paid Timothy F. Neville, bill for services as Captain in the 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, from Oct. 31st, 1863, to Dec. 31st, 1863, two months, at \$129 50 per month..	259 00
1115	4	To cash paid Cooke, Jackson & Co., for printing and publishing General Orders No. 47, current series, 1863, in the Providence Evening Press	10 50
1116	5	To cash paid John C. Harrington, bill for services as musician and instructor in the 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (colored), from Dec. 5th, 1863, to Jan. 2d, 1864, inclusive, twenty-nine days, at \$2 50 per day.....	72 50
1117	5	To cash paid George H. Whitney, bill for a de-	

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1864.

		scriptive book for the 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, colored, and for stationery for the Adjutant General's office, from July 28th, 1863, to Dec. 31st, 1863.	68 18
1118	Jan. 6	To cash paid Charles H. Parkhurst, bill for services as Lieutenant Colonel in the 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, commanding camp at Jamestown, R. I., from Nov. 1st, 1863, to Dec. 31st, 1863, inclusive, two months, at \$187 00 per month...	374 00
1119	7	To cash paid Dr. Johnson Gardiner, bill for services examining 347 recruits for the 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, from Dec. 1st, 1863, to Jan. 1, 1864.....	86 75
1120	7	To cash paid Joshua M. Addeman, bill for services as 2d Lieutenant in the 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (colored), from Oct. 23d, 1863, to Nov. 23d, 1863, one month	103 50
1121	8	To cash paid A. Crawford Greene, bill for printing posters for the 5th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, and bill for printing for the 10th Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, on the 25th and 26th May, 1863....	9 50
1122	9	To cash paid Post Office bill for letter postage, from Sept. to Dec. 31st, 1863 46 77 Newspaper postage ending March 31st, 1864..... 5 Box rent for quarter ending March 31st, 1864..... 1 25	48 07
1123	13	To cash paid Anthony, Potter & Dennison, bill of furniture for the Adjutant General's office, from Jan. 13th, 1863, to Jan. 1st, 1864...	97 50
1124	18	To cash paid Horatio N. Miliken, bill for services as 2d Lieutenant in the 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (colored), from Nov. 1st, 1863, to Jan. 18th, 1864..	233 97
1125	18	To cash paid John D. Waite, bill for services as 2d Lieutenant in the 14th	

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1864.

			Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (colored), from Dec. 30th, 1863, to Jan. 18th, 1864, eighteen days, at \$103 50 per month.....	62 00	
			Less nine days at \$103 50 per month	31 68	30 42
1126	Jan. 18	To	cash paid Joseph Church, bill for services as 2d Lieutenant in the 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (colored), from Dec. 14th, 1863, to Jan. 18th, 1864, at \$103 50 per month.....	113 65	
			Less nine days.....	31 68	82 17
1127	19	To	cash paid R. Sherman, bill advertising for 9th Battalion Rhode Island Volunteers, publishing General Orders No. 27, publishing General Orders No. 1, 7th Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, and publishing order relative to draft and General Order No. 198..		12 67
1128	19	To	cash paid R. Sherman, bill for publishing General Orders No. 3, six times, in the Pawtucket Gazette and Chronicle, also General Orders No. 16, and General Orders No. 19.....		22 50
1129	20	To	cash paid E. A. & D. Burrows, bill for one pair shades, trimmed and put up, for the Adjutant General's office		10 00
1130	20	To	cash paid William Sanford, bill for services as 1st Lieutenant and Commissary of the 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, from Dec. 17th, 1863, to Jan. 17th, 1864, one month, at \$122 83		122 83
1131	23	To	cash paid Robert D. Sears, bill for services as 2d Lieutenant in the 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (colored), from Dec. 11th, 1863, to Jan. 22d, 1864, one month and eleven days.....		141 45
1132	25	To	cash paid John A. Jastram, agent, bill of three-fourths tons coal for the Adjutant General's office.....		9 00
1133	26	To	cash paid Alfred Anthony, bill for advertis-		

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1864.

		ing General Orders Nos. 21, 22, 23, 65, 24, 25, 26, 47, and Special Orders No. 59; also printing, &c., from July 2d, 1863, to Dec. 30th, 1863.....	93 75
1134	Jan. 27	To cash paid F. Coggeshall, bill for one grate, one stove-leg, and labor, Adjutant General's office	2 12
1135	27	To cash paid F. Coggeshall, bill for four yards wire, labor, one grate, one stove-pan, fifty-five pounds Russia iron. stove-pipe, including four elbows, six yards chain, and labor putting up, for Adjutant General's office.....	42 47
1136	29	To cash paid Benjamin G. West, bill for services as 2d Lieutenant in the 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (colored), from Dec. 21st, 1863, to Jan. 21st, 1864, one month, at \$103 50 per month....	103 50
1137	30	To cash paid James Magill, bill for services as 1st Lieutenant in the 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, from Jan. 13th, 1864, to Feb. 13th, 1864, one month, at \$112 83..	112 83
1138	Feb. 1	To cash paid Sammel P. Sanford, bill for balance of account, services as Major in the 1st Regiment Rhode Island Light Artillery, from Sept. 13th, 1861, to Dec. 12th, 1861, inclusive, including commutation for fuel and quarters while detached	369 16
1139	1	To cash paid Cooke, Jackson & Co., bill for printing General Orders No. 1, printing blank certificates, &c., from Jan. 2d, 1864, to Jan. 28th, 1864.	23 85
1140	2	To cash paid Charles Klein, bill for services as 2d Lieutenant in the 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (colored), from Oct. 20th, 1863, to Jan. 11th, 1864, inclusive, two months and twenty-two days, at \$103 50 per month.....	282 90
1141	4	To cash paid Timothy F. Neville, bill for services as Captain in the 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, from Dec. 31st, 1863, to	

No. of Voucher.

1864.

		Jan. 31st, 1864, one month, at \$129 50..	129 50
1142	Feb. 4	To cash paid Edwin Dorrance, bill for services as Commissary for the 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (colored), to Jan. 31st, 1864, inclusive, sixty-two days, at \$3 per day	186 00
1143	4	To cash paid William Earle, bill for one ensign on the 4th Nov., 1863, for headquarters...	42 50
1144	4	To cash paid Nelson Viall, bill for services as Colonel of the 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (colored), from Dec. 4th, 1863, to Feb. 4th, 1865, two months, at \$194 per month.....	388 00
1145	5	To cash paid Dr. F. L. Wheaton, bill for vaccinating virus furnished Surgeon Benoni Carpenter, 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (colored), and for vaccinating 550 men belonging to the 14th Regiment R. I. Heavy Artillery (colored).....	137 50
1146	5	To cash paid John W. Dearth, bill for services in the Adjutant General's office, from Dec. 31st, 1863, to Jan. 31st, 1864, inclusive, twenty-six days, at \$1 50 per day.....	39 00
1147	5	To cash paid Albert B. Pond, bill for services in the Adjutant General's office, from Dec. 31st, 1863, to Jan. 31st, 1864, twenty-six days, at \$1 50 per day... ..	39 00
1148	6	To cash paid Lieut. H. A. Burchard, bill for services as 2d Lieutenant in the 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, from Jan. 5th, 1864, to Feb. 5th, 1864, one month, at \$112 83.	112 83
1149	9	To cash paid Providence Ice Co., bill of ice for headquarters, Adjutant General's office, from May 1st, 1863, to Nov. 1st, 1863, twenty-six weeks..	13 00
		Bill of ice for same, from Nov. 1st, 1863, to Jan. 1st, 1864.....	3 04
1150	11	To cash paid Henry Graham, bill for services as 2d Lieutenant in the 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (colored), from Oct.	16 04

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1864.

		6th, 1863, to Dec. 24th, 1863, two months and eighteen days, at \$103 50 per month..	269 10
1151	Feb. 11.	To cash paid Simon W. Simmons, bill for services as 2d Lieutenant in the 14th Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (colored), from Sept. 23d, 1863, to Dec. 23d, 1863, three months, at \$103 50 per month..	310 50
1152	11	To cash paid Henry S. Benjamin, bill for services as 2d Lieutenant in the 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, from Dec. 3d, 1863, to Jan. 9th, 1864, one month and six days, at \$112 83 per month.....	135 39
1153	13	To cash paid Lieut. Edmond F. Prentiss, bill for services as 1st Lieutenant in the 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, from Sept. 25th, 1863, to Oct. 15th, 1863, inclusive, twenty days.....	72 33
1154	15	To cash paid Willard Sayles, bill for services as Colonel of the 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, from Dec. 16th, 1863, to Feb. 16th, 1864.....	422 00
1155	16	To cash paid Edwin Dorrance, bill for services as Commissary of the 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (colored), from Feb. 1st, 1864, to Feb. 13th, 1864, inclusive, thirteen days, at \$3 per day.....	39 00
1156	20	To cash paid John A. Jastram, agent, bill for three-fourths ton Lorberrry coal for Adjutant General's office	9 00
1157	22	To cash paid William Sanford, bill for services as Lieutenant and Commissary in the 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, from Jan. 17th, 1864, to Feb. 17th, 1864, one month, at \$122 83	122 83
1158	23	To cash paid Frank Whitman, M. D., bill of services as Assistant Surgeon in the 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, from Jan. 2d, 1864, to Jan. 19th, 1864... .. Travelling expenses from Providence	67 14

No. of Voucher.

1864.

		to Jamestown... ..	1 70	68 84
1159	Feb. 25	To cash paid Charles H. Gordon, bill for services as Captain in the 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, from Oct. 15th, 1863, to Jan. 9th, 1864, two months and twenty-six days, at \$129 50 per month	371 23	
1160	29	To cash paid Charles H. Parkhurst, bill for services as Lieutenant Colonel in the 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, from Jan. 1st, 1864, to Feb. 29th, 1864, inclusive, two months, at \$187	374 00	
1161	Mar. 4	To cash paid Timothy F. Neville, bill for services as Captain in the 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, from Jan. 31st, 1864, to Feb. 29th, 1864, inclusive	129 50	
		Care of arms and equipments	10 00	139 50
1162	5	To cash paid Johnson Gardiner, bill for services inspecting 94 recruits for the 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (colored), from Jan. 1st, 1864, to March 1st, 1864....	23 50	
		Bill for inspecting 494 recruits for the 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, from Sept. 22d. 1863, to March 1st, 1864, at 25 cents each.....	123 50	147 00
1163	11	To cash paid Peter Ross, bill for services as Chaplain to the 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (colored), for the months of December, 1863, and January and February, 1864, three months, at \$118 per month.	354 00	
1164	12	To cash paid Dr. F. L. Wheaton, bill for services as Surgeon, and medicines furnished for the 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (colored), three months, at \$100 per month.....	300 00	
		Vaccine crusts, per bill annexed to voucher	5 00	305 00
1165	15	To cash paid Dr. George W. Jenks, bill		

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1864.

		for services examining 53 recruits for the U. S. Army, at 25 cents each..	13 25	
		Also for medical attendance on same.	3 00	16 25
1166	Mar. 15	To cash paid Providence Gas Co., bill for gas consumed in the Adjutant General's office, from Oct. 1st, 1863, to Jan. 1st, 1864	8 10	
		Rent of gas metre for same time...	1 00	9 10
1167	17	To cash paid George Chatterton, Jr., bill for services as 2d Lieutenant in the 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, colored, from Nov. 10th, 1863, to Dec. 5th, 1863, twenty-six days, at \$103 50 per month....		89 70
1168	18	To cash paid William A. James, bill of services as Captain in the 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, from Feb. 13th, 1864, to March 13th, 1864, one month, at \$129 50.....		129 50
1169	18	To cash paid William Sanford, bill for services as 1st Lieutenant and Commissary of the 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, from Feb. 17th, 1864, to March 17th, 1864, one month		122 83
1170	19	To cash paid Benj. G. West, bill of services as 2d Lieutenant in the 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, colored, from Jan. 21st, 1864, to March 21st, 1864, two months, at \$103 50 per month		207 00
1171	21	To cash paid James Magill, bill for services as 1st Lieutenant in the 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, from Feb. 13th, 1864, to March 13th, 1864, one month.....		112 83
1171 1-2	23	To cash paid bill of sundry expenses in the Adjutant General's office, to March 23d, 1864		26 63
1172	25	To cash paid Amos G. Thomas, bill for services as 1st Lieutenant in the 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, from Nov. 11th, 1863, to Dec. 8th, 1863, twenty-seven days, at \$112 83 per month.....		101 54
1173	25	To cash paid Charles H. Parkhurst, bill for ser-		

No. of Voucher.

1864.

			vices as Lieutenant Colonel in the 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, from March 1st, 1863, to March 23d, 1863, inclusive . . .	143 37
			twenty-three days, at \$187 per month. . .	
1174	Mar. 29	To	cash paid John A. Perry, bill for services recruiting for Rhode Island Regiments, for the months of February and March, 1864.	200 00
1174	1-2 29	To	cash paid Simon S. Rankin, bill as per resolution of the General Assembly.	497 25
1175	29	To	cash paid John A. Jastram, bill for three-fourths ton Lorberry coal, for the Adjutant General's office, at \$12 per ton.	9 00
1175	1-2 29	To	cash paid Capt. George A. Smith, bill of services as per resolution of the General Assembly	283 23
1176	30	To	cash paid William A. James, bill of services in the 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, as Captain, from March 13th, 1864, to April 13th, 1864.	129 50
1177	31	To	cash paid E. C. Burt, bill of services as Major, 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, from July 1st, 1863, to July 31st, 1863, inclusive, one month.	124 00
1178	31	To	cash paid James Magill, bill for services as 1st Lieutenant in the 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, from March 13th, 1864, to March 27th. 1864.	54 59
1179	April 2	To	cash paid Joseph Hodges & Co., bill for one half ton Scotch Cannell coal, at \$16 per ton	8 00
			Three-fourths ton red ash egg coal for headquarters.	8 81
1180	4	To	cash paid Cooke, Jackson & Co., bill of printing to March 31st, 1864, viz : 6000 blank Volunteers Enlistments. 200 blank Approvals. 30 copies one-half note paper, General Orders No. 3.	33 00 3 00 1 50
1181	4	To	cash paid Simon C. Arnold, bill for services as recruiting officer for Rhode Island Volun-	37 50

No. of Voucher.

1864.

			teers, in conformity with General Orders No. 16, twenty days, at \$1 50 per day	30 00
1182	April 4	To	cash paid Hiram H. Thomas, bill for services recruiting three men for the 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, at \$50 each	150 00
1183	5	To	cash paid George H. Whitney, bill for stationery for Adjutant General's Department, from Jan 1st, 1864, to March 31st, 1864, inclusive	38 48
1184	8	To	cash paid Post Office bill for Adjutant General's office, viz: Letter postage to March 31st, 1864 77 17 Newspaper postage to June 30th, 1864 5	
1185	9	To	Box rent to June 30th, 1864 1 25 cash paid Bank of North America, bill for rent of rooms for the Adjutant General's office, to March 31st, 1864, inclusive 62 50 Water for same to March 31st, 1864 2 00	78 47 64 50
1186	9	To	cash paid E. Frank Aldrich, bill for services in the Adjutant General's office, from Jan. 1st, 1864, to March 31st, 1864, both days inclusive, 78 days, at \$1 50 per day	117 00
1187	14	To	cash paid Timothy F. Neville, bill for services in the 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, from Feb. 29th, 1864, to March 15th, 1864, fifteen days, at \$129 50 per month 64 75 Care of arms and equipments one-half month 5 00	69 75
1188	15	To	cash paid Hiram H. Thomas, bill for recruiting one man for the 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, on the 31st of March, 1864	50 00
1189	15	To	cash paid Hiram H. Thomas, bill of services recruiting one man for the 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, on the 2d of April, 1864	50 00
1190	16	To	cash paid Willard Sayles, bill for services as Colonel in the organization of the 3d Regi-	

No. of Voucher.

1864.

			ment Rhode Island Cavalry, from Feb. 16th, 1864, to April 16, 1864, two months, at \$211 per month.....	422 00
1191	April 21	To	cash paid Hiram H. Thomas, bill for services recruiting two men for the 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, at \$50 each.....	100 00
1192	26	To	cash paid Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, bill for advertising General Orders No. 1 in Journal and Bulletin, Dec. 30th, 1863, advertising General Orders No. 1 in Providence Journal and Bulletin, Jan. 4th, 1864, and advertising Special Orders No. 1, Jan. 19th, 1864	10 00
1193	28	To	cash paid Nathan Darling, bill for subsistence of recruits for 9th Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers..... 18 50 Also for subsisting recruits in the 7th Rhode Island Volunteers..... 15 50	34 00
1194	28	To	cash paid Capt. Henry C. Fitz, bill for services as Captain in the 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, from Jan. 6th, 1864, to April 15th, 1864, three months and nine days, at \$129 50 per month	427 35
1195	May 2	To	cash paid Walter Wheeler, bill for services as 2d Lieutenant in the 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, colored, from Nov. 9th, 1863, to Nov. 16th, 1863, seven days, at \$103 50 per month....	24 15
1196	2	To	cash paid William Sanford, bill for services as 1st Lieutenant and Commissary of the 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, from March 17th, 1864, to April 17th, 1864, one month	122 83
1197	3	To	cash paid Johnson Gardiner, bill for services inspecting six recruits for the 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, colored, at 25 cents each	1 50
			Also bill for inspecting 100 recruits for the 3d Regiment Rhode Island	

No. of Voucher.

1864.

		Cavalry, at 25 cents each.....	25 00	26 50
1198	May 4	To cash paid Thomas H. Greene, bill for services cleaning and taking care of the Adjutant General's office, from Dec. 1st, 1863, to May 5th, 1864		34 93
1199	16	To cash paid William Sanford, bill for services as 1st Lieutenant and Commissary, 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, from April 17th, 1864, to May 17th, 1864, one month, at \$122 83	122 83	
1200	18	To cash paid Providence Gas Co., for bill of gas consumed in the Adjutant General's office to April 1st, 1864, in full.....	6 23	
1201	21	To cash paid Benjamin G. West, bill for services as 2d Lieutenant in the 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, colored, from March 21st, 1864, to May 21st, 1864.	207 00	
1202	28	To cash paid George H. Whitney, bill for 500 sheets parchment paper for Volunteer Commissions	50 00	
1203	30	To cash paid the Ferry Coal Yard Company, bill of 1500 pounds white ash coal, for the Adjutant General's office, at \$11 75 per ton..	8 25	
1204	June 4	To cash paid John J. Congdon, bill for services in the Adjutant General's Department, from Dec. 31st, 1863, to May 31st, 1864, inclusive, twenty weeks	65 50	
1205	4	To cash paid John W. Dearth, bill for services in the Adjutant General's office, from Jan. 31st, 1864, to May 31st, 1864, inclusive..	156 00	
1206	4	To cash paid Albert B. Pond, bill for services in the Adjutant General's office, from Jan. 31st, 1864, to May 31st, 1864, inclusive..	156 00	
1207	20	To cash paid Willard Sayles, bill for services as Colonel of the 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, from April 16th, 1864, to June 16th, 1864, two months, at \$211 per month.	422 00	
1208	23	To cash paid William Sanford, bill for services as 1st Lieutenant and Commissary, 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, from May 17th,		

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1864.

			1864, to June 17th, 1864, one month, at \$122 83	122 83
1209	June 23	To	cash paid Benjamin G. West, bill for services as 2d Lieutenant in the 14th Regiment, Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, colored, from May 21st, 1864, to June 21st, 1864, one month	103 50
1210	29	To	cash paid Willard Sayles, bill for services as Colonel, 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, from June 16th, 1864, to June 18th, 1864, two days.....	14 00
1211	30	To	cash paid E. Frank Aldrich, bill for services in the Adjutant General's office, from April 1st, 1864, to June 30th, 1864, inclusive, seventy-eight days, at \$1 50 per day.....	117 00
1212	30	To	cash paid John J. Congdon, bill for services as Orderly in the Adjutant General's office, from May 31st, 1864, to June 30th, 1864, inclusive.....	13 00
1213	July 1	To	cash paid Bank of North America, for bill of three months' rent of the Adjutant General's office, from March 31st, 1864, to June 30th, 1864 ..	64 50
1213	1-2	1	To cash paid sundry expenses of the Adjutant General's office to this date, as per bill	22 36
1214	2	To	cash paid Post Office bill, for postage, Adjutant General's office, as follows : Letter postage to June 30th, 1864. 26 05 Newspaper postage to Sept. 30th, 1864	5
			Box rent to Sept. 30th, '64. No. 274. 1 25	27 35
1215	6	To	cash paid George H. Whitney, bill for stationery for the Adjutant General's Department, from April 4th, 1864, to June 4th, 1864	22 35
1216	6	To	cash paid Johnson Gardiner, bill for services inspecting 53 recruits for the 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, from May 2d, 1864, to July 5th, 1864, at 25 cents each.	13 25
1217	11	To	cash paid Thomas H. Greene, bill for services	

No. of Voucher.

1864.

		taking care of the Adjutant General's office, from May 5th, 1864, to July 5th, 1864...	5 33
1218	July 11	To cash paid J. C. Engley, bill for services as Major in the 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, colored, from Sept. 8th, 1863, to April 1st, 1864, six months and twenty-three days.....	1,021 76
1219	16	To cash paid William Sanford, bill for services as 1st Lieutenant and Commissary of the 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, from June 17th, 1864, to July 17th, 1864, one month.	122 83
1220	23	To cash paid Benjamin G. West, bill for services as 2d Lieutenant in the 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, colored, from June 21st, 1864, to July 21st, 1864, one month.....	103 50
1221	Aug. 3	To cash paid Cooke, Jackson & Co.'s bill, viz: Advertising General Orders No. 8, July 26th, 1864 ..	19 25
		100 General Orders No. 8, on half letter sheet.....	3 00
		300 naval certificates.....	3 00
		300 naval certificates....	3 25
		500 posters for Col. Jenckes, recruiting service	14 00
1222	9	To cash paid Providence Gas Co., bill for gas consumed in the Adjutant General's office, from April, 1, '64, to July 1, '64, including rent of metre	1 41
1223	20	To cash paid Benjamin G. West, bill for services as 2d Lieutenant in the 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, colored, from July 21st, 1864, to Aug. 21st, 1864, one month.	103 50
1224	29	To cash paid Lieut. Col. Henry C. Jenckes, bill for services recruiting for the 2d Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, from July 25th, 1864, to Aug. 25th, 1864, in the State of Rhode Island.....	170 00
1225	Sept. 2	To cash paid Joseph Pollard bill for services as 2d Lieutenant in the 2d Reg-	

No. of Voucher.

1864.

			iment Rhode Island Volunteers, from July 29th, 1864, to Aug. 29th, '64, one month	103 50	
			Responsibility for clothing and equip- ments	1C 00	113 50
1226	Sept. 14	To	cash paid William N. Sherman, bill for adver- tising General Orders No. 8, six times, in the Rhode Island Pendulum, East Green- wich		4 00
1227	17	To	cash paid George T. Hammond, bill for pub- lishing Governor's Proclamation in the New- port Daily Times		5 60
1228	17	To	cash paid George T. Hammond, bill for pub- lishing General Orders No. 8, in the New- port Daily Times, six squares, twelve times .		12 25
1229	19	To	cash paid Xavier Weisse, bill for services as 2d Lieutenant in the 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, from April 1st, 1864, to Aug. 20th, 1864, inclusive		526 54
1230	21	To	cash paid Joseph Pollard, bill for ser- vices as 2d Lieutenant in the 2d Reg- iment Rhode Island Volunteers, from Aug. 29th, 1864, to Sept. 20th, 1864, inclusive	75 90	
			Responsibility of arms, clothing, &c., same period].	7 33	83 23
1231	27	To	cash paid Henry C. Jenckes, bill for services as recruiting officer for the 2d Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, in Providence, R. I., from Aug. 25th, 1864, to Sept. 24th, 1864		170 00
1232	Oct. 3	To	cash paid Samuel D. Spink and J. C. Har- rington, bill for services as musicians and in- structors, 2d Regiment Rhode Island Volun- teers, at Camp Smith, thirty-six days each (seventy-two days), at \$3 per day		216 00
1233	3	To	cash paid Johnson Gardiner, M. D., bill for inspecting 177 volunteer re- cruits, and vaccinating the same for the 2d Regiment Rhode Island Vol-		

No. of Voucher

1864.

			unteers, at 50 cents each, from July		
			29th, 1864, to Sept. 30th, 1864..	88 50	
			Visits and medicine for same at camp.	126 66	215 16
1234	Oct. 3	To	cash paid John W. Dearth, bill for services		
			in the Adjutant General's office, from May		
			31st, 1864, to Sept. 30th, 1864, inclusive.	157 50	
1235	3	To	cash paid John J. Congdon, bill for services		
			as Orderly in the Adjutant General's office,		
			from June 30th, 1864, to Sept. 30th, 1864,		
			inclusive	52 67	
1236	3	To	cash paid Albert B. Pond, bill for services in		
			the Adjutant General's office, from May		
			31st, 1864, to Sept. 30th, 1864, inclusive,		
			sixty-six days, at \$1 50 per day.....	99 00	
1237	3	To	cash paid E. Frank Aldrich, bill for services		
			in the Adjutant General's office, from June		
			30th, 1864, to Sept. 30th, 1864	118 50	
1238	4	To	cash paid Post Office (Providence, R.		
			I.) bill for letter postage to Sept.		
			30th, 1864	45 27	
			Newspaper postage ending Sept.		
			30th, 1864	5	
			Box rent from Sept. 30th, 1864, to		
			Dec. 31st, 1864	1 25	46 57
1239	5	To	cash paid George H. Whitney, for bill of sta-		
			tionery for the Adjutant General's office,		
			from July 5th, 1864, to Sept. 30th, 1864..	27 20	
1240	11	To	cash paid Cooke, Jackson & Co., bill		
			for printing 3000 Volunteer enlist-		
			ment papers, Sept. 7th, 1864	18 00	
			Printing 400 directions for soldiers,		
			prisoners of war, to obtain their pay,		
			Sept. 15th, 1864.....	1 50	19 50
1241	11	To	cash paid Bank of North America, bill for		
			rent of Adjutant General's office, from June		
			30th, 1864, to Sept. 30th, 1864 ; also for		
			water	90 50	
1242	21	To	cash paid Wm. Earle, bill for repairing flag		
			for headquarters, from Feb. 4th, 1864, to		
			Oct. 18th, 1864 ; also 31 yards bunting for		

No. of Voucher.

1864.

		same	33 10
1243	Oct. 21	To cash paid Joseph Pollard, bill for services as Captain in the 2d Regiment Rhode Island Infantry, from Sept. 20th, 1864, to Oct. 20th, 1864	118 50
1244	27	To cash paid Henry C. Jenckes, bill for services as Lieutenant Colonel, recruiting for the 2d Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, from Sept. 25th, 1864, to Oct. 25th, 1864	170 00
1245	29	To cash paid John J. Congdon, bill for services in the Adjutant General's office, from Sept. 30th, 1864, to Oct. 29th, 1864, inclusive .	16 67
1246	31	To cash paid Johnson Gardiner, bill for attendance and medicine for recruits, 2d Rhode Island Volunteers, at Camp Smith, from Sept. 30th, 1864, to Oct. 31st, 1864.....	100 00
		Inspecting 111 recruits, from Sept. 30th, to Oct. 11th, 1864.....	27 75
1247	Nov. 1	To cash paid James Atkinson, bill for publishing General Orders No. 8, 4 1-4 squares, six weeks, in the Newport Advertiser	6 80
1248	10	To cash paid S. D. Spink and J. C. Harrington, bill for services as musicians and instructors to recruits, 2d Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, at Camp Smith, from Oct. 3d, '64, to Nov. 9th, 1864, inclusive ..	222 00
1249	15	To cash paid Cooke, Jackson & Co., bill for 200 blank certificates of enlistment in the navy, and 500 blank certificates of enlistment in the army.....	6 00
1250	21	To cash paid Joseph Pollard, bill for services as Captain in the 2d Regiment Rhode Island Infantry, from Oct. 20th, 1864, to Nov. 20th, 1864	118 50
1351	22	To cash paid John J. Congdon, bill for services taking care of the Adjutant General's office, from Oct. 31st, 1864, to Nov. 31st, 1864.	6 00
1252	26	To cash paid Henry C. Jenckes, bill for services as Lieutenant Colonel, superintending re-	

No. of Voucher.

1864.

		cruiting for the 2d Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, from Oct. 25th, 1864, to Nov. 25th, 1864	170 00
1253	Dec. 1	To cash paid Johnson Gardiner, bill for visits and attendance daily at Camp Smith, on recruits, 2d Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, from Oct. 31st, 1864, to Nov. 30th, 1864....	100 00
		Inspecting 123 recruits for same regiment	30 75
			130 75
1254	8	To cash paid John J. Congdon, bill for services taking care of the Adjutant General's office, from Nov. 21st, 1864, to Dec. 21st, 1864, inclusive...	6 00
1255	13	To cash paid Frank M. Gould, bill for services as 1st Lieutenant, 2d Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, from Nov. 28th, 1864, to Dec. 18th, 1864, inclusive	54 25
1256	13	To cash paid John A. Jeffrey, bill for services as Captain, 2d Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, from Dec. 2d, 1864, to Dec. 17th, 1864, inclusive	59 25
1257	21	To cash paid Joseph Pollard, bill for services as Captain in the 2d Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, from Nov. 20th, 1864, to Dec. 20th, 1864, inclusive	118 50
1258	23	To cash paid George H. Adams, bill for services as 2d Lieutenant, 14th Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, colored, from Dec. 21st, 1863, to April 21st, 1864, inclusive..	414 00
1260	24	To cash paid Alfred Anthony, bill for advertising General Orders No. 8, 5 1-2 squares, six times in the Daily Post, and six times in the Weekly Post and Herald	85 75
1259	24	To cash paid Alfred Anthony, bill for advertising "Attention, Troopers," one square, six times, in the Providence Daily Post . . .	10 67
1261	24	To cash paid Henry C. Jenckes, bill for services as Lieutenant Colonel, superintending recruiting for the 2d Regiment Rhode Island	

No. of Voucher.

1864.

		Volunteers, from Nov. 25th, 1864, to Dec. 25th, 1864	170 00
1262	Dec. 24	To cash paid John J. Congdon, bill for services taking care of the Adjutant General's office, from Dec. 10th, 1864, to Dec. 31st, 1864, inclusive	6 00
1263	28	To cash paid G. B. & J. H. Utter, bill for advertising General Orders No. 8, in the Sabbath Recorder six weeks, and also in the Narragansett Weekly six weeks	14 00
1264	29	To cash paid Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, bill for advertising General Orders No. 8, in the Providence Daily Journal six times, and in the Weekly Journal six times	12 00
		Also in the Evening Bulletin six times	6 00
1265	29	To cash paid Samuel D. Spink and J. C. Harrington, bill for services as musicians and instructors to recruits, 2d Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, at Camp Smith, from Nov. 9th, 1864, to Dec. 29th, 1864, inclusive ..	300 00
1266	29	To cash paid J. M. Eddy, bill for services as 2d Lieutenant, 3d Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, from July 9th, 1864, to Nov. 25th, 1864, four months and fifteen days, at \$112 83 per month.	507 73
1266 1-2	31	To cash paid Edward C. Mauran, Adjutant General, bill for sundry expenses, Adjutant General's office, from July 1st, 1864, to Dec. 31st, 1864	39 12
1270	31	To cash paid E. Frank Aldrich, bill for services in the Adjutant General's office, from Sept. 30th, 1864, to Dec. 31st, 1864, inclusive	118 50
		Three days' extra service, at \$1 50 per day	4 50
1267	31	To cash paid Providence Ice Co., bill of ice for the Adjutant General's office, from Jan. 1st, 1864, to Dec. 31st, 1864, inclusive.	14 77

No. of Voucher.

1864.

1268	Dec. 31	To cash paid Albert B. Pond, bill for services in the Adjutant General's office, from Sept. 30th, 1864, to Dec. 31st, 1864, inclusive .	118	50
1269	31	To cash paid John W. Dearth, bill for services in the Adjutant General's office, from Sept. 30th to Dec. 31st, 1864, inclusive.....	118	50
		One day's services extra, at \$1 50		
		per day	1	50
				120 00
				<hr/>
				\$68,826 51

18

REPORT

OF THE

JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

UPON THE

SPECIAL MESSAGE

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF RHODE ISLAND.



PROVIDENCE:
PROVIDENCE PRESS CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1866.

REPORT.

The Joint Special Committee of the General Assembly to whom was referred the Special Message of His Excellency the Governor, "for the purpose of considering the subjects therein contained, and reporting such action thereon as to them shall seem expedient, with authority to send for persons and papers," have the honor to submit the following

REPORT.

The Committee being fully impressed with the important interests committed to them for their examination, and being desirous of arriving at a just and correct conclusion as early as practicable, first proceeded to make a thorough and full examination of the books, vouchers and accounts of the Quartermaster General's Department for the years 1861, 1862 and 1863.

Your Committee, in their investigation of the books, bills and accounts, found the facts and statements set forth in the Special Message of His Excellency to be correct, and well substantiated by the books and vouchers.

From what was disclosed in the examination of the books, vouchers and accounts, and an analysis of the testimony taken, your Committee are firmly convinced that the facts and statements herewith presented are fully corroborated by the evidence they obtained. For the year 1861 the Committee find the books to have been accurately kept, and all the transactions of the department placed correctly upon record. The receipts and expenditures are all clearly and accurately entered, but from inexperience and a want of knowledge essentially requisite for the collection of the accounts of the United

States, there was expended something over \$123,000 which there is little prospect of obtaining from the General Government. This money seems to have been paid principally upon drafts drawn upon the Quartermaster General of the State by our regimental officers at Washington, and elsewhere, in the early stages of the war, and was disbursed in various ways to meet the many requirements of our troops which by the exigency had been called so hastily to the field. General Stead, in his examination, expressed the opinion that this money would eventually be paid to the State, notwithstanding its irregular form; but the opinion of Col. Sanford, who has acted as the Agent of the State for the collection of its claims, is to the effect that the laws of Congress, coupled with the requirements of the Treasury Department at Washington, will not at present admit of this hope, for the reason that General Stead could not sustain the amount with sufficient vouchers to include it in the account made up by him against the United States.

The first account to which our attention was directed, and which seemed to claim special attention, was the account for horses, which commenced in 1861, with the fitting out of the First Regiment. The books and vouchers show the purchase of 126 horses for this regiment, at a cost to the State of \$17,470 00, at which price they are charged to the United States. In the fitting out of the Second Regiment and Battery, the vouchers and books show that 145 horses were bought of Messrs. A. & W. Sprague, at a cost of \$150 each. For the Third Regiment the books and vouchers show that 74 horses were bought of A. & W. Sprague, at a cost of \$117 41 per head. For the Fourth Regiment it is shown that 96 horses were bought of A. & W. Sprague, at the price of \$117 41.

Upon another voucher it is shown that 45 horses were bought of A. & W. Sprague in November, for the New England Cavalry Regiment, at a cost of \$117 41 per head. The purchases above enumerated constitute the entire number purchased during the year 1861, or for the period General Stead was in office, and show the aggregate number to have been 486. Deducting 7 horses from this number, which were sold to individuals, and the amount received for them being credited by General Stead upon the account, it appears 479 horses had been purchased, at a cost to the State of \$63,077 56.

General Stead's books show that 429 of these horses had been by him delivered to our regiments and battery, and charged to the United States as follows:

1861.

April 29th.	First Regiment,	128 horses.....	\$17,470 00
June 15th.	Artillery Regiment,	86 " \$150.....	12,900 00
Aug. 26th.	Second Regiment,	87 " 115.....	4,255 00
Sept. 4th.	Third Regiment,	67 " 115.....	7,705 00
Oct. 1st.	Second Regiment,	24 " 115.....	2,760 00
Oct. 4th.	Fourth Regiment,	89 " 115.....	10,235 00
Total number 429			\$55,825 00

Deducting the above number of horses, delivered and charged to the United States, from the whole number purchased, and the number left on hand would be fifty belonging to the State when General Stead resigned the duties of the office to General Frieze. Making proper allowances for diseases incident to property of this nature, the number is reduced to 45, which appears to have been the number on hand when General Frieze assumed the duties of the department as Quartermaster General.

A statement to this effect appears upon the books of Gen. Stead, in the hand-writing of Gen. Frieze, which reads as follows: "45 horses to be accounted for by Amasa Sprague, that belong to the State of Rhode Island." Of these 45 horses which were on hand, it appears 14 of them were delivered and charged to the Fifth Regiment the first day Gen. Frieze entered upon his duties. They appear as the first entry made upon his books, and this entry is the only recorded one of any number of horses issued during the period Gen. Frieze held the office. What became of the 31 horses which would remain after the delivery of the 14 to the Fifth Regiment, your Committee sought to ascertain.

No testimony elicited throws positive light upon this matter. Neither General Frieze, or his book-keeper, George M. Daniels, seem to account satisfactorily for these horses. Examining the account of "Supplies on hand," (which we find in Quartermaster General Stead's report made to the General Assembly at the January session, A. D. 1862, soon after General Frieze was elected,) we find under the above head, a statement as follows: "Thirty-one horses at \$110, since delivered to the United States, \$3,410."

As there is no charge of these horses, either upon the books of General Stead or General Frieze, it is apparent that the credit made by General Frieze in April to the "horse account" of \$3,400, was for these horses: A further examination into this transaction establishes the fact that they were included in one of two bills of horses, numbering 110 and 152, which were made up against the United States, under date of Dec. 20, 1861, by General Frieze, and officially certified to

by him, and by the Governor on the 24th of December, this latter date being General Frieze's first day in office.

It further appears, and the proof is beyond question, that when the bills were made up against the United States by Quartermaster General Frieze for the 110 horses, and the 152 horses, the former for Battery "G," and the latter for the New England Cavalry Regiment, that the price of the 262 horses was fixed upon one bill at \$110, while upon the other the price was fixed at \$115. Both of these bills for the same lot of horses, at these different prices, are certified to upon honor as being correct, by Quartermaster General Frieze and Governor Sprague.

These bills, it is shown, were sent to the State Agent, then at Washington, with a letter of instructions from General Frieze, relating to their collection of the United States. The creditable business ability of the State Agent enabled him to collect the bill bearing the highest price, viz., \$115, and the sum of \$30,130 was collected and returned to Quartermaster General Frieze in March. Hence it is shown that the thirty-one horses remaining on hand, which the State had purchased of Messrs. A. & W. Sprague at \$117 41 per head, were included in the sale to the United States at \$115. Following this transaction to its ultimate issue, it appears that General Frieze credited the "horse account" upon his books with \$3,400 in cash for these horses. This involved a loss to the State of \$239 71, while a profit of \$165 was realized from the United States in this transaction.

Mr. Lewis A. Phillips, who was engaged in purchasing horses for the State in Canada and elsewhere, under the direction of Amasa Sprague, in 1861, testifies that he bought the 145 horses, which were furnished in June, 1861, by A. & W. Sprague, to the Second Regiment and Battery, and for which the State paid \$150 per head; and that the average cost of these horses, as he (Mr. Phillips) told one of the Messrs. Sprague at the time of their delivery to the United States, was about \$120 per head. The evidence of Mr. Phillips is positive that the price paid for this lot of horses when he bought them, and the price the State paid A. & W. Sprague for them, would yield a profit over and above the expenses, of \$2,500 to \$3,000. Phillips states that he figured the cost of these horses at the time of their delivery to the State, and that he expected to get some portion of the profits, and that he inquired of Amasa Sprague where the profit was, or what became of it, and Amasa replied that he should make a present of it to the State. Mr. Phillips further

states in his testimony, that the horses he bought with Amasa Sprague they done very well with, and that he understood when he was buying horses under Amasa Sprague's directions, that the price they were to receive from the State under the contract was \$110. He further states that the horses he bought cost on an average about \$90, and that he did not know that more than \$110 was collected for the horses which were sold to the State, and that the purchases of horses were not confined strictly to the State account but that horses were bought on private account at the same time they were purchasing on the State's account; and some that were bought upon the State's account were retained as private property, and subsequently sold at very remunerative prices.

Bills for forage to a considerable amount were paid to A. & W. Sprague for the keeping of the horses which the State purchased of them. Bills for lumber, labor and materials were also paid them by the State for the erection of stables. What became of the lumber and materials furnished by the State when the keeping of the horses ceased, your Committee did not ascertain, but they failed to find a credit to the State of this property. The bills above mentioned are found among the accounts now suspended by the General Government.

The books of Quartermaster General Frieze show that he expended of the State's money \$2,305 for the purchase of seventeen horses, which he *entered* upon his books. These horses the vouchers show were purchased from the 29th of May to the 27th of August. To meet this expenditure his issue shows but three horses delivered to officers at the hospital, which are charged at \$345. Nothing appears upon the books to show that the State ever received any further compensation for the balance of these horses, except a credit that was made to the horse account near the close of the year, of \$451 60. As the account now stands, it shows a loss to the State of \$1,508 40.

Your Committee have deemed it important to carefully trace the record of all the transactions in horses *entered upon the books* of the Quartermaster General for 1861 and 1862, to enable them to present a statement showing clearly how the State's interest was affected.

The following statement exhibits the cost to the State of all the horses purchased by General Stead and General Frieze that were *entered upon the books* :

1861.	479 horses bought by Q. M. General Stead, (as before stated,) cost the State.....	\$63,077 56
1862.	17 horses bought Q. M. General Frieze cost the State.....	2,805 00
Total cost to the State.....		\$65,882 56

PUBLIC DOCUMENT.

The following statement exhibits the amount which the State will receive upon a settlement of the account with the United States, if we assume that the 86 horses charged to the Artillery Regiment at \$150 each, are accepted by the Government at that price :

1861.	429 horses delivered 1st., 2d, 3d and 4th Regiments and Battery, (as before stated,).....	\$55,325 00
	*14 horses delivered 5th Regiment by Q. M. General Frieze, but purchased by General Stead.....	1,610 00
	8 horses delivered Hospital officers by General Frieze, \$115	345 00
1862.	April 4. Cash credited "horse account" by Q. M. General Frieze, (for 31 horses sold to the United States,).....	3,400 00
	Dec. 30. Cash credited "horse account" by Q. M. General Frieze..	451 60
Total amount the State will receive.....		\$61,181 60

The above statements embrace all the transactions *upon record* for the first two years of the war. This shows that the State will lose upon a final settlement of its account with the United States the sum of \$4,250 96.

The Committee deem it necessary to state that when the general account of the State was made up, in October, 1862, by Gen. Stead, for collection of the United States, the 145 horses which were bought of A. & W. Sprague for the Second Regiment and Battery, in June, 1861, were erroneously charged a second time in the account. Likewise the 45 horses which Gen. Stead left on hand were charged to the New England Cavalry Regiment as being delivered November 14th. The United States officers, in examining the account, detected these errors, and as there are no receipts that show the delivery of this number of horses, or vouchers that show such a number were ever purchased by the State, it is evident that upon a final adjustment of the account with the United States, it will become necessary to strike from the account 190 horses which have been charged, amounting to \$27,033 45.

These statements embrace all the important facts ascertained, and testimony taken, that relates to the purchases of the horses that are *recorded* upon the books of the Quartermaster General's department for the years 1861 and 1862.

Independent of the transactions recorded upon the books, your committee sought to obtain information in relation to the number and the purchases of the horses in 1862, with the financial transactions connected therewith, which were furnished the United States upon

* These horses are charged on the books by Q. M. General Frieze at \$110: they are charged upon the account of the United States at \$115.

the official account of the State, but which it has been claimed were disconnected officially from the State, or were "outside transactions."

The examination of Col. S. P. Sanford shows that he collected pay of the United States for 1935 horses, of which no record was made upon the books by the Quartermaster General. Of these 1935 horses, it is shown that 1234 were delivered to the United States from the 20th of December, 1861, to December 31st, 1862, and that pay was collected of the United States, by Col. Sanford, for 1121 which amounted to \$128,915. This sum was paid over to Quartermaster Gen. Frieze, and the receipts of this officer were exhibited for the amount. The following bills show the number and amount collected :

1861.	Dec. 20th.	110 horses delivered to Battery "G,"	\$115.....	\$12,650
	" "	152 " " " N. E. Cav. Reg't,	"	17,480
1862.	March 22d.	455 " " " " "	"	52,325
	April 10th.	189 " " " " "	"	15,985
	June 8th.	165 " " " 7th Squadron Cav.,	"	18,975
	" "	100 " " " 10th Battery,	"	11,500
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1,121 horses.				\$128,915

Col. Sanford further states that 701 horses were delivered in January and February, 1863, and that he collected pay for 814, which amounted to \$92,137 90. The bills collected were as follows :

1863.	Feb. 6th.	613 horses.....	\$69,445 00
	March 28th.	201 horses.....	22,692 90
<hr/>			
814 horses.			92,137 90

Total amount collected for the 1935 horses.....\$221,052 90

Col. Sanford states that when he collected the sum of \$69,445, he tendered the amount to Quartermaster Gen. Cooke, when Gen. Cooke directed him to take the money to Gen. Frieze and obtain a receipt for the same, and he (Gen. Cooke) would then issue his official receipt for the amount. These receipts were shown to the Committee. The latter amount of \$22,692 90 was paid to Quartermaster Gen. Cooke, as appears by evidence and receipt.

Col. Sanford testifies that he had no knowledge that the horses for which he was collecting money of the United States were different from any other property connected with the Quartermaster General's Department, and that the money could not have been obtained from the United States only upon the State authority, and that the horses were regarded by the department officers at Washington, as belonging legitimately to the State of Rhode Island. He further states that the

United States charged the money they paid to the State, and that the State should have an official record of all its transactions with the General Government.

In relation to the purchase of the horses, the testimony of Mr. Phillips relative to the parties who were engaged in buying them in 1862, is that General Frieze, (with his brother-in-law,) T. A. Howland, and George G. Thayer, were buying, and that Thayer bought the greater number. Phillips testifies that a man told him that he had sold to Frieze and Howland many horses for thirty dollars, and that it was the talk among the dealers engaged in selling horses in New York, that when a lot of horses were designed to be purchased by Howland, a party would precede the purchaser and enter into an understanding with the seller, that if the lot of horses were bought by Howland, who would subsequently appear as the purchaser, that ten dollars per head should be paid to Howland out of the proceeds of the sale. Phillips further testifies that a man told him that he gave Howland six hundred dollars for sixty horses which he sold to General Frieze, and that whoever sold a horse to Howland would have to deduct ten dollars per head. Phillips also testified that there were probably one thousand horses sold at Twenty-First street, New York, that went into the service of the Government, that would not bring forty dollars apiece. The books and vouchers show that there was paid to T. A. Howland for forage, shipping, landing and expense bills upon these horses, by the State, over \$14,000. The amount paid the Globe Bank by the State, being interest on the funds obtained for the purchase of horses, was \$1,269 10.

The testimony of General Cooke confirms the statement made in the Message of His Excellency, regarding the delivery of the horses in January and February, 1863; but qualifies the delivery with the statement that he *actually delivered none; that the horses were all furnished by his predecessor*, but he being Quartermaster General at the time of the delivery did sign the descriptive lists.

Upon the statement that two Quartermaster Generals were "acting at one and the same time," General Cooke and General Frieze both testify that such was not the case, and make the explanation that the name of Lyman B. Frieze, which appears in the delivery receipt of four hundred horses, was a clerical error; they state the receipt should have been written George Lewis Cooke, who was then the only acting officer. Examining the letter book of Quartermaster General Frieze, we find the following letter of resignation of the office of Quartermaster General by General Frieze:

" FEBRUARY 4th, 1862.

SIR:— I hereby tender my resignation as Quartermaster General of the State of Rhode Island, to take effect on the 1st of February, 1863.

Your obd't servant,

L. B. FRIEZE,

Q. M. Gen'l R. I."

To His Excellency WILLIAM SPRAGUE,

Governor of Rhode Island."

The above resignation appears upon the book, with a preceding letter dated Dec. 4th, 1862, while the next letter upon the book entered after the resignation, is dated Dec. 11th, 1862. The date of this letter of resignation it seems difficult to reconcile when compared with the prior and subsequent dates, between which it appears inserted. This evidence seems to corroborate the statement of His Excellency, unless we regard the explanation of General Frieze, found in his testimony upon this matter, as satisfactory. Should we accept the latter conclusion, it will illustrate the want of precision and care which was manifestly lacking in the Department during the year 1862.

In relation to the entry made upon the books by Gen. Cooke, he affirms that if the business was to be again done he should make a different entry of the transactions; he further states that at the time he made the entry he did not know as much as he did subsequently in relation to this matter. The money which he received from the United States for the horses, he testifies he paid to the Globe Bank, taking up *the State's obligations for money the State had hired of the Globe Bank*. General Cooke further affirms that Gen. Frieze told him the horses were to be kept outside of the State, and *his* expression that this was an "outside transaction," was an unfortunate one, for he now believes it cannot be so regarded. Justice to Gen. Cooke requires the Committee to state that with the exception of the application of the funds collected of the United States for horses, and the entry relative to the same which he made upon his books, that in all other respects the books show the business to have been credibly performed.

The principal evidence presented by General Frieze to sustain his action in omitting to make a record of the transactions in horses upon his books, is "that the Attorney General advised that it was doubtful if the Governor was authorized to purchase horses upon the State's account without the authority of the General Assembly." This evidence and advice appears singular contrasted with the action of the Governor during the year 1861, when the State made nearly all its

purchases of horses of A. & W. Sprague, and the authority to pay the money has never been questioned.

If the opinion of the Attorney General upon this matter was entitled to weight, then it is conclusive that the money paid A. & W. Sprague was paid without the authority or sanction of law. If Gen. Frieze was governed by the opinion of the Attorney General, his action in expending \$2,805 of the State's money for horses, which he *entered upon his books*, will appear to have been in direct violation of the advice. Your Committee have failed to discover the difference between the purchase of horses and other property required by the Quartermaster General, and it appears that after the 1935 horses belonging to Gen. Frieze had been delivered, the State purchased horses regularly upon its own account, as it did all property required, without special authority of the General Assembly. The money which was used to purchase the horses was obtained upon *the credit of the State*, as appears by the testimony of Gen. Frieze and Gen. Cooke, who testify that Gen. Frieze's checks were officially signed; therefore the State was responsible for the money, and when the funds were received from the United States which belonged to the State, and were so charged by the United States, the money was taken to pay the Globe Bank.

The amount of \$15,000, which appears in the General Treasurer's report for 1863, as having been received from the United States under date of August 23, 1861, and credited by the General Treasurer to the transportation account, the evidence of Col. Sanford shows was not obtained from the United States. The General Government have no such sum charged to the State, as having been paid upon this account. The only record found by your Committee upon the books of Quartermaster Gen. Stead of this money, was found upon the ledger in the account of Paymaster Sisson, of the First Regiment, who is charged with the payment of drafts to the amount of \$48,082 79.

At the foot of this account there is a memorandum to this effect: "Received back from Paymaster Potter \$15,000." The supposition is, that when Gen. Stead received this money he paid it over to the General Treasurer, who credited the amount to the United States. Gen. Stead's examination failed to throw any light upon the matter, as it had escaped his recollection. From what source this money came your Committee were unable to ascertain, but the evidence of Col. Sanford is positive that no such credit has been given the State by the United States, on account of transportation.

The accounts of 1861, which are now "suspended and disallowed," amounting to \$228,258 47, the Committee find are being effectively prepared for final adjustment and settlement with the United States. The one hundred and ninety horses, amounting to \$27,033 45, (erroneously charged, which have been referred to in this report as necessary to be deducted from the account,) will leave the balance due the State about \$200,000. The opinion of the State Agent is expressed that 75 per cent. of the claim will eventually be allowed and paid by the General Government.

Your Committee are of the opinion that the manner in which the Quartermaster General's books appear to have been kept during the year 1862, and the way the entries were made upon them, or omitted to be made, deserves much censure. No evidence was obtained by the Committee that would palliate or excuse the manner with which the accounts collected of the United States, with others, were treated. The evidence shows, that independent of the account for horses, there was collected of the United States and paid to Quartermaster Gen. Frieze for clothing, quartermaster stores and transportation, the sum of \$65,256 20. Gen. Frieze credited but \$64,108 59. This shows a balance now due the State, from Quartermaster Gen. Frieze, of \$1,147 61 upon this account.

The evidence substantiates the fact that two bills for transportation, amounting severally to \$3,981, and \$998, which were paid to the Providence and Stonington Railroad Co., and the steamer Commonwealth, were collected of the United States and paid over by the State Agent to Quartermaster General Frieze, during the month of July. The above bills were paid and charged by General Frieze, and the money collected and paid him during his year in office. When the money was received by Quartermaster General Frieze, the books show he credited but \$3,981. Both of the above mentioned bills having been paid by the United States, it will be necessary to make a credit upon the Quartermaster General's books for that year, for the amount which General Frieze received, but which the books show was not received by the State. The latter bill, which is omitted in the credit, forms a portion of the \$1,147 61, which is due the State from General Frieze.

The testimony of General Frieze and his book-keeper Daniels, in relation to the bill of forage, collected of the United States, where the oats are charged at twenty-four pounds to the bushel, is vague, indefinite, and at variance with the entries made upon the books, at the opening of the forage account with the New England Cavalry

Regiment. The first five items upon the bill are found charged upon the books. No other items enumerated upon the bill are entered upon the books. Equal quantities of oats are charged upon the books, at corresponding dates of the bill, at \$158 09, while upon the bill they are charged at \$222 95.

The evidence is clear and conclusive, that the bill of forage, amounting to \$12,799 85, was, with sundry other bills, amounting to \$16,888 87, collected of the United States, and paid over to Quartermaster General Frieze on the sixth of September. The credit which was made upon the books at this time, to the United States, was but \$6,888 87.

A comparison of the account of the General Treasurer with the account of Quartermaster General Frieze, shows charges of money to the amount of \$4,000, which was paid to General Frieze in sums of \$500, at eight different periods between Sept. 16th and Dec. 26th. This money was charged as special bounty, paid to Quartermaster General Frieze by the General Treasurer. This money was not credited by Quartermaster General Frieze, neither does he show satisfactorily how the money was expended. General Frieze says the General Treasurer had no right to charge him with this money, as the drafts were drawn by Governor Sprague. The drafts appear to have been so drawn, and were payable to the order of the Quartermaster General, and as the General Treasurer paid it to the Quartermaster General, he very properly charged it to that officer. General Frieze avers that this money was expended as head money in recruiting, and no entry was made of it upon the books. Should this charitable view be accepted by the Committee as a sufficient explanation in this case, your Committee believe they would justly deserve censure, as they are firm in the conviction that justice requires every public officer entrusted with the money of the State to render an account of all his receipts and disbursements. In this instance it is inexcusable on the part of an officer whose experience and business ability has obtained for himself a high reputation in business circles, and the most responsible financial position in the State under the Federal Government.

The money that was expended for the erection of buildings at Portsmouth Grove Hospital it is not claimed was paid with funds other than those belonging to the State. The evidence is that General Frieze made drafts upon the General Treasurer for the sum of \$56,000, to pay this outlay; the same date he charged the payment upon his books. Daniels, in his testimony, states that the money was

furnished by the Globe Bank, and when the bills were collected of the United States the money was paid to the Globe Bank. The proof is found that the money when collected from the United States was paid to General Cooke, and by him paid over to the General Treasurer.

With regard to the supplies on hand, which amounted to over \$38,000 when General Stead resigned the office to General Frieze, there does not seem to have been any method adopted by General Frieze that was sufficiently accurate in the disbursement of property as to prove its correctness. The issues of all property (except horses) are charged to the regiments and batteries to which it was delivered. These charges include the property which General Frieze purchased as well as that which he received from his predecessor. From the manner the books of General Frieze were kept his issues of this property seem to have been so distributed as to appear to cancel his own expenditure. Every effort to disentangle the account, in order to prove its correctness, has failed to show a satisfactory result.

In relation to the bank account of Quartermaster General Frieze, his check book shows only the checks he issued. No account of deposits was kept upon any book, except the pass book made up by the bank. The book-keeper, Daniels, testifies that no other bank account was kept, except to compare the cash balance in bank with the cash balance on the cash book at the end of the month, when he made monthly cash balances.

With regard to the sum of \$7,000 loaned by the State to Provost Marshal William E. Hamlin, the Committee find the borrower of this money controlling the account, and in possession of the proofs of his own indebtedness. What causes existed for treating this account different from other accounts, thereby placing it beyond the control of His Excellency, or the efforts of the State Agent to collect the same, your Committee have failed to ascertain, unless the nature of the claim is of a questionable character.

From a review of the entire Message of His Excellency, with the books and accounts before the Committee, and such testimony as could be elicited from the parties in interest, and which will be found appended to this report, your Committee find—

That in the purchases of horses on the part of the State for the United States, during the year 1861—1862, which were *entered upon the books*, there was a clear loss to the State, as the record shows, of \$4,250 96.

In the matter of the purchases of horses *not entered* upon the books, or paid for legitimately by drafts of the Quartermaster General upon the General Treasurer, your Committee find that the statements in the Special Message of His Excellency are abundantly substantiated. Nineteen hundred and thirty-five horses were purchased by an official of the State, delivered to the United States, and payment obtained upon the authority of the State. The means taken to succeed with these transactions, and the neglect of the interested parties to make a record of the business that they were transacting with the United States under the authority of the State, in the judgment of your Committee, deserves severe reprehension.

Your Committee have not presumed to express their opinion as to the reasons which are offered to justify the course pursued. The purchasing of horses on the part of the State was as legitimate as the purchase of other property, in their opinion, and they were equally susceptible of entry upon the books of the State. The only effect which such a questionable course of procedure could have, would be to cast suspicion upon the character of the transactions themselves.

The interest which was paid from the funds of the State, upon the checks drawn for the payment of the horses which it is claimed were thus unofficially bought, should, in the judgment of your Committee, have been paid by the parties purchasing the horses. Your Committee are of the opinion that when unauthorized parties draw checks upon a bank for the purchase of any property, which is not fully shown by a voucher, or placed upon the official books of the State, such parties should be held responsible for the interest upon the money which they thus assume to borrow.

In the opinion of your Committee, entries should be made upon the books of the Quartermaster General of all omitted transactions, in order to arrive at a correct, legal and equitable settlement with the United States of our entire accounts. This may be done by a resolution of the General Assembly, instructing the parties, under the direction of the Committee of Finance, to make entries of all transactions which have been omitted, whether it be horses, transportation, or property.

There ought, also, in justice to General Frieze and the State, in the opinion of your Committee, to be a thorough, impartial and correct auditing of his account as Quartermaster General of the State with the United States, during the term he held the office of Quartermaster General. As the business now appears, General Frieze is indebted to the State for a considerable sum, which should be paid.

Your Committee, in thus presenting the results of their investigation to the General Assembly, close their report by recommending the passage of the accompanying resolutions.

SENATE COMMITTEE.

W. B. LAWTON,
B. LAPHAM,
FRANCIS ARMINGTON,
JOSEPH OSBORN.

HOUSE COMMITTEE.

LYCURGUS SAYLES,
SPENCER MOWRY,
B. B. KNIGHT,
BENJAMIN J. TILLEY.

The following are the resolutions recommended by the Committee :

Resolved, That the grave matters of public interest set forth in the Special Message of His Excellency, are substantiated by the records and evidence.

Resolved, That the Quartermaster General for the year 1862, be instructed to enter all the transactions of his office which have been omitted upon the books of the Quartermaster General for that year, the same to be done under the direction of the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the two Houses of the General Assembly, at the earliest possible day.

Resolved, That making all due allowances for the extraordinary circumstances which called for or attended this expenditure of the public money, still, some of the transactions themselves, and the method of dealing with them as matters of State importance, demand the censure of this General Assembly.

TESTIMONY

TAKEN BY THE

JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE,

ON THE

GOVERNOR'S SPECIAL MESSAGE.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS J. STEAD.

MONDAY, January 22d, 1866.

General Stead was sworn.

Q. General, you were Quartermaster General in 1861?

A. I was.

Q. Is the ledger account of yours a correct one in the purchase of horses for the United States Government during your administration?

A. I presume it is. I never heard it called in question.

Q. After your resignation, at the bottom of the page in one of your books, there is a memorandum in pencil, stating that there were forty-five horses to be accounted for, by Amasa Sprague.

(The memorandum referred to is in the following words: "Forty-five horses to be accounted for by Amasa Sprague, that belong to the State of Rhode Island.")

A. Well, of course you understand that what I give must be from memory. I have not the books before me—they would refresh my memory. If I made any such pencil mark on the bottom of my book, it is all right, or was all right at the time.

Q. How long were you Quartermaster General during 1861?

A. To the 24th of December, in the same year, when my resignation took place. My business called me to New York, and I was obliged to be there on the new year, and consequently I gave myself time enough to arrange my accounts previous to going.

Q. (The book above referred to was here produced.) Look at this memorandum and state whether it is in your hand writing.

A. It is not my writing.

Q. Do you know that what is stated there was a fact.

A. I cannot recollect; it is not the writing of any of my clerks. When I gave up the office I left a memorandum, and it is quite likely on the memorandum I gave to Gen. Frieze.

Q. Is this his hand writing?

A. I think likely he took from the memorandum I gave him and put it on there. I am not sure it is his hand writing. It is not mine at any rate. I know that we had a parcel of horses out there — some that were lame and some that were sick — but of course I can't recollect.

Q. Can you remember, General, as to anything near the number of horses purchased?

A. I cannot, but I have no doubt that my ledger account is correct.

Q. You made up the account for the General Government sometime after you resigned?

A. Yes sir — in October, 1862 — almost a year after I resigned.

Q. Do you remember how you made up that account, or where you collected your items, whether from books, the dictation of others, or in some other way?

A. I made it from my books and vouchers. When I resigned I had three complete sets of vouchers, which covered all the operations of my office. One set was left in the office, one sealed up and sent to the General Treasurer, and one deposited with Gov. Sprague. When I came to make up my accounts I found those in my office very imperfect, and in order to make up the accounts we sent to the General Treasurer and took the package of vouchers from him, and from that, with the books, the accounts were made out.

Q. What became of these vouchers, were they returned to the General Treasurer again?

A. My impression is that we made as perfect a set as we could, and when we made out vouchers, put in a memorandum stating the fact; and I think those were sent back to the General Treasurer.

Q. I suppose your books embraced all purchases you made of horses charged to the United States?

A. I suppose they did.

Q. Whom did you make up your account in connection with, to present to the General Government?

A. S. P. Sanford was there; he had nothing to do with making up the accounts, however.

Q. Did any one else?

A. I had a young man by the name of Metcalf, who lost a leg in the service. I made rough drafts, and he copied from my accounts that I drew off.

Q. That account with the General Government was made up from your transactions up to 1861, the time you resigned?

A. Yes. It included something else. When I left the department there were quite a number of transactions not completed. They were completed by Gen. Frieze, and were included in my account.

Q. Can you recollect any instance?

A. No. I don't remember anything at all about it.

Q. Do you recollect how much the account was against the General Government?

A. No sir, I do not carry such things in my mind.

Q. Do you recollect how much the claim was that included your transactions?

A. The whole amount I disbursed was \$614,000, I think.

Q. Did it include all your disbursements—that which you made up in October, 1862?

A. I think not, but I cannot tell how much it lacked.

Q. Can you say whether it was \$1000 or \$100,000?

A. I am a man of memorandums, and not a man of memory. When I make a memorandum I leave it.

Q. At the time you made up your account in October, 1862, which you say embraced a portion of Gen. Frieze's transactions, did it include all your transactions and disbursements?

A. My impression is that it did, but I cannot be positive about it.

Q. Why should any be left out?

A. Because we had not vouchers that were satisfactory, but my impression is that my whole account was included. I cannot be positive about that. There might have been some things left out.

Q. This is your closing up ledger is it? (Producing ledger.)

A. This was the ledger in which we entered transactions at the end of my connection with the Quartermaster General's office.

Q. Do you know whether that ledger or these accounts disclose that you were short forty-five horses?

A. If the ledger says so the probability is that it is correct. The probability is that when I got through I left a memorandum in detail to Gen. Frieze, telling him what it was. I think there was no copy taken of it. My memory is a very good one, but when I am in business I keep memorandums. I have had millions pass through my hands since then, and I don't recollect so long ago as 1861. When we commenced we supposed the war was to be only for a short time, and we did not go into things with so much of detail, in fact we could not if we had had all the disposition in the world to do so, because I and my assistants were working there for twenty hours in a day, for days together.

Q. Do you or do you not know, when you was making up this account for the General Government whether there was the amount of about \$98,000 not included in the account at all?

A. I don't know.

Q. Was S. P. Sanford agent for the State at that time?

A. Yes sir.

Q. You do not recollect whether there was any other sum?

A. No sir.

Q. Was the amount of the account you made up to present to the General Government the sum of \$584,000.

A. I don't recollect, I'm sure. I think the accounts were not made up exactly as I should have done it. There were some items I should have given the Government credit for, but Major Sanford did not like that way of doing it,

which would have been the commercial way, so the accounts were left out. (The sheet was here produced.)

A. \$534,598 82 is the amount presented to the General Government.

Q. Was there \$93,000 and odd that was neglected to be put into that account?

A. I cannot tell with the sheet before me, but I do not think there was anything like that amount. But then I can't say. I know the intention was to put everything in that account.

Q. Can you tell how much property you turned over to Gen. Frieze when you left the office, if you find the books and examine them?

A. The books of the clothing department will show. This is one. There was a regular inventory taken of the property on hand at the time I left. It was a book kept in the clothing department. I don't recollect the amount of it, and have no impression about it whatever.

Q. Who presented your report to the General Assembly?

A. I gave it to the Governor, and he presented it.

Q. You have never seen this report?

A. I never heard of the report before or afterwards, or knew that it was published. I never saw it. I did not know anything about the amount. I left my memorandum of everything. It was not in a book but on a piece of paper made up from the books. We held at the time I resigned a large amount of supplies that we received from the United States.

Q. When you resigned your office, of course you took an account of the stock, and the amount was drawn from your books and put upon a piece of paper, and delivered to General Frieze?

A. I don't know that we ever figured the amount; we figured the items, but whether we carried it out I don't know. Whether this is correct or not I do not know.

Q. In your resignation, or previous, was there anything brought to bear on you, that made your position unpleasant, and hastened it?

A. No, sir; not at all. I had some business which required my presence in New York. I saw Colonel Tompkins there, and collected some money. Was there three or four days; and while there, a party with whom I had been intimate for many years, pressed me to fulfil an engagement I had made with them years before. He insisted on my doing it at once, and when I came home, I sent in my resignation. No man could be better sustained than I was. I never asked Governor Sprague to do anything, of any kind whatever, that he did not do. My position was a most pleasant one; there was a great deal of hard work and responsibility; but if it had not been for my business engagement, I should not have quitted my office. The resignation ought to have taken place a year before. No intimation was given to me that my services were not satisfactory, never at any time. I had no occasion to find fault with the administration at all. They sustained my hands in everything, and did all that I could ask. In addition, I would simply say, that in the month of July,

1861, I was sent off to Washington with my accounts, and one of my assistants, Capt. Bogart. When we got there, things were in such a state that we could not do anything about them. I was there ten or twelve days, and intended to go with the First Regiment to the field of Battle. While there I had quite a conversation with Quartermaster General Meigs about our account, and also with General Cameron — but with Meigs more particularly; because, not only of the accounts that were out up to that time, but in relation to providing new levies, and he said that he knew that our accounts could not be vouched, as they would be required in any ordinary circumstances, or of a Quartermaster General in any peaceable times. It was out of the question. The question with us was to get the men there. I told him that our accounts were very deficient, and he said, General, there will be no difficulty, anything that you or Governor Sprague orders will be paid. I never had any doubt about the Government paying any bills connected with putting down the rebellion. I accidentally saw one of these books recently published. There is a great deal of wonder and talk about it, but there is no single charge there that I cannot ravel out. I know they have been suspended.

Q. On what ground, and under what head will certain accounts be allowed: for example; in several instances where you have let officers have horse equipments?

A. I say they will be allowed; because, let us look at the condition of things at the time,—here were men taken from civil pursuits, of small means, who had nothing to equip their horses with.

Q. How is the General Government to allow it?

A. The General Government will pay it; it is one of the incidental expenses for putting down the rebellion.

Q. Is there any authority derived from the regulations that will allow commissioned officers to have horse equipments; how is it to be allowed?

A. Under the emergency of the case. I understand it just as well as you do, if you apply the ordinary rules of allowance, it will not be allowed.

Q. Do you mean to say that they are going to overlook all the regulations pertaining to these things, and allow every State the same?

A. Every State that has done the same as this. It was done to supply the Government with men in its emergency. They are not going to stand and say we want men, and then tell us we must conform to all the regulations. I know there were thousands of dollars that no United States Regulations would allow.

Q. Is there about \$98,000, that was never made up on your account?

A. No, sir. There were certain amounts which were reimbursed.

Q. Horse equipments to General Pitman and General Balch?

A. We equipped all the officers of the First Regiment, and should do it again.

Q. Those accounts have been presented and allowed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why?

A. Because there was a rule for doing so, that is all,—there is no regulation governing some of these cases, but there are cases which out-ride regulations.

Q. You say you got the account allowed?

A. I know, or have no doubt, that every charge on that account that was consequent on putting down the rebellion, will be allowed.

Q. The State had better pay you a good salary for that purpose? We find there are great quantities of luxuries furnished, is it probable these accounts will be allowed?

A. When we fitted out our regiment we put in all these items, and should do it again under like circumstances, and the government will pay it. To be sure I bought luxuries. I bought them on the requisitions of Col. Burnside. He said that these were our best boys, and they are going into the field, and we want something for them to eat.

Q. Did you furnish all the supplies furnished to the regiments that were got into the field at the time you were Quartermaster General?

A. No. Because it was not necessary.

Q. Do you know how much the Quartermasters of regiments furnished and drew from you?

A. There was only one Quartermaster that drew upon me, that was Capt. G. Dyer, of the first regiment, and his orders were always countersigned by Col. Burnside as being necessary for the well being of the regiment.

Q. Can you tell me where those papers and vouchers are, or where they were sent to when they drew upon you and it was signed by the Governor or commanding officer of the regiment?

A. I cannot tell where they are now, they were left on file in my office, deposited with the Governor, or sent to Newport.

Q. But with relation to the draft drawn by C. G. Dyer while they were in transit between this city and Washington?

A. They were paid and paid under the orders of Col. Burnside; we have a very large claim on the government for the subsistence of the first and second regiments from the time of their arrival in Washington till they went to Bull Run. I endeavored while I was in office to have it arranged, but it never was.

Q. If in April, 1861, there was a draft for Cyrus G. Dyer, what was it for?

A. It was not for supplies I furnished but for supplies furnished under the direction of the Colonel of the regiment; whether they are supplies such as are recognised by the army regulations I have no means of knowing.

Q. On the 26th there was a draft for \$15,000, you paid that draft on the requisition of the Governor probably?

A. The probability is that that was ordered by the Governor or Colonel of the regiment, but what that went for I have nothing to show in my department.

Q. I am only examining to see if there were not a good many thousand dollars paid out of which you know nothing?

A. Of course I know nothing about it. I have no doubt but that the money was properly spent and devoted to the purposes for which it was taken.

The vouchers I had were all approved by the Colonel or the Governor, or I had the Governor's authority for paying them.

Q. You would have to pay them under these circumstances?

A. I never questioned the authority or the ability of the Governor to order me to pay money, and as long as he put me in funds to do it with I had no further concern in the matter. I have no doubt that every dollar of that money was spent honestly, and that the United States will pay it all.

Q. Is this your account for disbursements up to December 24th, (producing General Stead's cash book?)

A. Yes sir; that was the amount that passed through my hands from April 15th to December 24th. I should like that you would summon General Burnside before the committee. This account against the United States would be much larger than it is if we had put in various amounts upon which we had received money. The amounts of transportation I collected or had collected for me would have swelled this account to a great deal more than it is. I did not stand for red tape when our first regiment came here, and there was no money provided, and I made arrangements to have them paid, and did pay them long before we got the money.

Q. The first regiment fared a great deal better than any other. A great many officers that were competent to supply themselves did not, but were supplied by the State?

A. I don't think so. General Burnside furnished his equipments, and he was not very well off, and so did Goddard and Jenkins, and paid for them themselves. A very large amount was spent in Washington for which we have a claim on the government for sustaining the men. We have never got our rations for the time they were out to Bull Run.

Q. If it was done under General Scott of course the government should pay it.

A. You could ascertain the whole of it by talking with General Burnside.

Q. What is the reason that these accounts were not settled years ago?

A. Things were in such a state that they wished that we would not present our claims at that time, and being patriotic men, Governor Sprague being full of patriotism, I advised him not to present the accounts; because, though we had been first in the field, I did not want to be the first to look out for the shillings.

Q. In the account that you made up embracing your account from April 15th to December 24th, 1861, with some of General Freize's account, that \$93,000 and upwards was not put in, i. e. that was not to be presented to the general government?

A. I think it is not correct, that is my impression. I say that I never could have agreed to make up an account leaving out that amount.

Q. Could you give us any estimate of how much was left out, and why was any left out at all.

A. I have no kind of doubt that the whole of it will be collected of the gen-

eral government, if any was left out they were small amounts for which we could not find satisfactory vouchers, and so we left them until such could be found. All these recruiting service accounts are right and will be paid. They may not be according to red tape ; all were not paid by myself. I want you to understand that a great deal of it was disbursed by General Maurant.

Q. Here is voucher No. 67, exception No. 25, this appears to be a copy of the pay roll of the National Guard, who performed garrison duty at Fort Adams under special orders of the Adjutant General of Rhode Island. The note of the War Department office is, "this does not seem to come under the provision of the act of Congress, the original pay roll must be filed as evidence?"

A. Why, if a pirate had landed there and taken possession of the fort, they would have said, "why did not you defend it." All the expenses attending the National Guard were proper and should be paid, and they all will be paid; there is a long charge of items in connection with them twenty-five passes for the National Guard from Fort Walcott to Providence; it says, "orders should be filed or the object of the journey stated." So it is throughout this whole matter. I merely saw one copy of this message of the Governor and of the appended accounts for a few moments.

Q. Since you resigned your position as Quartermaster General have you been called upon to certify to drafts, bills and documents, in order to get them collected?

A. I think I have certified to none except for the State particularly for my own department. Things that were not certified to when I left, and which I was cognizant of, in some cases I have given duplicate certificates for.

Q. Has there been any time since your resignation up to the present when you have refused to certify to such things?

A. There were certain accounts I declined certifying to from the fact of the things not being contracted for by myself, and not fully coming under my knowledge. These vouchers for horses, for instance, I could not certify to.

Q. You were not Quartermaster General when the horses were purchased?

A. Yes sir, I was. I detailed Amasa Sprague to buy the horses for me. I could not leave the office to do it, and whatever he did was well done.

Q. If I understand you, you refused to sign some vouchers from the fact that you were not cognizant of the fact of the purchases?

A. I knew nothing about the sources, not having any doubt about their being correct, and Amasa Sprague being detailed to attend to this special business.

Q. You say there was something not put into the account?

A. My impression is that there was some very small sum that was not put into the account.

Q. Was it a part of the \$98,000 that was suspended and not allowed?

A. I do not mean to swear that it was not, but it is my impression that it was not.

Q. To illustrate; here, then, were certain officers furnished by the Quartermaster General with horse equipments, which were paid for by themselves?

A. The State paid for them first.

Q. Then other officers were furnished in the same way and did not pay for them either then or at any future time?

A. They were not furnished by the State, sir.

Q. I will read from the records of the State?

A. When the first regiment went away the officers as well as men were taken from civil life; we furnished them their equipments, and never expected them to pay, because they were called upon in an emergency, and we wanted the men.

Q. Did they get their pay as officers from the general government?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And you furnished the equipments gratuitously?

A. I understood it so at the time; we also furnished most of the officers with sabres and belts.

Q. With blouses and pants?

A. Some were furnished with blouses but none with overcoats. Colonel Burnside ordered them to go to meet the emergency, and their equipments were furnished with the understanding that they never would be paid for. We supposed these men would be gone only two or three months, then return. We meant that they should go comfortable, so that they could do duty when in the field. The salaries of the officers would not pay for their uniforms and the losses consequent on their leaving their business. When we made up the account in October, 1862, there might have been some small items not included in the account, but I have no knowledge of the \$93,000. For instance, in the cost of the E. D. Fogg, there was a loss of \$1200 or \$1300 that the government ought to pay and will pay.

TESTIMONY OF L. A. PHILLIPS.

MONDAY, January 22d, 1866.

Sworn.

Q. Here is a bill, "State of Rhode Island, to L. A. Phillips," for horses purchased, and price carried out accordingly?

A. I never had any bill. What horses I bought I bought for Amasa Sprague. That at the bottom is my hand writing.

Q. At what time were you engaged in purchasing horses for Mr. Sprague?

A. The first horses that were bought for the State, in 1861, were the ones. I think Amasa Sprague and William Ellsbee and myself bought those horses.

Q. How many did you buy yourself?

A. We bought them altogether. I bought a good many alone.

Q. How many were purchased under that order?

A. I don't recollect, I think we bought about one hundred and twenty-five horses. I helped buy five hundred or six hundred.

Q. Did you understand at the time that you were purchasing for the State of Rhode Island.

A. Yes sir.

Q. Do you remember the price you paid for them?

A. Yes sir. We bought them for all prices. We bought them all the way from \$65 to as high as \$200, according to quality.

Q. What were the low priced horses for?

A. We bought some low priced horses that were very good ones.

Q. You averaged them in to the government?

A. I bought them for Mr. Sprague. Amasa wanted me to go with him, and I did. I supposed the horses were bought for Rhode Island, and I think I helped buy five hundred or six hundred.

Q. Was there any understanding with you or any one else as to the price you were to get for those horses. I mean was there any understanding among the parties interested as to what they were to realize from the government?

A. I don't know. I can't say what they did with those horses. I never knew what they got for them, only one lot.

Q. Did you or not receive any compensation?

A. I don't know that I ever received a dollar in my life, for that service. I was not in company with the others in the purchase.

Q. Are you not giving us to infer that you gave your time and services to the government in purchasing the horses, without any compensation?

A. I don't know that I ever received a dollar for that service.

Q. Did anybody ever promise you any pay.

A. No sir. I had always been with Amasa Sprague to buy horses whenever he called for me to go. I went with him to buy five hundred or six hundred, and I don't know that I ever received a dollar for it any way. What horses I bought with Amasa we did very well with. Hundreds of horses were put in for half what they were worth, if they were put in for what we bought them for. There was one lot of horses that I know something about as to what they were put in for.

Q. What lot was that?

A. I can't say. There was an officer called, I think, Col. Loomis. He was an old man, and grey-headed, and he signed his name to this certificate, "the best lot of horses that I ever inspected." Byron Sprague came to me and wanted to know what those horses cost, and he said that he would put them in for \$150. He wanted to know if that would cover the cost. I told him it would, for they cost \$120. I figured it up after he went away. I asked if he meant without the expenses, and he said he did. The expenses were paid beside, and he said he would put them in for \$150. That is all I know about any horses that were put in. I think it was about one hundred and twenty-five horses. I figured it over, and said to Amasa one day, that I had figured up from \$2,500 to \$3,000 profit. And I asked him what he was going to do with that profit. I did not know but I was going to get a rake out of that. Amasa said he was going to make a present of it to the State of Rhode Island. That is all I know about any matter of the kind.

Q. How much time did you devote to that five hundred or six hundred horses?

A. It was a good while. I was buying horses for a good deal of the time for over a year.

Q. You say that you never received a dollar's compensation?

A. I do not know that I ever did.

Q. Who paid your travelling expenses?

A. Amasa Sprague. My expenses were paid, nothing more. I made a settlement with Amasa, and I probably owed him four hundred or five hundred dollars, and when we settled up we burnt up the papers and called it square. That was a settlement for two or three years. He might call it a settlement for buying horses, or what he was a mind to.

Q. These transactions between you and Mr. Sprague left a balance due him of four hundred or five hundred dollars, and the papers were burned up and the accounts called square between you and him?

A. Yes sir.

Q. This paper, which we will mark "A," is a receipt for \$3,200. Is that your hand writing?

"Received of Thomas J. Stead, \$3,200, in full, for above amount of horses." Is that a correct account?

A. That is my name, but I cannot recollect anything about it. That is my hand writing.

Q. Did you ever receive the \$3,200?

A. I don't recollect that I did. This is for the horses that I put in myself.

Q. Read over the items and see if it is correct?

A. That is a correct bill, one of my making, for horses that I put in myself, and I received the pay of Quartermaster General Stead. They were horses that I had been running on my line. We sold the First Regiment a hundred in one day, and these various accounts are correct.

Q. What is the date of that bill?

A. It reads 1861, without any date.

Q. How long did you continue in the purchase of horses for Amasa Sprague for the State. Did you run over into 1862 or 1863?

A. I can't recollect. I have the dates at home. Those were the first. I bought as many as four lots, I guess. The probability is we made purchases of horses in 1862, at least, I think I did.

Q. Did it go over into 1863?

A. I can't recollect.

Q. Can you tell anywhere near as to the whole number of horses that you have been instrumental in purchasing from first to last?

A. I can only guess at it, and I guess five hundred or six hundred, and the prices I have named will cover the whole transaction.

Q. Did you ever furnish any more horses on your private account for the government?

A. I occasionally put in horses all the time I was buying. I put in eight horses, and Amasa paid me for only seven, and owes me for one horse now.

Q. (Producing another paper.) Is that your hand-writing?

A. Those are horses that Amasa put in from his own stable. They were for the First Regiment horses.

Q. Who got you to certify to that?

A. I don't recollect about that. I was not holding any position under the Government. They were horses that he had at work. I put those prices to them myself.

Q. This is the paper marked "B." You continued, you say, in 1862, purchasing horses; were there any other persons purchasing horses?

A. Not at the time I was buying with Amasa Sprague, or until the time that I left off, or at least but very few. I heard of a man in Canada who was purchasing.

Q. Do you think you had something to do with all the horses purchased?

A. I helped Amasa buy every horse that was put in, until the time that I left off. Mr. Howland and George Thayer went to buying them, and also Lyman Frieze and Amasa Sprague.

Q. Do you know anything about the mode practiced, or the manner in which Howland purchased horses?

A. I don't know anything more than what they said up in 21st street. They said he had \$10 on every horse that was sold in the street. They talked it so among the horse-men where he went, that he was to have \$10 on a horse.

Q. Who of these parties made any statement about it?

A. I heard it talked there in the street.

Q. What did you hear Howland and Thayer say?

A. I never heard either of them say anything about it. It was the general talk there in the street at the time.

Q. Did you ever have any talk with these agents?

A. Never. I saw a great many horses that were bought after I left off buying, and a great many pretty hard ones. The prices they paid could be ascertained in New York pretty easily. I can't say what they paid for them. I bought a pair of blind ones for \$75, of Lyman Frieze, when he was on there, picked out of a lot of Government horses. I bought them for \$75, and when I got home he charged me \$100. Two blind ones.

Q. Were you ever called upon to render any receipt in the settlement of your account with the Spragues, by any officer of the General Government, or did you have any receipt and discharge for your services in buying horses during the time you bought them for the State? Did you render any receipt to Amasa Sprague, whereby he threw off what you were indebted to him?

A. No, sir. I was always in the habit of going with Amasa when he went off on this business.

Q. Do you know that any pairs of horses went into other hands than the General Government, bought by Howland and Frieze.

A. I know that a great many horses that Amasa and I bought, he kept himself.

Q. Were they the poorest horses, or the best ones?

A. They were the best ones.

Q. How many do you recollect of that kind?

A. He has got several there now.

Q. How many do you think there were that he bought on account of the General Government, and took for himself?

A. He might not call it buying for the General Government. He might call it buying these horses for himself.

Q. You were buying for the General Government, in company with him?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And some of them were kept?

A. A few of them.

Q. Do you know of some that were sold to officers of regiments and kept?

A. I can't say that I do.

Q. Do you know what became of that sorrel mare certified to here ?

A. I do not.

Q. Do you know whom it was bought of ?

A. It was one that Amasa had. He put it in there.

Q. Do you know into what service she was put ?

A. I don't recollect now. I know that Amasa kept some horses, and some of the best ones—a few.

Q. Do you know of his selling any about that time to other parties ?

A. He occasionally sold a horse.

Q. Do you not recollect that he kept in his stable, by themselves, certain pretty good horses, that were offered to be sold to parties, and were shown to officers and others who wanted to buy ?

A. He came to me and said the Government wanted to let him have a contract for a thousand cavalry horses, and two or three hundred baggage horses, and I told him I would go in with him. I suppose he took the contract. I went to Canada and staid there four or five weeks. I bought fifty-five horses, and set another man to work, who bought eighty-five. The Governor was very particular to have very nice horses. He wanted to have one company of black horses; another company of white horses, and another company of chestnut horses. It was pretty hard to buy them. I advertised all over the country, and what I bought were very nice ones. Then Amasa and William came up there, and I had bought but fifty-five. I suppose I had not bought them fast enough. They started and came to New York, and the next day I came to New York, and I bought ninety the next day after I came to New York. They were buying right straight along fifty, seventy-five, and ninety horses per day and were not very particular what they bought. That was the last of my buying horses. I went to Philadelphia to buy horses. Lyman Friese wanted Howland to go to Philadelphia and pick up horses, and when I got there I got an order not to buy any more; and Howland wanted me to say that I had paid for these horses before I got this telegraph. When I came on to Philadelphia, where he had two or three hundred picked up, he wanted me to say that I got these before I got this telegraph. I was not going to do that, and I noticed that after that I did not buy any more horses.

Q. Do you remember anything of this kind occurring in New York, for instance: a man at some stable has fifty or one hundred horses, and a man comes in and looks them over and gets a price for them, and another man stands one side, and as he comes out speaks to him, and says that if any man buys this lot of horses, \$10 must come off of them for a certain purpose ?

A. That was the talk there in the street by almost everybody, that the price of the horses was so much, but if you bought them, \$10 was to come off for a certain purpose.

Q. Have you any doubt that that was the fact ?

A. I think that was the fact,

Q. Part of these horses were bought for the First Cavalry at the time you and General Frieze and Howland were buying in New York, were they not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you recollect the number of horses turned over?

A. I don't know what became of them. These horses I had (I sent fifty-five, and another man came down and brought eighty-five,) they were left over to Amasa Sprague's, and that was the last I knew of them. I never received a cent, and Amasa told me that Lyman Frieze was Quartermaster General, and that the Governor had given the horse business up to him, (Amasa,) and he was going to manage it to suit himself.

Q. I understood you to say just now that when you were in Philadelphia you received a telegraph not to buy any more?

A. Yes sir. Mr. Howland was then in Philadelphia.

Q. And he wanted you to certify that these horses were purchased previous to your receiving that telegram?

A. Yes sir. That was what he wanted. He had got them together and I was to pick out such horses as I wanted.

Q. You refused to do it. What did he do?

A. He came back to New York, and did not buy any horses; because I would not certify to that they were not taken, and I did not have any more chances to buy horses. He and Mr. Howland bought horses, and I did not know what they did, or for what purpose. I saw a great many horses that he bought there.

Q. Do I understand you to say that they were a refuse lot of horses?

A. They bought all kinds. Men told me that they had sold many for \$30.

Q. Was Amasa Sprague in the habit of buying horses on his own account when he was with you?

A. That I cannot say.

Q. Did he designate them when he bought them as being for the State or for any other purpose?

A. There was nothing said at the time.

Q. He bought a good many horses at that time?

A. I bought a lot of horses that Col. Loomis inspected, for \$80 and \$90 apiece, that were worth \$800 for me to sell. It was the same lot of horses (125) that was bought for nothing, as you might say, that would fetch \$400 or \$500 now.

Q. Could any party get a nice pair out of them at an average price, or a good price, if they wanted them?

A. No sir. I never knew a pair sold.

Q. But you did say you knew of his keeping a few horses?

A. He kept a few horses and has some now that are at work for him. He might have bought for himself at the same time.

Q. Did you ever know him to buy a pair of horses on his own private account?

A. Yes sir. A great many of them. I have bought a great many for him, sir.

Q. Were they paid for all together in a lump?

A. Sometimes he would buy horses separate for himself, a great many times.

Q. Were they bought together at any time when he was buying government horses?

A. There might have been sometimes when he was buying government horses, when he bought horses for himself. I cannot recollect so long ago about that, I was buying so many horses.

Q. When you were buying horses for the State, was there any time when horses would be selected out and bought for Amasa Sprague?

A. Yes sir. There were horses bought in that way when we were buying government horses. I cannot tell how many times.

Q. How high did you ever know him to pay for a government horse?

A. I don't recollect that we paid over \$200.

Q. Have you any particular horses in view that were bought for \$200, to be turned in for the general government?

A. I don't recollect but one government horse that we ever paid \$200 for, and that was bought in New York. It was a pretty good horse, and I took him to New York and sold him, and he did not go into the government. I did not get a great deal more than that. He was kept here two or three years before he went to New York. Amasa Sprague kept him here, and I took him to New York as Mr. Sprague's horse, and sold him. It was Mr. Sprague's horse.

Q. About what year did you take the 24 or 25 other horses you speak of?

A. I took them in the spring of 1863, I think, two years ago last spring. They were taken out of those cavalry horses I bought in Canada myself, in connection with another man, for the government.

Q. Where did you deliver these horses when you delivered them?

A. They came together as a lot from Canada. I delivered mine at St. Johnsboro. I put them on board the cars and they came here.

Q. I suppose you afterwards had some talk as to who received these horses?

A. I cannot say who did receive them.

Q. I suppose you know they were received as they were sent here?

A. Yes sir. They were directed to Amasa Sprague.

Q. Did you or your man come down with them?

A. No sir.

Q. They were sent with other parties in care of them?

A. I don't think there was any one who came with them.

Q. What was the average price you got for these horses in New York city in 1863?

A. I sold them for all prices; some I sent back and did not sell at all.

Q. What was about the average price?

A. Some of them I got \$300 or \$400 for.

Q. Some that you sent back because you did not get as much as you wanted?

A. Some got sick and had to go back.

Q. What became of these horses afterwards?

A. Mr. Sprague has got some of them now.

Q. That is the lot you bought in Canada?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Did you or Amasa Sprague get one particular horse up there, a very handsome one, that trots down to the course?

A. I bought a mare there for \$90, at that time, and sold her in New York for \$1400, last summer. I gave Amasa Sprague \$500 for her. We call her the "Logan Mare."

Q. Were the bills to the State for all these horses?

A. That I cannot tell anything about. I cannot tell what they did with any of these horses, except what Byron said about that particular lot.

Q. Do you recollect any other horses that were pretty well up in price, a pair, for instance?

A. There was a pair which I sold for \$700, to a man in New York, whose name I don't remember. They were sold at the time I took these twenty-four or twenty-five horses. I think it was the spring of 1868. That pair was out of the lot we bought in Canada; a good many of the horses we bought were very nice ones.

Q. Do you recollect one or two other pretty good horses.

A. There was one other that I sold in New York for \$900, for Amasa Sprague.

Q. Do you recollect another one? Was not another pair sold to somebody in this vicinity?

A. No sir.

Q. Sold to somebody any where else?

A. Why, I sold another pair that went south to a man by the name of Cowans, who bought them. There were 140 horses bought. I bought 55, and my man 85. \$110 was the contract that we took them for, a good many of them I bought for \$75 or \$80.

Q. Did you buy the majority for that price?

A. They would average, probably, about \$90.

Q. You say the price was \$110?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Did you know if he collected any more of the State?

A. I did not.

Q. What was the reason they gave you for not employing you in buying horses any longer?

A. He did not give me any reason. I supposed that Lyman Fries and

Mr. Howland wanted to handle it themselves. They had handled it themselves before with my help.

Q. Did Amasa Sprague at that time have as much to do with it as before?

A. He helped him a little after that, but most were bought by Lyman Frieze, Mr. Howland, and George Thayer: Thayer buying the greatest number.

Q. I want to understand about this \$10. Was it so much a head more than the bill? and who was to get it?

A. A man told me that he gave Howland \$600 on sixty horses he sold to Lyman Frieze; that Mr. Howland was the man that received \$10 per head, and whoever sold a horse to Howland was to have \$10 taken off his bill. If he sold it for \$130 he was to get but \$120, there was to be a reduction on the bill. A man told me that Amasa Sprague made him an offer for a lot of horses and he could not take it, and he went out and bought fifteen or twenty, at about \$35 apiece, and sold the whole lot to Amasa Sprague. There was probably a thousand horses that would not bring \$40 apiece, that went into the government, that were bought there in 24th street, not that went to Rhode Island, but went to the government service, shipped to Washington. They were inspected by Mr. Thayer. I don't know whether he was government inspector of horses or not. He inspected. I can't say whether it was for Rhode Island or not.

Q. Who prized the horses that you furnished?

A. They were prized by Amasa Sprague and myself.

Q. Did not Mr. Ellsbree put in some?

A. Yes sir. We made up one hundred in one day.

Q. Did you put them in at your own price, or were they prized?

A. Amasa Sprague and William Ellsbree prized mine.

Q. And then you and Amasa would prize Ellsbree's?

A. It was done pretty quick, we had to scratch round, we did not wait. Those horses were put in cheap. General Stead paid me for all the horses that I put in at that time.

TESTIMONY OF GENERAL LYMAN B. FRIEZE.

TUESDAY, January 23, 1866.

Sworn.

Q. When were you appointed Quartermaster General?

A. I think in December, 1861. I think my commission was dated January 1, 1862. I served up to the latter part of December, 1862, or the first of January, 1863. I have forgotten whether I left the position on the first of January, or not, I don't remember particularly when my resignation dated. I think it was dated on the first of January.

Q. Did you at any time after your resignation act in the capacity of Quartermaster General?

A. Not at all with the exception of arranging papers, which were invoices, which Major Sanford brought for me to sign. I never did any business as such, or signed my name as such, except in the manner indicated.

Q. In your dealings with the General Treasurer has it been your practice to credit him with moneys received from him, on your books?

A. It has always been my practice to credit him with any moneys drawn from the General Treasurer by me as Quartermaster General.

Q. What was your practice in relation to money received from him otherwise than by draft?

A. It would depend upon what orders I received for them, and for what purpose they were drawn. I always acted under orders for whatever I did; anything that I was responsible for to him was always credited to the General Treasurer, by me, as Quartermaster General of the State.

Q. Would it not be your duty, supposing you received money from the General Treasurer, to enter it on your books some where?

A. It would depend upon what I received the money for, and how I received it. If you know anything about the military accounts of the State, you know that certain things are charged as belonging to certain departments, and that they are always transferred to those departments.

Q. We find in overhauling your books some items, in the General Treas-

urer's account of charges made. The charges made were \$4,000, and no record is made on your books?

A. Have you examined the General Treasurer's accounts? If the expert in book keeping had taken as much pains to ascertain the facts as he did to implicate me, he would have arrived at a more satisfactory result. I, therefore, myself, wrote to the General Treasurer for his account, and he replies, saying:

NEWPORT, January 17, 1866.

LYMAN B. FRIEZE, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—Your telegram of the 16th inst., was duly received, and agreeable to your request I enclose herewith copies of drafts for special bounty fund during your administration as Quartermaster General.

Yours truly,

SAMUEL A. PARKER, General Treasurer.

\$500.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 13, 1862.

Pay to the order of L. B. Frieze, Quartermaster General Rhode Island, Five Hundred dollars, and charge to account of special bounty fund to be expended by the Governor, as authorized by the General Assembly, at the August session, A. D. 1862.

(Signed,) WM. SPRAGUE

(Endorsed,) L. B. FRIEZE, Q. M. G.

The General Treasurer did not do as he was ordered, but charged it to me, as he had no right to do. This was on the matter of the \$5 head money. Governor Sprague authorized me to collect these drafts of \$500 each, and on my approval of the bounty bills they were paid out of the funds, which we kept in the drawer separate from other matters. As soon as the account was made out, it was turned over to the Adjutant General, where it belonged, with vouchers. It did not belong to the Quartermaster General's department, but I had it placed in my hands because I was better acquainted with these people than the Adjutant General.

Q. Then this \$4,000 was received in installments of \$500, upon the Governor's orders?

A. Yes sir. You find orders from the Governor or the General Treasurer for them, and the face of the order would forbid my crediting it in the Quartermaster General's account. He directs the Treasurer to charge it to the special bounty fund, as authorized by the General Assembly of August, 1861.

Q. Was it so charged?

A. The Treasurer charged it direct to me, but for reasons before stated, it did not appear in my accounts. He writes me that I have credited him with \$6,000 that was not charged in his account at the time he made his report. Probably it was a misunderstanding on his part with regard to the \$4,000. I have enquired of General Mauran regarding these vouchers, he informed me that Governor Smith ordered him to turn it over to the Quartermaster General. What disposition he made of them I don't know. I did as I was ordered by the Governor, and turned them over to the Adjutant General, at whose office the recruiting business was kept.

Q. In relation to J. I. McCarty, you credit in your report the sum of \$700, did you pay him \$700 at any time?

A. I cannot tell you without examining the books, it is three years ago. I recollect there were transactions, and some disputes concerning the accounts, and as to what he was entitled to. It is my impression that the matter was finally adjusted in the Adjutant General's office, but I am not positive. I think that the books show a charge of \$590 to Col. McCarty.

Q. The resolution of the General Assembly instructs the Quartermaster General to pay \$416.69 in full settlement. We do not find any charge on the books of the \$700. You make that credit in your report to the Legislature of the \$700. The books show a charge of \$590 to Col. McCarty. Was there such a credit on your books?

A. Probably there was. You will have to call on Mr. Daniels, my book-keeper, to ascertain the facts.

Q. Can you tell from recollection how much property General Stead turned over to you?

A. I can tell more from Governor Smith's message than my recollection. I took my data from that. He turned over his books to me, what there were of them. But they were very much mixed up. After I took hold of them it took three or four months to straighten them out.

Q. He turned over a list to you, he said?

A. Governor Smith makes it out that \$38,000 is unaccounted for. The expert book keeper never examined the books down at the Quartermaster General's office. The only books he called for were the Ledger, Day Book, and Cash Book. He has not examined the clothing book and others. "We find \$25,498.52 more clothing issued than we have purchased."

Charged United States.....	\$50,017 88
.....	24,519 31

Clothing.....	\$25,498 52
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Camp Equipage.....	2,988 44
Boots and Shoes ...	5,069 44
Caps.....	373 41
Blankets	464 66
Wagons	3,480 05
Medical Department.....	3,067 49
Horse Equipments.....	619 16
Ammunition	632 73

Value of property turned over to Q. M. Gen. Cook....	\$42,193 90
	5,000 00

Material to be accounted for... ..	\$37,193 90
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The stuff was in such shape that we had to take it as we found it. General

Stead was in a very excitable state, and I had to work to get things into a practicable system.

Q. In the paper enumerating the State property turned over to you, were there any horses mentioned?

A. Not that I'm aware of.

Q. Did you look over the books of Gen. Stead?

A. We looked over the memorandums, sir.

Q. There is a memorandum in pencil at the bottom of one of the accounts, stating there were forty-five horses to be accounted for by Amasa Sprague, which were turned over to you as State property?

A. All that I know about any horses is, that there was so much due Amasa Sprague, say about \$38,000. The accounts were collected and the money paid at the Globe Bank. I settled it for him. It came \$3,300 or \$3,400 short, on which A. & W. Sprague gave their check. In the settlement of that matter they were so much out of pocket; that was on the first part of January, 1862, and the horses were purchased in Gen. Stead's administration. There were two bills for these horses, one for about \$12,000, and the other about \$17,000. These were collected some time afterwards. He was short nearly \$3,700.

Q. You have no recollection of any horses turned over to you by General Stead.

A. I would have been apt to know if there were forty-five horses belonging to the State. His pencil memorandum might have referred to horses delivered on contract for the First Regiment. That probably means horses he had collected and held at his stable for the First Cavalry, not paid for, and delivered. They had been purchased on contract, but had not been paid for. I wrote that in pencil myself. It reads, "forty-five horses to be accounted for by Amasa Sprague, that belong to the State of Rhode Island." I don't know but he would account for it, or Mr. Daniels could. I have no recollection now of why the memorandum was made. Mr. Daniels, who kept all the books might recollect.

Q. You cannot tell if the horses were on hand, what became of them?

A. The First Cavalry were then organizing. It is my impression that the horses were out in his stable. I think that when Gen. Stead gave me the memorandum there were so many horses out there. When the companies were not organizing, the horses coming in went to the stable at Cranston. Probably that is what it means.

Q. Can you tell the amount of money collected from the United States and paid you while in office.

A. You mean all told. I cannot tell sir, without looking. I will take Mr. Sanford's statement for it. I have a letter from Gen. Meigs in regard to what was paid on account of horses. There is \$30,000 that Mr. Sanford claims as being paid that is not in this statement.

Q. What is the amount of money received?

A. I have not kept two sets of books. All the books connected with the

Quartermaster General's Department are here, so far as I know. Mr. Sanford says, "collected for two hundred and sixty-two horses, March, 1862, \$30,130." That was the amount I told you was paid to settle up at the Globe Bank with Amasa Sprague. The first was for \$98,440, which I believe closed up the contract with the First Cavalry and Battery G.

August, 1862.

March 3d.	Collected for 262 Horses....	\$30,130 00
May 1st.	Collected for 594 Horses....	68,310 00
		<hr/>
		\$98,440 00

August.	Collected upon accounts for Clothing and Quartermaster's Stores....	48,440 33
"	Collected for 265 Horses.....	30,475 00
"	Collected upon Transportation account.....	4,927 00
Sept. 6th.	Collected for Clothing and Q. M. Stores.....	16,888 87
1863.		
Jan. 29th.	Collected Salary of Dr. James Harris.	298 52
Feb. 6th.	Collected for 613 Horses....	69,445 00
Feb. 21st.	Collected upon Clothing account.....	27,267 05
March 28th.	Collected for 201 Horses.....	22,692 90
"	Collected for Hospital Stores.....	2,872 20
April 2d.	Collected for Quartermaster's Stores.	15,371 06
June 1st.	Collected upon Clothing account.....	582 71
June 12th.	Collected for account Q. M. Stores.....	586 28
June 19th.	Collected upon Transportation accounts.....	6,879 09
Sept. 23d.	Collected for construction Buildings Portsmouth Grove Hospital.....	68,670 55

1864.

March 12th.	Collected for Subsistence furnished Portsmouth Grove Hospital.....	1,206 29
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1865.

May 22d.	Collected for Horses, Camp and Garrison Equipage and Quartermaster's Stores.....	99,925 50
July 13th.	Collected for Camp and Garrison Equipage and Quartermaster's Stores.....	104,097 51
Dec. 8th.	Collected for Camp and Garrison Equipage, Quartermaster's Stores, Barracks, &c.....	45,112 88

Total amount of collections from the United States.....\$933,195 45

Q. How much of that amount was collected for horses?

A. \$30,130, \$68,310, \$30,475. The number of horses was 262, 594, 265; total, 1,121.

The two first items were for horses purchased under contract, under General Stead. The balance was for transportation, clothing and Quartermaster's stores. Of course, those items of supplies appear on the books of the Quartermaster General. I presume it is credited on his books.

Q. \$65,256 20 does not appear?

A. I presume Mr. Sanford is right about it.

Q. Your books show the first credit to the United States to have been \$3,981. What was this sum collected for?

A. I don't know. Mr. Sanford can tell you better than I can.

Q. In your transaction in horses in settling with the General Government, were you in the habit of making more than one bill for the same lot of horses?

A. Yes sir, we made three bills generally, for the same lot of horses. The government required three bills—at first two, and afterwards three. They changed from time to time. For other articles four were required, and for others five. These bills were of the same tenor and date, one a fac-simile of the other.

Q. In connection with this sum received from the United States of \$3,981, was that all that was collected at that time?

A. I don't remember. What is the date of it?

Q. That is the first credit to the United States, it must have been early in your administration?

A. The first charge in the Quartermaster General's Department is \$12,650.

Q. S. P. Sanford paid Gen. Frieze \$4,927, as per receipt, that you credited on the book as \$3,981, making a difference of \$946?

A. Have you got the account of the United States to show this? The book-keeper very probably made a clerical error in the first figure.

Q. (The books were here carefully examined?)

A. We can, by turning to the Bank books, see what was deposited. All these accounts were entered by the book-keeper, Mr. Daniels.

Q. If you received this \$4,927 from the United States, you naturally would credit the United States with that amount?

A. That would be the natural process.

Q. Do you find that charge of \$4,927?

A. We find a charge to the Stonington Railroad for \$3,981, on some account for transportation. Mr. Sanford and Mr. Daniels generally fixed those things. I was generally busy about other matters, and gave the books up entirely to Mr. Daniels.

Q. Can you tell how you kept your forage account during your administration; that is to say, were all the items charged to the United States entered upon the books of the department?

A. We generally kept regiments under a Colonel while organizing, and until mustered in, and he certified to the Quartermaster's charges for forage in order that it might be collected. I have a list here from the time that Governor Smith spoke of the forage account, showing all that there is connected with me in any way as forage.

Q. Was this bill collected of the United States? (Producing a paper.)

(This bill was for forage, amounting to \$12,789 25; it contained an endorsement in pencil, with the signature of U. S. Quartermaster General McCloy.)

A. That I cannot say, sir.

Q. Here is a letter in relation to it, that will perhaps refresh your memory? (Producing letter.)

A. That is an affidavit offered by the Quartermaster General's Department.

Q. Is not that the proper department?

A. It depends whether the regiment is mustered into the service, and is living on the United States or not. All the forage we had anything to do with is what we bought in this city before the regiments were mustered.

Q. There are items on that bill which are on your books?

A. Yes, but not all of them. You will find the principal portions of them to be taken from the regiments themselves and kept by parties that could not collect them.

Q. How does it come into a bill emanating from the Quartermaster General's department. You have no knowledge of the bill?

A. I have no recollection of it now. The bill, I am satisfied, never was made out in my department, because it is made up with details of so much per man, while we had little of the business in that way. We would buy a couple hundred bushels of oats and give the Quartermaster of the regiment an order.

Q. If this emanated from your office corresponding charges would appear on your books?

A. Those were the instructions—that all bills purchased should be entered. In the memorandum, that I thought I had here, I found that with regard to what we could find on the Quartermaster General's books, that the principal part of the forage was bought in Pawtucket; and I suppose when the first regiment of cavalry went out there the forage was furnished by Quartermaster Leonard. This matter we never had anything to do with here at all. I presume you will find that the right of that matter is that Mr. Sanford probably settled it himself, very likely the things was managed in that way, whatever company or regiment it may have been, I know that he transported some troops and collected it himself. He had had some trouble about transportation. I know if the matter was looked up that whatever was paid was paid by Mr. Sanford. Perhaps Mr. Daniels may recollect it.

Q. Have you since your resignation as Quartermaster General received from the State Agent any money collected from the United States?

A. I don't know whether any of the money for horses was paid over to me or whether it all went to General Cooke. Very likely some were paid over to me, and if so, was taken to pay checks at the Globe Bank. I am not positive about it now. I do not know now whether it was all paid over by General Cooke, or whether some of the first of it was handed to me.

Q. How did that horse account stand? According to the evidence and reports we have seen at different times, General Cooke says that was an "outside transaction?"

A. There was no outside transaction about it, except that of getting the horses.

Q. General Cooke in his testimony before the Finance Committee of the House, says that the horse account was an outside individual transaction which he had nothing to do with, though the money came in and out at the time he

was Quartermaster General. Now will you give us your version of what is popularly known as the horse transaction?

A. He may have used that language. The matter stood in this way: When these horses were required, (I think perhaps it was for the 7th squadron of cavalry,) we will take it after the closing of Amasa Sprague's contract. In getting up this 7th squadron we found it impossible to get horses from Washington, they were short of horses, and they said they could not mount the men and we must send our men on as infantry dismounted. There was a good deal of feeling about the matter, and most of the men declined the idea of going out there unless they were mounted. (I may be mistaken as to the companies, &c., but only allude to the circumstances of the case.) Governor Sprague said they should go mounted any way, they had enlisted for that purpose and they should have horses. He sent on to General Cameron, the Secretary of War at that time, and Cameron finally gave him an order to furnish the horses, and also some battery horses. I think that when organizing the battery we wanted little better horses than they had been furnishing at the Quartermaster General's office. Attorney General Burges was present, and he said to Gov. Sprague, "you have no right to use the money of the State to buy these horses; it has not been authorized by the General Assembly." It is my impression, though I forget about it now, that we had but little money in the Treasury, and the Governor said, "I shall have these horses if I have to pay for them myself, I am going to have them." He turns to me and says, "Frieze, you must get them." I said I will do anything I can, Governor, to help matters. He said, "You must arrange for money and get somebody to buy them." We went out to the Globe Bank and talked with the Directors there, and they finally agreed to let him have the money, by way of circulating their bills, if A. & W. Sprague would guarantee the payment; and that the money should be delivered on my memorandum checks. We agreed to pay about \$10,000 at a time, and when we received an invoice of horses, which should be satisfactory to an inspector whom we should send from here, as well as to the United States' inspector, we would then send more money. We sent a man to oversee the purchase, who understood horses well, and he staid through all the purchases and inspections; and I, from time to time, as the invoices came on, or we received the horses, or felt that they were safely in our possession, sent more money, and gave my memorandum checks, signed as Quartermaster General, with the understanding that if there was any trouble, A. & W. Sprague should meet the checks. Then it was understood that when the money was collected from the United States it should be paid over to the Globe Bank to cancel these checks. I went to work in good faith. There was no outside transaction in any shape, except in getting the horses, furnishing the money, and getting the best we could. We contracted at the government price, \$112, \$90 and \$115. It was thought to be difficult to get horses for that price. Horses had gone up, and parties said they could not furnish them for less than \$120 to \$125. As the money came the identical checks were turned over to the Globe Bank, some-

times it was certificates of indebtedness, checks on the Treasury, &c., and the obligations were cancelled in that way, and the checks were taken up.

Q. Did you give these checks as an officer of the State?

A. I gave those checks as Quartermaster General.

Q. Why, then, with your version of the matter (which I have no disposition to dispute) should not a regular record be made upon the books?

A. It is very well for you to talk about that now, when the United States have found out how to keep accounts of this nature. When we commenced, the United States had no regular system about keeping these accounts, and they were altered from time to time to meet the requirements of the department. When the First Regiment went to Washington, they (departments) said to us, "use your judgment in making these disbursements," and promising that the State should be reimbursed. I did not know anything about military accounts particularly. If it is really the settlement of the accounts that is wanted, the way is to take descriptive lists and charge it (the horses) back to the United States. Because any agent here who has had any experience in collecting money, knows he can't get a dollar from the Government, unless there are very perfect vouchers. Maj. Sanford has had the collection of these matters, and knew all about it and all about the papers; and more than that, the accounts were made up through his advice, and under his supervision. I had nothing to do with them. I and my book-keeper arranged the accounts to his satisfaction so that they could be collected.

Q. Had you any means of knowing the average cost of these horses?

A. No, sir; only I knew that some cost \$90, \$100; some \$130; some \$125. I would take lots of horses bought in Philadelphia and New York. I went on to try to get information. I found they would buy a lot of from fifteen to thirty, and four or five of them they would have to trade off on account of imperfections.

Q. What was the highest price paid for any lot of horses?

A. When the First Regiment left here, they were all the way from \$125 to \$150; there were horses that cost \$250. Amasa Sprague put in horses that cost that, because they must be had, and we could not get horses about here.

Q. The interest on these sums borrowed or hired from the Globe Bank was charged to the State?

A. Yes, sir; it could not be collected from the United States—they do not pay interest on accounts.

Q. Do you know whether there was money in the Treasury of the State at that time?

A. It is my impression that the State Treasury at that time was very short.

Q. Did you ever investigate to find out whether there were ample means or not?

A. No, sir; if I had, the statements of our Attorney General would have prevented our getting the money. I did not investigate. Attorney General Burges was present when we first talked over the matter, and he said "the

Governor had no right to pay the money out of the State Treasury." Governor Sprague then said the regiment should have the horses. He would not send his men away from here unprotected; they should have arms and equipments. It was the feeling for a long time after a Massachusetts regiment was attacked, that men should not be sent to the field unless fully equippe and provided.

Q. Was there more money collected than was paid to the Globe Bank?

A. No, sir, it was turned over as collected, and the interest was the discrepancy. I could not afford to lose it,—the idea was to save the State all we could; we did not think Rhode Island would object to paying the interest of the money.

Q. Was there more money collected for horses than it took to pay the indebtedness at the Globe Bank?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know anything about the amount embraced in the horse transaction?

A. I can only tell the number of horses—it was 1600 or 1700 horses. I have General Meig's statement, in which he probably left out 265 horses; the lot of 265 delivered previous to 1862. We received 265 horses in addition to his statement. Maj. Sanford makes it out so, and I think he is right.

Q. In recovering monies through the State Agent, or otherwise, from the United States, would you credit it all to the United States, or would you take a part of it to pay the bills at the Globe Bank, and credit another part to the United States?

A. I should take that portion of it collected on account of horses, and pay it over to the Globe Bank, and what was collected on other accounts, credit the United States, or turn over to the General Treasurer.

Q. There was a collection of \$194,171 20 receipted for by you as having been collected from the United States, whereas, in your report to the Legislature of that transaction, you say you only received \$65,143 59, making the difference between the amount receipted for and the amount stated in the report \$130,027 61?

A. That difference is probably on account of the horses. It would have been very easy for the expert to have found out if he had any disposition to do so.

Q. But the horse account does not appear on your books? You did receive from the State Agent \$194,171 20, at different times? In your printed report you say you received \$64,143 59, what became of the difference between these two amounts?

A. It is in the horse accounts.

Q. Why does this \$64,143 59 appear to the credit of the United States?

A. Because it was on account of equipments, &c.

Q. In July, 1862, you collected of the United States, \$4,927, and credited but \$3,981—how do you account for this difference?

A. The \$3,981 I find was paid out for transportation, and I am under the

impression that the balance was paid over to the General Treasurer, with money collected on account of certificates of indebtedness, and on his general account.

Q. In your report for 1862, you say you received \$64,143 59, (?) and that in this horse trade you received \$128,915, (?) making a total of \$193,058 59. Your books show \$64,108.59, which makes a difference in what you did receive of \$1,147.61. Do you credit the government for the face of the document, i. e. the certificates of indebtedness and then say the difference is in the interest?

A. When the Certificates of Indebtedness would bring a fair rate they were sold, as the Globe Bank did not wish to hold them till maturity.

Q. Is there anything in your books to show how that deficiency arose?

A. No sir; because the horse account is not entered on the books at all.

Q. A receipt from you to Major Sanford, September, 1862, shows a credit of \$16,888 87, in which your books show a credit of only \$6,888 87, a difference of \$10,000?

A. I don't know anything about it, but Major Sanford can show how that arose. I never made an entry on the books, and it is very difficult for one who does not keep the books to recollect the separate items. I do not think I ever made any entry except the two first items. I think in nearly all cases Major Sanford assisted in making up the accounts he collected through the State for outside parties, in connection with our own bills, (as that was Gov. Sprague's order, to facilitate collections, that the name of the State should be used;) as parties who were furnishing large amounts of supplies, would not contract unless the State would guarantee payment. Of course, with all the experience we have had up to this time, we might do very differently.

Q. Gen. Stead's books show that he purchased four hundred and seventy-nine horses. His books show that he put into the 2d, 3d and 4th regiments, four hundred and twenty-seven, making a difference of fifty-two horses. There is this memorandum on his books in your hand writing, to the effect that Amasa Sprague should account for forty-five horses?

A. I presume they were delivered to the regiments, and that they were put on this book as a memorandum that they were in Amasa Sprague's barn. I made it to show that he had them in his possession.

Q. Do your books show that you turned over to the government during your administration, forty-five or fifty-two horses?

A. That I cannot tell you.

Q. During the time you were in office, who bought the horses for this State for the General Government?

A. The principal portion of them were bought under contract by Amasa Sprague and L. A. Phillips.

Q. Who afterwards was employed?

A. Mr. T. A. Howland, of N. Y., who had purchased a large number for the Ira Harris Cavalry. I made the offer of \$112 90 and \$115 00 for horses, but no one in Providence would accept it. Mr. Howland said that he would

agree to furnish horses satisfactory to an inspector appointed by this State, and also to the U. S. inspector, at the government rates. We therefore gave him the contract. He had the contract for furnishing all the horses after that time. Amasa Sprague may have bought horses in an emergency. Mr. Howland had the contract. We sent off two or three regiments at very short notice. The contract was to pay \$112 90 and 115 00, in accordance with the government orders.

Q. What was you to allow him?

A. That was what we paid him, and what we allowed him. He was paid by me, nothing more and nothing less than the contract price; furnish quarters in N. Y. at U. S. prices, as required by Col. Tompkins, U. S. Army, and the government paid all these bills.

Q. Mr. Howland was to deliver these horses to you at the standard government rate; buy them wherever he could, and get his commissions?

A. He probably made all he could out of the horses; we had no commissions about it. He was to furnish the horses, and we considered them very low at that price.

Q. You say, then, that this horse trade was not an outside transaction?

A. There was nobody interested in it any way. It was made for the interest and benefit of this State. The reason why it was done outside was because the Attorney General said the Governor was not authorized to use the State's money for that purpose, and we would have considered that sufficient had we known there was money in the Treasury to enable us to adopt the other course. We expected to have no trouble in making immediate collections.

Q. In sending a bill to the United States Government, did you always have one price against it?

A. We had one price for artillery horses, and one for cavalry horses. The former were larger and we paid more.

Q. Did you ever make out two bills for collection for the same lot of horses, one bill at a larger price than the other, and state in your letter that you wanted the agent to collect the money at the large rate if possible, if not, at the smaller, as you needed the money?

A. Not that I am aware of. I may have stated that we wanted the money, because the bank was short. We were always anxious to pay up the checks as fast as possible.

Q. You never made two bills for the same lot of horses with prices varying—one bill being larger than the other—and sending with these a letter explanatory, intending if you could not collect the bill with the large price to take the smaller, and stating that all you wanted was the money?

A. Not to my knowledge, unless we had a lot of horses, about the prices of which there was a dispute between the Government and ourselves. I don't know but something of the kind may have occurred,—the horses having been bought at such a price, and the Government refusing to pay it, we may have instructed Maj. Sanford to collect the bills. We had controversies with them

all the time in reference to prices ; and I think, at one time, we had made contracts for horses, and the Government cut down the price. There were little things of that kind occurring all the time.

Q. What was your custom in receiving money from the United States, would you credit it immediately or let it lie some time before sending it to the General Treasurer ?

A. I think when we received cash funds from the United States, we either deposited them in the Globe Bank at once, or passed them over to the General Treasurer. When we received Certificates of Indebtedness, we usually held them until sold, and then passed the proceeds over to the General Treasurer. But I think Mr. Daniels, from his keeping the books, would recollect these matters better than I.

Q. In the course of your administration as Quartermaster General of this State, have you ever, directly or indirectly, derived any gratuity, pay or emolument beyond the salary received for your services as authorized by law ?

A. No sir, not anything but my salary, and I paid the most of that out in consequence of the duties that devolved upon me in connection with the office. I think I have never charged any expenses of traveling to the State. I never went in for any such purpose, and I came out of it as soon as I could get clear.

Q. Have you in any transactions, official or individual, in furnishing articles of property to the United States—property pertaining to the Quartermaster General's Department, received any part of the sales or profits ?

A. No sir, not one cent, directly or indirectly, in any shape, manner or form whatever. I have had one or two suggest *that* thing in paying their bills promptly, and I said that was not my manner of doing business. Whenever it was suggested I gave a reprimand. I have tried to deal with as honorable men as I could find to deal with. I did not profess to be a judge of all the articles I had to purchase, and it was necessary for me to select the best and most honest men I could find to furnish the articles required.

Q. Since you vacated the office have you derived any benefit from any sales made as Quartermaster General ?

A. I never did, neither directly nor indirectly.

Q. In your report to the Legislature in January, 1864, you state that horses purchased for the United States cost \$179,422 90. Do you mean to say that that was the actual amount paid for horses through your administration ?

A. I suppose the amount I gave was made up from memorandums I had. It was to the best of my knowledge and belief. It would approximate somewhere near to the amount paid, I suppose. I took it from what memorandums I had. It was all I had without going to the department. My books and everything were turned over to the Quartermaster General. What information I got I had to pick up. I am now trying to post myself by getting accurate accounts and descriptive lists.

Q. There is a considerable discrepancy in the cost of the horses between the showing of your report and the accounts ?

A. The account of what is collected by Gen. Cooke, and by myself, are two things. I made the estimate in the best way I could. The Quartermaster General of the United States, General Meigs, has agreed to give me descriptive lists and vouchers of all the horses purchased during that time. Gen. Meigs has sent me a statement, but I am satisfied he left out some \$30,000 that has been received for horses. It looks as if there were 265 horses that the State has received pay for, that are not in this account. That would make Maj. Sanford wrong; but I think Maj. Sanford is right, and Gen. Meigs is wrong. Maj. Sanford's report shows that nearly all the purchases and disbursements during my administration had been allowed by the Government,—by his statement all within about \$9,000. There is \$220,000 (?) odd suspended as reported by Maj. Sanford, in Gen. Stead's administration; \$45,000 the Adjutant General's; \$25,000 the Paymaster General's, and \$16,000 Gen. Cooke's; \$6,500 Provost Marshal's, which leaves but about \$14,000; and Maj. Sanford states that the United States have agreed to allow some \$6,000 of this difference; according to the report in Governor Smith's message, with Maj. Sanford's report annexed. In contracting for the Portsmouth Grove matter, the business was done through the U. S. Quartermaster, at Boston. To accommodate him, owing to the stress of business, the contract for lumber, &c., was made with Mr. Albert Daily, and the agreement was that it should be furnished as low as he furnished it to A. & W. Sprague. We had to guarantee Mr. Daily prompt payment of bills in order to get the hospital up. The wounded soldiers had been landed there without sufficient protection from the weather. I did a great deal of work in the matter, but I never received any remuneration whatever, and never wanted any, for at that time I did not feel that I was working for any such purpose.

Q. Did you ever understand that Portsmouth Grove was fitted up at private expense?

A. No, sir.

Q. It has been said that there was no money furnished by the State towards the fitting up of Portsmouth Grove?

A. All the expenditures the State went to were in the first start, when the sick and wounded were landed. They telegraphed for us to send down a tug. We put up a shanty and a building, perhaps, but the men were under tents. I think we paid some few of the bills there for the first few days, while the men were landing. They may have all been charged in the United States account. I do not know but they were audited by the U. S. Assistant Quartermaster General, afterwards, and went into the building of that concern.

Q. Do you remember in that account of the General Treasurer, of having any items of Portsmouth Grove?

A. No, sir, I do not now, though there may be such items in the account. There were some bills made at Newport by the Mayor and others, and how they were paid, I have forgotten entirely. We sent tugs down and took these sick and wounded people from the vessel, and I think the Perry was sent up from Newport also,

Q. It appears on the books of the Quartermaster General, that \$64,976 53 was drawn from the General Treasurer for the purpose of fitting up Portsmouth Grove?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. It was drawn in behalf of the United States, and, I think, collected of them again, was it not? I asked this question because it was said that there was no money drawn from the State to fix up Portsmouth Grove, but that it was done at private expense, i. e., at Governor Sprague's expense.

A. I have never heard of that, sir, and I don't think that any of his immediate friends, that ever knew anything about him, so stated. The Assistant Quartermaster General of the United States, at Boston, said that if we would take hold and help them through getting up these buildings that he would see that the bills were paid promptly. The thing went on. We sent the bills to Boston, and he said he had no money for that purpose. Mr. Daily's bills, I recollect, were becoming very large. He, (Mr. D.) finally told me he could not stand it any longer; he must have some money. We assured him when he commenced, that he should have his money as wanted; we had guaranteed it. I, from time to time, went to the Globe Bank, and got him money. We did not get it from Boston. The matter was delayed from time to time. I think the Globe Bank was probably reimbursed to pay the bills by order on the General Treasury, and it was afterwards collected from the United States, through Capt. McKin, of Boston. All the bills were approved through McKin. I would not make a contract without him.

Q. There seems to be some trouble in the forage accounts, in the purchase of oats, whereby the State, in order to settle with the United States, had to refund a part of the forage bill already collected, because the oats were turned in at twenty-four pounds per bushel, when they should have been thirty-two?

A. It is a matter I know nothing of. The New England Cavalry probably purchased them in Pawtucket, under their Colonel, with Leonard as Quartermaster, and then the accounts were brought in to the State. They have been settled since I was Quartermaster General. I never contracted such accounts. The only oats I ever purchased were a few of Metcalf & Co., Parley Matthewson, and Lymon Pierce & Co. When these companies were mustered into the United States, the purchases were made through the Quartermaster and approved by the Colonel of the regiment, which I know nothing about.

Q. This was in 1862, commencing January 1st. It must have been in your administration?

A. The bills have been brought in since. I do not think we approved any such bills, and you do not find any such on our books. The only way to get at that is to find the vouchers on which the bill was made out, and see who are the responsible parties, who certified that they had got the oats. You will probably find the bills certified by the Quartermaster of the regiment, and also by its Colonel. The oats were purchased by him. Seeing this in the Governor's message, I sent down to the Quartermaster General's office, and on looking

over the books, (from the dates specified by the Governor,) he found some items of corn and oats purchased of Metcalf, and others, but nothing recent. I suppose that this bill is made up from regimental accounts, certified by the Quartermaster and Colonel commanding. I had the books examined and found those items, but could not find anything but the first one on the Quartermaster's accounts, and even with regard to those, the books do not correspond with the bill. I generally send out to Metcalf or to Pierce, and see what the price was for oats, and buy two or three hundred bushels. This forage account has the appearance of having been made at Pawtucket, where the New England Cavalry was quartered. If the Quartermaster and Colonel of a regiment certified the bill, the Quartermaster of the State would be apt to pay it, of course. When you buy oats and turn them over to a regiment the officers may take half of them for their own horses. The statement is, that the oats, when purchased, weighed only twenty-four pounds to the bushel. I am pretty sure that I never bought any oats but what weighed over that. I did not buy oats to any extent. When I bought them it was only as you would buy them for your own barn. With regard to these little points of military minutiae, I do not profess to be posted. I have been connected with military matters more or less, but never professed to be an expert in them.

Q. You have no recollection of the transaction involving the \$16,888.87 where you credited \$6,888.87 ?

H. I presume that can be shown. Probably it is a credit to the horse account or something else. Mr. Sanford's papers, his vouchers at the time, would probably show. He probably made two collections at the same time, and it may have been for transportation, himself and for his road.

Q. You have no recollection of the forty-five horses said to have been left by Gen. Stead ?

A. I have no recollection at all about it. The general horse account made up by the deliveries, will show whether the horses were all received by the government or not. They were all government horses, but they never paid for them unless certified by the colonels and quartermasters all the way through. If they had not paid for them, there would not be funds enough to pay the bills. The Spragues had to pay about \$3,700 when I first went there, to make up the deficiency on Mr. Amasa Sprague's contract.

Q. Have you ever known in the horse transactions, horses bought for the State, and afterwards retained by individuals and sold for high prices on private account ?

A. No, sir. When Amasa Sprague was buying horses, he bought them for himself at the same time, and where he saw fine horses he paid high prices for them. He and Mr. Phillips bought horses together. What Phillips did at that time I don't know. When I had horses bought, they were all branded about the same day they were purchased. We branded every horse. We had them inspected and branded at once, but in the early part of the matter they did not know what branding was. There were scarcely any of them branded.

Q. What did I understand you to say was the highest price paid for horses?

A. The highest I know anything about was somewhere about \$150, (but before I became much acquainted with the facts, they may have paid more or less; but my impression is I heard of their buying one hundred and fifty horses for private individuals, and I guess for officers.) When the 1st Regiment went out they had to pay higher than that. I heard that Gen. Pitman would not go unless he could have just such a horse, and I think they paid \$250 for one for him.

Q. Who was this inspector of horses that you employed?

A. Mr. George G. Thayer. He was inspector for the state of Rhode Island.

Q. Did he have anything to do with the purchase of horses?

A. No, sir. Nothing but examining them and seeing whether they were right and of suitable style and proper build. The man having the contract for the purchase, was Mr. Howland, who made his head-quarters in New York. The horses were furnished there and in Philadelphia.

Q. Was Mr. Phillips connected with Mr. Howland in any way?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did he, or not, at any time buy horses with Howland in Philadelphia and New York?

A. If he did it was not known to me.

Q. Did you at any time, when it had become a matter of necessity, telegraph to anybody in Philadelphia not to purchase any more horses?

A. I could not tell you whether I did or not. We never bought any horses, except on special order for company, regiment or battery. I never ordered any one to keep buying them so as to accumulate a surplus on hand.

Q. Did Mr. Howland have a number on his hands and you did not want them?

A. Not to my knowledge. Such a thing may occur as a person's going on and buying, and I telegraph him that we did not want any more.

Q. Did you ever hear of Mr. Howland being in Philadelphia and purchasing horses on your account, and do you know of anybody being with him purchasing horses, besides Mr. Thayer?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of any one else telegraphing to Mr. Howland not to purchase any more horses?

A. Such a thing may have occurred, but I have no recollection of it, now.

Q. You took from Mr. Howland all that he ever actually bought for the State?

A. I took all that he ever billed to me for the State. I took what we ordered. We ordered so many horses, and we always got what we ordered.

Q. When Gen. Cooke received an amount of money from the hands of Major Sanford for horses, Major Sanford took that money to you and got your receipts for it? and then carried your receipt to Gen. Cooke, and he gave his official receipt to Major Sanford. Why was that transaction?

A. I could not tell you. Gen. Cooke may have had some ideas as to the proper way of doing it.

Q. Did you receive money of Major Sanford after you vacated the office?

A. Not that I am aware of. I may have received money and paid it over to the Globe Bank on the checks.

Q. This transaction, to business men around here looked bad, and we want to go to the bottom of it.

A. I am coming out with my statement in a very short time. I am getting documents from Washington so that the State will see the whole thing clearly. The thing has been muddled and mixed up to make it look bad. I am going to get certified copies of everything, and the figures will not lie, nor will the proofs. As to the irregularities and different ideas about doing things, we see this now, more than we did then, but the thing is all clear, and the proof can be adduced in support of that statement.

Q. Such transactions look queer to persons who do business in a regular systematic way?

A. When we got a dispatch from the Secretary of War, Sunday evening, saying: "Banks is routed, send us every man, equipped or not," and we have to go to work and raise the men, and provide their outfits, and send forward one regiment Tuesday night, and another Thursday night, and afterwards, Friday, a battery, it would be singular if we did not make some errors. We made a trial balance every month, but the expert book-keeper did not inquire for that, or the Bank book. He did not see any blotter; never looked at anything but the ledger, day book and cash book. In military accounts there are clothing books, and others recording disbursements, made some to the State, and others to the United States. We found them in that shape, and could not tell in every instance what was intended. In the excitement of the first part of the war, Gen. Stead was not prepared, and his account got confused, and the regiments went off with great expedition, which necessarily occasioned great confusion in making the entries. I had to make out the accounts, and I begged them to make out vouchers, telling them they must necessarily have received the supplies for which I asked them to receipt.

Q. Have you ever signed or vouched for any bills so that they could be collected for items purchased during your administration?

A. Not unless it was at the request of Gen. Cooke. There might have been bills that required my certificate, where the matters were known to no one else.

Q. I asked you before whether you ever made two or three bills for the same lot of horses at the same time?

A. I think in the early start we made duplicates, and afterwards triplicates.

Q. We find two bills made for two lots of horses—the same horses—the same date, one for the amount for \$12,100, and the other \$12,650, with a letter to Major Sanford, requesting him to collect the pay for those horses; and the letter was of such a tenor that it gave him to understand that he was to collect

the largest one if he could, or the second one, if he was obliged to fall back on that?

A. I presume the way that occurred was this: We had an order from the government to procure horses at such a price, and they had been purchased, and then we got an order afterwards reducing the price of the horses. I presume that the difference was made up in that way. They probably reduced the price of their horses after they had been purchased, and one of these was made at \$110, and the other at \$115, because the government had reduced the price from \$115 to \$110. That may account for some of the deficiency that Mr. Sayles was speaking about. I collected for \$115, which was for the highest amount. These horses had already been purchased. We did not know whether it could be collected, but if one amount could not be obtained we would take the other.

Q. (The papers are handed to witness and examined by him.)

A. That, sir, is undoubtedly the way in which it occurred; the price of the horses had been reduced. (After reading a letter.) The Government had given a price of \$115 for horses, but afterwards they issued a new order, reducing it to \$110, and we supposed that, perhaps, they would not pay the \$115; though the horses had been bought at that price. The bill then went on. The Government was satisfied that it was correct, and paid it. I do not know any other way it could have occurred. These were some horses that were purchased in 1861. This was just about the time that Gen. Stead left.

Q. These horses were bought by the State?

A. No, sir. These were probably under the contract of Amasa Sprague and L. A. Phillips. The first collections of \$30,000 made in March.

Q. At what time did you tender your resignation?

A. I think in the latter part of 1862.

Q. Will you please explain why this letter, as copied on your letter book, comes in under the date of February, when that before it and that after it are dated in December?

A. It was a mistake, it should have been December instead of February. The resignation was to take effect in February, and having that month in my mind, I dated the letter on February, in the confusion of the moment. I may have written another after that, having changed my mind. It is evident that when Gen. Cooke was appointed, my position ceased as Quartermaster General.

TESTIMONY OF GENERAL GEORGE LEWIS COOKE.

WEDNESDAY, January 24, 1866.

Sworn.

Q. When did you enter upon the duties of Quartermaster General ?

A. Upon the first of January, 1863.

Q. How soon after that did you make any purchase of horses for the United States ?

A. Not until somewhere in the summer of 1863, I think. I am not sure. The first horses I purchased were purchased for the Third Cavalry, under Governor Smith's administration ; it was in the summer of 1863.

Q. Did you deliver any horses to any regiment in January, 1863 ?

A. I delivered none actually. I signed a descriptive list to be forwarded to the government for horses furnished by my predecessor. Being Quartermaster General when the descriptive lists were made out, and when a portion of the horses were actually delivered to the Second Cavalry, Col. Corliss, I signed the descriptive lists.

Q. You say that you had not up to that time purchased any horses ?

A. No sir.

Q. But you virtually delivered certain horses at that time. As you did not *purchase* any up to that time, but did *deliver* so many, where did these horses come from ?

A. They were furnished by General Frieze.

Q. How many horses did you deliver ?

A. I think it was something like 300 or 400 ; they were not entered upon my books. I had nothing to do with the purchase of the horses.

Q. How much did they cost !

A. I presume they cost what the invoices stated. I will explain to the Committee : all I knew of the matter was from information furnished by Gen. Frieze, my predecessor, who made the contract for the horses, and by Major Sanford, now present, who brought me the invoices to sign, stating that it was necessary that I should sign them, (I being the officer known to the govern-

ment in the Quartermaster General's office at that time;)—that Gen. Frieze could not sign them as Quartermaster General, from the fact that he was not.

Q. In answer to the question that there was no entry made upon your books, what was your reply?

A. I purchased no horses.

Q. This was a contract made by Gen. Freize, as I understand? What did you have to do with that contract?

A. Nothing at all.

Q. You accepted it as you found it, and delivered the horses?

A. I did not know anything about it; as I never paid a cent for a horse until I bought for the 3d Cavalry.

Q. Did Gen. Frieze, at any time after his resignation,—you having accepted the office and entered upon its duties,—act as Quartermaster General, or sign as Quartermaster General, any papers, or anything of that kind?

A. Nothing that I am aware of. I am not positive, of course.

Q. Did he deliver any horses to Major Corliss or anybody else after his resignation. under his official signature?

A. What he signed, I do not know. I know that I individually knew nothing of a single horse.

Q. Do you know whether Gen. Frieze, acting as Quartermaster General after his resignation, delivered any horses to Major Corliss, or anybody else?

A. I don't know of any, sir.

Q. How many horses did you deliver?

A. All I know in reference to it, is from the invoices brought to my office by Major Sanford.

Q. You don't know anything about the purchase; what they cost nor where they came from?

A. No sir. I simply signed the invoices brought to me by Major Sanford; that is all I know about it.

Q. Do you remember the number of horses that you did deliver?

A. I do not, sir. I do not claim to have delivered any. I simply signed, when a bill was presented to the government, in my capacity as Quartermaster General, in order to facilitate their collection and in accordance with Major Sanford's wishes.

Q. Did you formally, or in any way, deliver what horses were delivered, after the first of January?

A. I never delivered a horse.

Q. I say formally, informally, or in any way?

A. I don't think it was necessary to sign any paper to deliver any horses; all I signed, so far as I can recollect, is a bill against the United States for the horses that were furnished. It is possible I might have signed the invoice to the regiment; it might have been done. I have no recollection.

Q. If any papers were signed, or horses delivered at any time after the first of January, did you do it?

A. I ought to have done it, sir.

Q. This statement of February 5th, 1863, taking a receipt of the above named officer, of that delivery, page 7. How in regard to that?

A. I say, officially, it passed through my office. I never saw a horse, nor a bill of a horse up to the time I began to purchase.

Q. You did deliver these horses, as this states, on the 5th of February, 1863, took a receipt of the officer for that delivery,—that he had received so many horses from the State of Rhode Island during your administration?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. These horses, then, are delivered as horses of the State of Rhode Island, and you, as officer of the State in the Quartermaster General's department, took a receipt. Did you keep any account?

A. No, sir, I did not know anything about it. The accounts were presented to me by Major Sanford; and, in reply to a question as to the necessity for it, I said that I understood that it was done so that the State of Rhode Island could collect the account at once. It was the best way to collect it, he said. It was done at his suggestion. Whether it *was* the best way or not, I don't know; he can answer that. I know this, the matter was not done exactly as it ought to have been done. If I had a lot of horses on hand coming out of the office, I should have got a receipt.

Q. There is a copy of the receipt.

A. I understand that; I acknowledge to have been Quartermaster General when that was delivered.

Q. Did you deliver in that manner all the horses that were delivered after the first of January?

A. I cannot tell that. I can only say that whatever Major Sanford brought me to sign, I signed, having full confidence that it was all right.

Q. And of these transactions no record was made upon your books?

A. No sir. I supposed the horses were to be kept outside of the State of Rhode Island.

Q. What reasons had you for coming to such a conclusion?

A. I was told so by my predecessor: that the horses had not been charged to the government, and that the only reason why bills were made out in the name of the State, was, because of the extreme difficulty of procuring horses by contract, unless the State of Rhode Island would step in and collect for the individual. This was the best way; although I had nothing to do with it.

Q. These bills were made out at the highest price that the government were authorized to pay. Do you know what price?

A. I do not. The price was stated in the bill, and the government paid for every one of them. I knew nothing about it.

Q. Did General Friesz say to you that this transaction, known as the horse trade, was an individual transaction?

A. No, sir. He never did in any way.

Q. Who did tell you anything in consequence of which you came to the knowledge that it was an "outside transaction?"

A. What I mean to state by the word "outside," is, that it did not pass through the Quartermaster General's books. It was not intended, as I understood, that the State of Rhode Island should, in the first place, purchase these horses, but that they should be given out by contract, the Governor of the State acting as agent in the premises; so I was informed by General Frieze, and it is substantiated by what Governor Sprague has said in his addenda to the report of the Committee of the House, two years ago. When the Governor agreed to collect these bills for the parties, if, for instance, the bill was made out by Thomas Jones, he, (i. e. the maker of the bill,) would have to wait a long time; thereupon Major Sanford suggested that the quickest way was to make it out in the name of the State of Rhode Island, and I agree with him, because he did succeed in getting them settled at once.

Q. Did you ever pay any bills for horses furnished by these parties and included in these bills that you signed?

A. Only in New York, that is all.

Q. Why did you do that if it was not a State transaction?

A. The regiment was a State organization and had started for the seat of war.

Q. This forage bill was for these horses?

A. These very horses?

Q. These horses were delivered to the United States for a certain specified price per head, made out in your bill that you signed; then, I ask, by what authority you charged the State with forage for these horses?

A. On the same authority that I should have purchased the forage for the horses here, if they had been on my hands.

Q. I understand they were paid for without any charge being made, and that the government paid the biggest price?

A. I don't admit that the government paid the highest price that they allowed.

Q. There was no charge. I understand that these horses were purchased by outside parties, and the State was not responsible for them?

A. I say it was an outside transaction so far as the books were concerned. What the motive of Governor Sprague was, I only knew by hearsay, in directing that the horses were not to be charged to the government, and I called it an "outside transaction." I am the father of that unfortunate phrase. Mr. Bailey copied it in his report, two years ago. I meant that it did not pass through my books. I received every dollar that was paid to Major Sanford in January, 1864. I paid it to the Globe Bank.

Q. Did you ever receive any money that you did not pay to the Globe Bank?

A. No sir. I don't think I ever received a cent from the government for a horse that I did not pay to the Globe Bank.

Q. On that subject, how much money did you receive for these horses?

A. I could not tell without referring to the book; (I supposed that it would be here, the Day Book.) I receipted to Major Sanford for all, and it is on the book.

Q. You receipted to Major Sanford for \$92,137.90?

A. That may be the amount, sir. I cannot tell without referring to the books. I think it was \$92,137.90, every dollar of which went to the Globe Bank.

Q. Did the money come to you?

A. All excepting one lot. The first payment was not paid to me. I gave a receipt for it because it went to the Globe Bank all in a proper manner.

Q. Why should it go to the Globe Bank?

A. Because the Globe Bank furnished the money.

Q. Did the party know that the money properly came from the State of Rhode Island?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Why should it not have gone to the Quartermaster General's Department? and why did it not?

A. Major Sanford unfortunately (no harm arose from it,) paid the first money he received, to General Frieze. I thought it was a very natural mistake. General Frieze had been Quartermaster General. General Frieze did pay the Globe Bank, and I gave Major Sanford a receipt accordingly. The sum was \$69,000, &c.

Q. So that the first knowledge you had of the money's arriving, was from Major Sanford that he had paid it over to Gen. Frieze; and he wanted you to give him a receipt for money that he had paid to Gen. Frieze, and which had not come to you?

A. Yes, sir, it went where it belonged.

Q. What was your evidence of that?

A. The cashier of the Globe Bank.

Q. Did he bring any documents?

A. I cannot tell you. The receipt I gave Major Sanford explicitly stated how I got the money—that it was deposited by Gen. Frieze in the Globe Bank.

Q. The second lot of money came to you direct?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What disposition did you make of that?

A. I took it to the Globe Bank, taking up the State's obligation with it.

Q. How came the State to give them an obligation for furnishing money?

A. I suppose they would not furnish money without some obligation.

Q. Does it really appear that the State had anything to do with it?

Q. Yes, sir, the bill was made out by the State, certainly.

Q. And from your knowledge of the facts in the transaction, this was done

by outside parties, and they used the name of the State to collect it of the United States?

A. The contract was given out by Gen. Frieze or Gov. Sprague, with the guarantee that they would collect the money of the government for these horses.

Q. They, as individuals?

A. No, the State of Rhode Island stepped in and guaranteed to these parties that they should have their money right off, if they would furnish horses; and the State government hired the money of the Globe Bank.

Q. Did the State lose anything?

A. I don't think they will lose any money.

Q. Should not that have been paid by the parties who furnished the horses?

A. Certainly not; by no means.

Q. They said they lost money any way?

A. Of course I did not make the bargain, it is only hearsay. It was a distinct bargain that they should be paid at once, or else they declined; I am told that was the case. Mr. Sanford knows that the State of Rhode Island could collect money of the government, while individuals could not.

Q. Speaking of the forage account, had the government accepted these horses?

A. The government accepted these horses when the Quartermaster General receipted for them.

Q. When did this forage matter occur, after the delivery of horses or before?

A. Oh! before. All that I recollect to have paid was in New York. For instance, here is, say, a troop of cavalry, were going off. Perhaps the steamer did not sail for a week or ten days; but the horses had to be fed; and the bill of forage I paid. I got Gen. Frieze's certificate that the bill was correct. I could not certify that it was correct, because I did not know anything about it.

Q. Was that collected of the United States?

A. That I cannot tell you; it was not during my administration; it was not presented.

Q. Can you tell me why money was hired of the Globe Bank to pay for these horses?

A. All that I can tell you of course, will be from hearsay—I was not Quartermaster General at the time this contract was entered into. But General Frieze told me (corroborated by Governor Sprague and the cashier of the Globe Bank) that the contract was entered into. The government wished these horses at once. The State was without money when the contract was entered into. That moreover is corroborated by Mr. Bailey's report, in the appendix that was made January, 1864, in which he admits, on page 282, that at that time, Sept. 14th, 1862, the General Treasury was largely overdrawn. That was Mr. Bailey's report Sept. 14th, 1862.

Q. This was in February?

A. The contract was entered into in the fall of 1862. I know nothing about it, only what I hear.

Q. Did you or did you not, charge the interest paid the Globe Bank (for money used for the parties) to the State of Rhode Island?

A. I charged it to the United States, i. e. I charged it to the Second Cavalry Regiment.

Q. You paid it out of the funds of the State?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You charged it directly to the United States?

A. It is the same thing. I charged it to the Second Cavalry Regiment. It is much easier to make out an account for a regiment, if you have it by itself. I made the accounts separate.

Q. You think the reason why the Globe Bank was selected, was from the fact that the treasury had no money?

A. The Governor used his own personal credit at the Bank to enable him to get the money; that is my assumption, however.

Q. Do you know anything about who had the contract for furnishing these horses?

A. Only by hearsay, sir.

Q. Who did you understand?

A. I understood Mr. Phillips and Amasa Sprague, and perhaps, Mr. Howland, of New York. I will not be sure about that. The names are familiar to me in reference to this horse transaction.

Q. When, to the best of your knowledge, was this purchase made of horses?

A. The contract was entered into, as I understood it, in September, 1862.

Q. Did you ever see the contract?

A. No, sir.

Q. The loan was made at the Bank at about the same time?

A. Yes, sir, the loan originated at the Globe Bank, Sept. 14th, 1862. I think the first money advanced was \$12,995 — the exact amount of one of these bills of horses.

Q. When you received pay from the United States, what shape was it in?

A. An order on the Treasury of the United States, or its Quartermaster General. I will not be sure, perhaps it was simply a Quartermaster.

Q. Did you turn that order right over to the Globe Bank?

A. Yes, sir, and requested them to forward it at once, and get such cash for it as they could.

Q. They did not receive it at par?

A. They simply collected my order in favor of the State.

Q. If there was any depreciation, it was deducted and charged to you?

A. There was no discount, it was an order on the Treasury of the United States, or one of the Quartermasters, (but what his rank was I do not know; it may have been Capt. Simpson or Maj. Van Vliet,) and that was collected of the Government through the Globe Bank, in cash and certificates of indebtedness, generally about one third cash, and the remainder in certificates of

indebtedness in favor of the State of Rhode Island. Afterwards I had them made out in blank, bearing interest at 6 per cent.

Q. Did the Globe Bank receive this of you in payment of the debts due them?

A. Only in cash; the others were there simply for safe keeping.

Q. And when they were sold they went to liquidate that claim?

A. Yes, sir; every cent.

Q. Suppose the certificates of indebtedness did not come up to par?

A. The deduction was charged to the Government. It is part of the charge that I made against the Government.

Q. That was all reckoned in the interest account?

A. There was no depreciation.

Q. Then there was so much paid the Globe Bank?

A. Whatever balance there was, was paid to the Globe Bank. The matter was kept distinct by itself.

Q. Have you ever known from books or facts, what the amount of the celebrated horse trade was?

A. Only what came within my sphere.

Q. You do not know what the total was?

A. No, sir, I never did.

Q. Can you tell me now without referring to your books, how much money you paid in this horse trade to Gen. Frieze, the Globe Bank, or anybody else?

A. I never paid a cent to anybody but the Globe Bank.

Q. How much did you pay there?

A. \$92,187 90, besides the interest.

Q. You don't know what the sum was that Gen. Frieze said those horses amounted to?

A. I have no means of ascertaining. No horse was ever charged to the Government, so far as I know, (on the books I mean,) if it had I should not have been here now probably.

Q. Why did you not make regular entries of the horses delivered and the moneys received?

A. Because I did not know so much then as I did subsequently. I did not know anything about it. I enquired into it, and believed it to be perfectly right, as I do now; but for fear that something might take place, the record of the entire transaction will be found on my Day Book, under two different dates. I studied a whole day to make that entry, and I thought I made it right. I made it at that time. I do not mean to say it is under the current Day Book date.

Q. Was it not some time afterwards?

A. I did not make an entry on the Day Books on the very day, because I was not making entries then; it was on my parchment in my pocket book in the safe. When I spent a cent the record all went on my book. And, to show why that entry was made, the whole record was given from first to last, even to

a cent or a date. If I sold Certificates of Indebtedness that were paid the Globe Bank, the account was regularly kept. When I settled with the Globe Bank, the entire record was made. That was in March, 1864, (the principle part of it,) and in my report of it, made in January, 1864, on the first page, I say, "the sum of \$11,000 and interest is due the Globe Bank, for funds advanced in 1862, for the purchase of horses for the 2d R. I. Cavalry." The principal of \$11,000 was then owing to the Globe Bank, with interest. "This sum has been received from the United States in certificates of indebtedness, dated March 30th, 1863." These certificates were deposited with the Globe Bank, but the transaction does not appear in my books. You see there was nothing kept back. I am glad I made that entry as I did.

Q. You say you made a record in your memorandum book of every transaction, at the time it was made?

A. Yes, sir; it subsequently was entered in due form in the Day Book — my official Book — and will be found there to-day, undoubtedly. The book will be here, and I want every individual member to see it.

Q. How long after you received this money from the General Government was it before you made an entry on your Day Book?

A. Not until I settled with the Globe Bank.

Q. About how long was that?

A. I think the particular entry was made within two months from the time the first money was received. However, that you can find in the book. I cannot recollect exactly. In my account which I made out and presented to the General Assembly, I was very indignant with the State printer for not putting in the dates, when I insisted upon it. He said the "form" had been taken down, and it could not be put in. You will find it on my books, but in the printed copy there are no dates put down. The books will tell. His (the printer's) excuse was, that it would spread out the account so long that he did not think it necessary to put it in. I felt very indignant because I was careful to put down every date.

Q. Did you ever see the order for the purchase of these horses?

A. I did not purchase any, and I never saw any order; that is, I did not purchase any for this transaction. The horses I purchased were for the 3d Cavalry.

Q. Were any checks given to the Globe Bank during your administration for money, signed with your sanction?

A. No, sir, only for what money I drew from the bank.

Q. You did not sign any checks from the Quartermaster General to be discounted there?

A. No, sir, not at all. The General Treasurer always honored my drafts, approved by the Governor, and always drawn in \$10,000 drafts, I believe, except when I drew my salary.

Q. On the 13th page, the delivery of horses to the United States on a day named, is shown, and the fact appears that checks were drawn by private par-

ties in January, 1863, under the Quartermaster General's department?

A. The contract, I know, was entered into in the early part of the fall of 1862, to furnish money necessary for the purchase of these horses. I ascertained afterwards that A. & W. Sprague gave their checks for a part of this money, while I was in charge of the office as Quartermaster General; because as I presume, Gen. Frieze not being Quartermaster General, the Globe Bank required a better name than his individual one.

Q. Why should he sign these checks if it was an "outside transaction?"

A. I say that is simply something that I stated in my report. It was something I had nothing to do with.

Q. How were the checks drawn?

A. All the checks, up to the time I took charge of the office, were signed by A. & W. Sprague.

Q. Did you endorse these checks?

A. No, sir, not at all. I did not know when the money was got.

Q. Did you have the money?

A. No, sir, only what the government paid me, that was all, not a cent besides; and that I paid over to the Globe Bank.

Q. Why should the State of Rhode Island pay interest on this money out of their funds, when it was a transaction between outside parties, and it (the State) was only a medium through which to collect of the general government? Why should the State of Rhode Island pay interest on this money, when they had no interest in the transaction, but merely are made a medium through which to collect of the United States?

A. The money was hired by the Governor of the State of Rhode Island, through his Quartermaster General, up to the first of January.

Q. Then it should appear on the Quartermaster General's books,—the whole transaction, the cost and what they paid for them?

A. I cannot say why Gen. Frieze did not so treat it. He could answer better than I could. I cannot be held responsible.

Q. As you were carrying out his contracts, I wanted to know what you thought about it.

A. I did not carry out his contract. Of course I cannot express any opinion as to why Gen. Frieze did as he did, or Gen. Stead, either, because it would not amount to anything.

Q. I understand you sometime back to have said that, to the best of your knowledge, Gen. Frieze did not, after his resignation, do any acts as Quartermaster General?

A. Not that I am aware of. I don't know, of course, what he did do.

Q. Did he, or not, deliver horses after he had resigned and you had been appointed and entered upon the duties of the office?

A. I suppose you refer to a portion of the Governor's message. This is the first I knew of it. What I saw in this message, as I said before, I don't

know a thing of my own knowledge, only what came to me through Gen. Frieze and Major Sanford.

Q. It seems that on the 5th of February, the Quartermaster of the 3d Cavalry signed a receipt as having received of Lyman B. Frieze, &c.

A. Well, sir, I know nothing about it. I suppose it was an error of the clerk in putting Lyman B. Frieze instead of George Lewis Cooke. It probably was not my clerk; it probably was Gen. Frieze's own clerk, who followed him in the office.

Q. Why should that clerk, who was not in the Quartermaster General's office, have anything to do with writing these receipts on other documents?

A. I do not know; can tell you nothing about it.

Q. You say you did deliver horses on the same day that the horse receipt of Col. Corliass is dated, (referred to on the seventh page of the message,) which speaks of his having received horses from Gen. Frieze, as Quartermaster General of the State of Rhode Island. So you see we had two Quartermaster Generals.

A. I say that nobody can possibly think there were two.

Q. I am endeavoring to clear this up, and that is the only object of the Committee.

A. I think that every one of these receipts was written by Mr. George M. Daniels. A receipt written by my orders, by his hand, I know nothing about. It is natural that I should fall into a mistake in referring to it.

Q. Why should Mr. Daniels, the clerk of the Spragues, be drawing up State papers and official documents?

A. Simply because that business followed Gen. Frieze. I did not have anything to do with it at all.

Q. Why did he not write both of them "George Lewis Cooke?"

A. He ought to have written all of them George Lewis Cooke, Quartermaster General. I don't think Gen. Frieze ever signed as Quartermaster General.

Q. You take that to be an error; that he should have written your name, instead of Mr. Frieze's?

A. That is my theory. I don't know anything about it; it was not done by my orders. I did not know anything about it, till the money was brought to me. I paid it where I knew it belonged.

Q. How much money did you receive from the United States?

A. Some \$92,000.

Q. How much of that did you pay the Globe Bank?

A. Every dollar of it, sir?

Q. Is that all you received?

A. It is all I received for the horses.

Q. Did you receive any other moneys at the same time?

A. No, sir. I received other moneys, but I will not say at the same date.

Every cent I received from the government besides that, you will find in my book here, \$123,004.12.

Q. What was the balance of that money for?

A. A large portion of it was for expenditures for Portsmouth Grove Hospital,—perhaps a little more than half, 60 odd thousand dollars.

Q. Was Portsmouth Grove Hospital fitted up during your administration?

A. No, sir. Money was collected during my administration by Major Sanford, the State agent; and a pretty hard time we had of it, too. You will find that on the fifty-third page of my account,—between \$68,000 and \$69,000.

Q. What time did you make the entry of the horse contract?

A. March 25th, 1863, the first entry was made.

Q. How long was that after you received the money?

A. I think the first money was received on the 15th of February. Here is the whole record; it takes up nearly a page of this book. Now, if the committee will permit me, I will read this entry. This is simply a transcript of the memorandum which I kept in my pocket book in the safe. The 2d Regiment of Cavalry we charged with the cash, \$1,022 54, and here is the reason why I paid this. "For paid the Globe bank for balance due them for interest on funds, for the purchase of horses for the 2d Regiment of Cavalry." (It seems that afterwards, perhaps, I mentioned that a portion was for the First Light Artillery.) "As per T. Salisbury's receipt of this date, Sept. 14; loaned on Q. M. Gen. Frieze's memorandum check on demand, \$12,995." (That was before I came into office.) "Dec. 6, 1862, \$45,160." (That was before I went into office.) "Jan. 6, 1863, loaned on A. & W. Sprague's checks, \$5,000." (As I have already stated, I knew nothing about why the money was given, and considered it none of my business.) "Jan. 12th, 1863, loaned on their check, \$6,290." Now the interest on all this loan up to March 1863, was \$1,330 43. That was the debit interest, making the principal interest due the Globe Bank, \$70,775 43. "Credit, Feb. 16, 1863, by cash received of the Treasurer of the United States, \$17,445." The Committee must recollect here that that amount was not credited to the Globe Bank until Feb. 16, because it took some time to collect it of the United States. When we collected of the United States, it being in the form of an order on the United States. That was collected through the Globe Bank. Major Sanford paid me the order on which this was collected; and I supposed it to have been some ten days after that. This is simply the cash part collected by the Globe Bank. Feb. 6th, the order was deposited in the Globe Bank for collection. Feb. 16th, the Globe Bank received from the Government, \$17,445 in cash; that accounts for the discrepancy of ten days.

Q. Of course the sum, as you deposited the check in the bank, was passed to your credit?

A. They used to take time before they passed it to my credit. March 17, 1863, I sold certificates of indebtedness amounting to \$9,000, a portion of

what we got from the Government in return. There were thirty-six days' accrued interest on that, amounting to \$53 23. I paid Jackson & Butts $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for selling these bonds, \$22 50. March 21st, I sold \$43,000 of those bonds.

Q. If the Quartermaster General of the State of Rhode Island had no interest in this money, except to collect such funds as the government paid the bills in, and turn it over to the Globe Bank, why had you anything to do with selling the certificates?

A. They belonged to the State of Rhode Island, and were in my official custody.

Q. You had paid them over to these parties?

A. I stated that I paid them in cash. I told you that the certificates of indebtedness were deposited there for safe keeping. This forty days' interest accrued on that \$43,000 transaction. I paid Jackson & Butts a commission of a quarter per cent, net amount \$43,195.17, on the sale of the bonds. The credit interest at the Globe Bank left a balance of \$1,052.54. The debit interest of the Globe Bank, \$1,330.43; and the accrued interest, (the bonds being sold that far,) left a balance of interest due the Globe Bank of \$1,052.54. My books cover the whole transaction up to that time, when a settlement was made with the Globe Bank. There was another entry a year afterwards.

Q. Do I understand you to say that you put the account on that book of the whole transaction?

A. No sir. Not up to that date.

Q. Can you tell me from that book the amount of money hired from the Globe Bank?

A. Certainly, I can, \$92,137.90.

Q. That, you say, is the whole amount hired of the Globe Bank?

A. It is of which I paid the Globe Bank. I do not know how much they were paid previously.

Q. I wanted to know how much the whole transaction was?

A. These were all that came under my cognizance,—the obligations of the State at the Globe Bank on which this interest was paid.

Q. You say that these bills for these horses were made under the direction of Major Sanford?

A. That is my impression; they were not made under mine, for I did not know anything about it.

Q. Did you see the bills?

A. I did not examine them. I am sure I signed them according to Major Sanford's wishes. I presume that Mr. Daniels made them out, or had them made out. I am clear that I had nothing to do with making out the bills, because I knew nothing about it, there was nothing to call my attention to the fact. I think that Major Sanford made them out. My only reason is, because he had charge of the collecting. He had charge of specifying the form. A good many bills had been sent back as not being made out properly, and his

directions were followed, (as it was wise to do, he having so much experience.) The balance were made out by parties who furnished the materials. (I am speaking about bills against the government.) If I had known as much at the time as I did afterwards, my entry would have been different on the books.

Q. Did you have a skillful book keeper?

A. I had a person who was a very fair penman, but he did not know much about book keeping, but I broke him in. I never knew him to make a mistake. He was a refugee from Missouri, who came to me in utter destitution, had a wife and child, and I took him out of sympathy, and found him to be a very reliable young man. I recommended him to Major Ladd, who took him as Paymaster's clerk.

On the 9th of March, 1864, I paid the Globe Bank \$246.56, for balance of interest due them on this horse transaction. January 20th, they loaned to the State, on A. & W. Sprague's check, (these were all memorandum checks,) the sum of \$5,000; January 29, \$5,000; January 31, \$5,000; February 3, \$7,692.90; that was in 1863. April 4, 1863, I paid the Globe Bank the sum here stated. They collected the cash part of the order on that day, \$11,692.90. I sold on the 9th of March, 1864, certificates of indebtedness amounting to \$11,000, at par and accrued interest, total, \$11,623.20, leaving a balance due them for interest, \$246.56. That was why the entry was not made before; that is all the cash I paid. Understand, I did not pay for these horses. I only received the money for them. I wish he had paid for them himself, and then there would have been no trouble.

Q. Did you receive the books of Gen. Frieze?

A. I presume so; I received a good many books. I looked them over often. I did not examine them. I only made a cursory examination of them, not a critical one,—nor was I requested to do so.

Q. You did not continue to use that set of books?

A. No, sir, not at all. I made a new set of books.

Q. Were the books of the Quartermaster General complete?

A. Please excuse me, I do not know whether they were or not.

Q. I don't see as it implicates you?

A. I beg to be excused from answering that, as it is a mere matter of opinion. I have been blamed as to the manner in which I kept my books, and I don't want to blame any one else. The books of Gen. Stead were handed to Gen. Frieze, and Generals Stead's and Frieze's books came into my possession.

Q. Were the books of the Quartermaster General properly kept?

A. You can get them and decide for yourselves. I will restore four hundred fold for any error in my books. I don't want to criticise another man's work.

Q. Did you consider it to be your duty while Quartermaster General of Rhode Island, to know that your books were properly kept; whether the entries were properly made debit and credit?

A. Most certainly I did, and I did see that they were. I broke in three

different book-keepers, and I said the State committed an error when they did not allow enough to the Quartermaster General to keep an experienced book-keeper, which we ought to have had. I had great difficulty in getting any one to serve that was competent. I broke in three young men.

Q. Nevertheless you considered it your duty to know that such was the fact?

A. Certainly, sir. I was responsible first.

Q. You collected some money for the Portsmouth Grove Hospital expenditure?

A. Major Sanford collected, and I gave the government credit?

Q. Did you make those contracts and spend the amount?

A. No, sir, that was made in 1861, I think; still I will not be sure about it.

Q. Why should you not have credited the other money that you received; you did not make the contracts to spend it?

A. I was told by my predecessor and the Governor, that it belonged to the Globe Bank. I found that substantiated by going to the Globe Bank, and seeing with my own eyes, the evidence of it,—believing it then to have been right, and seeing it so now.

Q. Did Major Sanford have access to your books at any and all times he desired; and did he at any time and often, make suggestions for the alteration of accounts, or any thing of that kind?

A. During a portion of my administration there were clerks employed at his suggestion, and they were paid at his suggestion.

[General Cooke requested that his Excellency Governor Smith might be present with the Committee.]

[His Excellency Governor Smith was present in the Committee during what follows:]

Gen. Cooke. I wanted to state something to the Committee in reference to a portion of your Special Message, which speaks about my not making entries on my book until nearly a year after this horse transaction occurred, and then not till after the attention of the General Assembly had been called to it. At the foot of page 13th, your Excellency, says:

“Certain it is that the official records already referred to show that in reference to the Globe Bank and the United States the entry was made upon the books of the Department among the very last official acts of Q. M. G. Cooke.”

That entry was only made, please your Excellency and the Committee, at the suggestion of members of the Finance Committee of the General Assembly, (the Committee in joint session of the House and Senate,) and they thought that the charge ought to be made to the United States for these horses; that the entry should appear in the original charge; and I told them there was no objection to making it even then; that as no horses were charged to the government, and no money credited to the government directly, there could possibly be no differences in the balance due from the government to the State of Rhode Island. As any one will see, one offsets the other, being precisely the same amount. They

thought it ought to appear, and at their suggestion I told them I would draw up a form and submit it for their approval, and that is the very entry the Governor referred to.

The Governor. If this had been an outside transaction altogether, and the State had not been interested in it, by having paid a portion of the money, then it might have answered?

A. Yes, sir, I understand that.

The Governor. For instance, the State had to pay eleven or twelve hundred dollars interest money, which the Government refused to pay us now. Then it seems that the whole transaction should have gone into the Quartermaster General's book?

Gen. Cooke. That is not the point I wish to raise.

The Governor. That is the point you do raise?

Gen. Cooke. The entry I refer to, and the Governor refers to, is one on page 203, March 25th, 1864. This is a literal copy, so far as my recollection is concerned, of the form of the entry that I proposed to the Committee to make, in order to show that the horses for which the Government paid, were really paid for by the State—that the item might appear in the account. Only an account current had been made up to that time, and that is the reason why the entry was made on the 25th of March, and not before. It was to satisfy the Committee. Mr. Bailey was a member of it; Senator Church, Mr. Lockwood, and Mr. Mathewson were members of it. They thought it was a good plan to have that entry. I will not say that Mr. Bailey thought so; but all the other members of the Committee did; and knew it to be there, and that I did it of my own free will and accord before I left the office. Then, Governor, if you please, I wanted to see if you did not recollect that among my very earliest official communications with you, (after you were inaugurated at Newport, 1863,) that in your front business office I stated to you (we were both standing at the time near your desk,) that there were certain certificates of indebtedness deposited in the Globe Bank to meet the indebtedness of the State to the Globe Bank, for moneys advanced for these same horses?

The Governor. Very probably, but I cannot undertake to identify it.

Gen. Cooke. It is as clear an impression in my mind as if it had been yesterday; what I stated to you was the same in substance as what I called the attention of the General Assembly to six months afterwards, January, 1864, to the effect that there were \$11,000 then remaining in the Globe Bank. I stated in my report that it did not appear in my books, that it was part of the same transactions. (Certainly they belonged to the State. They did not belong to anybody else. They were deposited in the Globe Bank only for safe keeping.) I told the Governor that the State was paying the Globe Bank 6 per cent. interest for the amount that they had advanced. But certificates were there to meet it dollar for dollar; but they were then worth only 98 cents. They were selling below par, and I wanted to know if it were not best to let them remain where they were, till they could be sold at par, as they drew six per cent in-

terest, and could take care of the interest. And the remark of the Governor was, "let them remain."

The Governor. That would be a very natural remark, I think, for me to make ; because it was a matter which was precedent to my knowledge of the business, altogether, and I presumed that the Quartermaster General knew what to do with the State's funds. But I have always claimed that what every department received for moneys collected for expenditures in its department, should go to the General Treasurer ; he being the only proper person to receive it for the State.

Gen. Cooke. There was no argument there. I simply wanted to state the facts, as I believe them to be, to the Committee, that if I did not state them right, the Governor might recollect. The Governor states in his message that this was not entered upon my books until near the close of my administration, and not until it had been called to the attention of the General Assembly. Who called the attention of the General Assembly to it ? I did myself. But your Excellency, on the first page of your report, states that it did not appear on my cash account. It seems to me that the inference might be drawn, that for some reason or other, I did not make the entry until after I was directed to do so ; an unfavorable inference.

The Governor. I concluded that there must be some good reason for your not returning the money, and not making the entry in your books.

Gen. Cooke. The best reason in the world, because I never charged the government with a horse up to the time this Committee requested me to do so, and how could I make the entry until I had paid out the money to the State of Rhode Island. The very day I paid the Globe Bank this interest, that very day it appears in my book in detail.

The Governor. When an order came to buy horses for the government, I do not presume myself to buy them except in the name of the State, and I agree with the agent to go out and buy these horses. I say to them, when you buy a horse bring me a bill receipted ; if you pay \$75 the State will pay \$75 ; if you pay \$105 the State will pay \$105. I agree with each agent, (Mr. Goodell, or Mr. Elsbree, of this State, both of whom bought horses.) We agree to pay six dollars apiece for purchasing ; we charge the government \$75 apiece, and \$6 added, making \$81. We collect this of the government, in the usual form of collection. But in the other case the horses were purchased for the prices they had to pay. As the bills were all made at one price, \$120, \$115 or \$150, as the government were paying at that time. Now the State has never received a dollar for that difference between the paying out and the receiving of the general government, but some body has received it. Now, if the gentlemen that had to do with this transaction can bring in their bills and show the State how much they paid out, and how much they received, and how much they divided among themselves, then they would clear it all up. But we went in to buy for the government, with the State's money, and to charge the government just what we

paid. And we don't know any thing else in the premises. We don't know how to transact business with the government in any other manner.

Gen. Cooke. I will say here, that not one single cent was paid out of the Quartermaster General's office while I was there, either before or after your inauguration, but what went legitimately, as far as I knew. In reference to the approval, your Excellency says here, that the \$246 56 was paid without your approval. That was so, and I would like to ask your Excellency if I did not, by your directions, pay bills, and then get your approval afterwards.

A. I told Gen. Cooke, when he came into office, that all bills that were legitimately payable by the State of Rhode Island, might be cashed without looking me up. That was right, I think, because the Quartermaster General is supposed to know his duty, and supposed to pay under orders, and because there is no other way to do it. But we had every confidence in Gen. Cooke, and our confidence has not been shaken except in this case of the paying of the interest money; that we did not suppose it belonged to the State of Rhode Island to pay, (because it had to do with private transactions, where, apparently, the money had been spent by some private individuals.) I don't say Gen. Cooke had spent it. It had been spent in purchasing horses at some price, that had been charged to the government at one even price; where the money had been collected in the name of the State of Rhode Island, and every dollar of it now stands to our debit at Washington, and we have no account to pass in against it. Why? Because the Quartermaster General's books of the State of Rhode Island have no charges against it. They purchased these horses and made the bill against the government, and the Quartermaster General certified that it was true, and that they had paid out the State's money for it. The Governor corroborates that by saying upon honor that it had been paid in accordance with his orders; and that it was truly due from the United States. The government then paid that money over to the State agent, who gave a proper receipt for it, brought the money here, and paid it over to the Quartermaster General, (for he was the proper officer.) He took that money, and instead of crediting it, and passing it to the credit of the General Treasurer, has seen fit to pay it to somebody else. That is the simple story. And now we are charged with these various sums of money at Washington, and we have no account to offset it.

Gen. Cooke. I beg you pardon, Governor, I will ask you this question, and in regard to it, I think we both will agree. If no charge is made against the government of the United States for the purchase of these horses, (upon the books of the State of Rhode Island,) for this amount of money, (while I admit that they have not credited the government for this money,) if there is no other difficulty in the accounts between the State and the Government, will there be any difference in the balance due from the Government?

The Governor. I will read this letter from the Quartermaster of the State of New York, on the fourth page of the appendix of the special message :

(LETTER No. 8.)

ASST. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
 NEW YORK, Sept. 7th, 1866.

GENERAL:—In thanking you, and through you the Executive of your State, for the prompt action taken in refunding the amount overpaid to your military State Agent, Col. S. P. Sanford, by the late Col. D. D. Tompkins, Asst. Q. M. Gen. U. S. Army, I deem it proper to state for your information that there seems to be some discrepancies between the amounts paid to your State Agent by the late Col. Tompkins and his successor, Gen Stewart Van Vliet, as shown by the records of these respective officers, and the amounts mentioned in the reports made by the Quartermaster General of your State for the years 1862 and 1863. For instance, the amount reported to have been received by your State from this Department, seems to be but \$64,143 59 for the year ending on the 31st December, 1862, whilst the actual payments exceeded \$150,000; and for the year ending 31st December, 1863, there seems to have been paid to your State Agent, \$92,137 90, which does not appear in the report made to the General Assembly of your State for that year.

I am, General, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

D. STIMSON,

Capt. and Asst. Q. M.

BRIGADIER GEN. D. C. REMINGTON,

Quartermaster General of R. I., Providence R. I.

The Governor. The government of the United States send to the State of Rhode Island constantly for all their reports of transactions that pertain to the spending of money for the State in connection with the general government. They are to-day pressing us for the very accounts that we cannot possibly furnish them, because they are accounts of moneys spent by individuals,—because they are accounts not in the State's books. It is impossible for the State of Rhode Island to furnish to the government the records of payments made, for which they have reimbursed us. Why? because the gentlemen who have spent that money, necessarily, have placed the receipts therefor in their own pocket and we cannot reach them.

Gen. Cooke. That does not refer to me.

The Governor. No, sir. It refers to those that spent the money. So far as I should be willing to give testimony, I think that Gen. Cooke has kept as good a set of books as we can find in the Quartermaster General's department.

Committee Man. That is not saying much.

Gen. Cooke. You say it is impossible from the books of the Quartermaster General's department, to say what this money was spent for; now, I say, does that refer to my books?

The Governor. I don't think I should be justified in saying that it referred to your books. It might have intruded into them in the early part of the year; but it had to do with the Quartermaster General's department.

Committee Man. You mean to say that this money is charged by the United States, and you have nothing to offset it.

Gen. Cooke. Now I think His Excellency, the Governor, is mistaken and

honestly mistaken. Here the State of Rhode Island did receive so much money from the government and they had no charge for it. I don't say that it was done strictly right. The simple question is, "if there has been no charge to the government for this money, and, when it is returned, there is no credit, can there be any difference in the balance due?" If \$100,000 is spent by this State for the government and not charged to the government; and afterward the government pay the State \$100,000 and it is not credited, can there be any difference in the balance due?

The Governor. He asks the question, can there be any difference in the footing of the accounts? The footing of the account is of no consequence. The government demands to know how much money we have received. When we say to them that we have received a certain amount, they turn round and ask us, what did you do with that \$92,137.90?

Gen. Cooke. Then you can answer the government that you know that it is on here, because you called attention to the fact in your report.

The Governor. How did it get on there?

Gen. Cooke. Simply because the Committee suggested that there should be a charge.

The Governor. That is very easy for the officer to say; but I don't believe it will aid him at all, to explain. He asked the Committee in what way he should get the entry on his books twelve months after the transaction occurred.

Gen. Cooke. Is it ever too late to do right?

The Governor. To the extent of \$100,000 the money of the State has been spent; and the officer of the State asked the Committee of the General Assembly if they will tell him how to make the entry on his books.

Gen. Cooke. They asked *me* how it could be done, and I told them in five minutes.

The Governor. I should not feel justified as an officer of any State after I had spent its money to the extent of \$100,000, and they had been bothered considerably about it, to know where the money had gone, to have them under the necessity of telling me that I had better make an entry on my books, so as to get this in.

Gen. Cooke. Now, Governor, you are laboring under a mistake. If you turn to "March, 1863," you will find that the whole transaction is written there in black and white.

The Governor. I understand that; but can you tell me where the money went?

Gen. Cooke. Yes, sir, it went to the Globe Bank.

The Governor. What was done with the money when it was received of the Globe Bank?

Gen. Cooke. That I cannot tell. I don't know anything about it.

The Governor. Why did the Globe Bank receive the money; did they buy the horses? by what authority?

Gen. Cooke. They received authority from the State of Rhode Island, through its Quartermaster General.

The Governor. What did they pay?

Gen. Cooke. I don't know.

The Governor. Was you not Quartermaster General?

Gen. Cooke. No, sir. I was during a certain time, when the horses were delivered, but not when they were bought. I reimbursed the Globe Bank for the money they advanced to make this purchase.

The Governor. Was there any money to the credit of the State, when you borrowed of the Globe Bank?

Gen. Cooke. I did not borrow a dollar of the Globe Bank.

The Governor. Is there any authority in Rhode Island that authorizes the Quartermaster General to pay its money outside of certain channels? Is there any law, power, or authority for any officer but the General Treasurer, for paying the debts of the State of Rhode Island?

Gen. Cooke. I will answer that by saying that under the war-power granted to the Governor since the war broke out, by the State of Rhode Island, Governors Sprague, Cozzens and Smith have all of them taken the responsibility to pay certain bills of the State of Rhode Island, whether justly or not. They alone can answer, it is not for me to say, but I know the present Executive, as well as both of his predecessors, paid bills where there was no direct resolution of the Legislature to pay them.

The Governor. Can you name one that the present Executive paid?

Gen. Cooke. I think that all these bills that your Excellency paid for the use of land, and damages done to the inhabitants of the Island of Jamestown, by the Third Cavalry, came under that head. I say it with due respect. I do not say that you did not pay them properly. That is my private opinion that they came under that head. I don't say that your Excellency did wrong in it. I say that under the exigencies of the time, all Governors of this State during the rebellion, have actually ordered moneys to be paid where there was no direct resolution of the Assembly authorizing them to do any specific act; that their issuing these orders was entirely an exercise of their discretion.

The Governor. What do you know of the authority the Governor had in these matters?

Gen. Cooke. I have always been familiar with the action of the General Assembly in these matters.

The Governor. Now I claim that every dollar I paid out at Jamestown has been paid with authority. When a man had a house torn to pieces by the cavalry, we went over the ground and estimated the damage, as best we could, with judicious men, and the government paid it to us, and it is all right.

Gen. Cooke. But did you have the authority of the State or Secretary of War, to pay these bills before you did pay them?

The Governor. I had the authority to pay everything that was consistent and proper.

Gen. Cooke. So did Governor Sprague and Governor Cozzens.

The Governor. Then why did they not purchase for the government, when they purchased at all, and not for individual pockets?

Gen. Cooke. I am not here to say that Governor Sprague did everything as he ought to have done it; but in the course of this argument one question naturally suggests another, although not strictly upon the point that I am here called upon to testify to, yet they sort of dovetail one into the other. I don't pretend to say that every dollar you paid down at Jamestown was not perfectly right. I am asked why I paid the interest at the Globe Bank without your Excellency's approval, and in return I asked you if I did not pay every single bill I thought right long before getting your approval.

The Governor. I said to Gen. Cooke that all bills that should be paid under law or authority, he might pay. (Of course it would be convenient for the party making the bill.) When they were large they were not paid so easily, without my approval. The State had to furnish money to pay the interest in this case for somebody's benefit outside.

Gen. Cooke. I do not agree with your Excellency; that is your opinion, not mine. I think the bill is right, and if the Committee find an error in my account, I will restore it four hundred fold. I believe my accounts are correct. I never paid a bill in my life, while I was Quartermaster General, (without the Governor's approval,) that I did not believe and know, so far as man could know, to be right. Bills that I have been ordered to pay, (contracted by the Governor,) of course, I had no latitude with. These were paid. I had my vouchers kept in these nice little paper boxes. And I pitied the Governor when I brought in two or three hundred vouchers in duplicates for his approval. Sometimes it was two months after the bill had been paid.

The Governor. Why was it necessary to have the Governor's approval?

Gen. Cooke. It was necessary or else we could not get the money from the government.

Question by Committee. Did Governor Smith sign the bill for this interest?

A. He says not, sir. I don't know. I left the vouchers at his office. I paid that as other bills coming along. I never knew, till I saw it in his message, that it had not been approved.

Q. You don't say that all bills you paid were approved before you gave them up.

A. Recollect, if you please, that I was at Newport when my successor was elected, (when the militia bill was repealed, and every militia officer was out of office;) certain bills were at the Governor's office at the time, and that happened to be one. It was one of the very last ones during my administration. That accounts for its wanting his approval. He saw fit not to approve it. I think the lack of his approval would militate against its collection.

The Governor. An officer of the State of Rhode Island should not pay money away too freely. *

Gen. Cooke. I know I never paid any I did not believe to be right.

Question by Committee. Would you to-day, if you were Quartermaster

General of the State of Rhode Island, and such a claim as the one we have under discussion came before you, pay that without the approval of the Governor?

A. Yes, sir. I would do the same thing right over emphatically, and am responsible for it if I paid that money without authority. I consider you have got me to fall back upon, and my bondsmen. I believed it was right then, and the experience of two years has convinced me that it *was* right. If a man went upon red tape, he was blamed by every officer he came in contact with; and now because he did not go upon red-tape he is blamed by others.

Q. I understood you a while back that it did not make any difference in regard to the final settlement between the State and the United States, whether it was entered on the books or not?

A. Yes, sir. I did so say, and I say so now.

Chairman. It seems that there were two accounts kept. The United States are not agoing to settle by the books of the State of Rhode Island. They undertake to say that they kept a correct account of what they owe the State and what they paid. They mean to state by *their* accounts, what they received in horses, equipments, forage, or anything you please. They have an account in their books, and likewise they have an account with the State of these different matters; it does seem to me now, as I look at it, that there must be a difference in the final settlement, because the State cannot show to-day from any papers or books, that transaction?

Gen. Cooke. My answer to "this" piece of paper is, that it is the credit side—there is no debit side, it is simply a statement of payments.

Q. They claim they must have a credit.

A. That is true to a certain extent. In this horse affair there is no charge. How could there be a difference if no charge is made, and I admit that there is none for the purpose of this statement. Where can there be a difference? I don't say the footing in figures would be the same, but the balance would be exactly the same. Let us take an even sum. The State of Rhode Island pays \$100,000 for horses for the government. The Quartermaster General for some reason does not make any charge, and it does not go on his books. It is kept on a piece of paper; the government pay \$100,000, and that does not go on the books. You may tear up the piece of paper or do anything you please with it, and it will make no difference in the accounts with the government. They have got these bills, or they would not have paid us the money.

Chairman. We are called upon to furnish an account current, and we have nothing to charge for this.

Gen. Cooke. Yes; but you have nothing to credit.

Q. I asked you whether Major Sanford had access to the books of your office? and you answered that he had, at any and all times, and likewise, you stated that there were one or two clerks employed at his suggestion.

A. Oh! not on the books.

Q. For what purpose were they there?

A. Endeavoring to straighten out the accounts of my predecessors. I do Mr. Sanford the justice to say that, in all my business arrangements he was always ready and prompt to act. Some folks outside, have asked me why I did not collect any more money for the State from the United States? I told them that the government were requiring men, and furnishing arms; that Major Sanford was employed by the Governor to superintend the recruiting of men at certain periods, and he could not do that and collect money from the United States at the same time. It seemed more important that he should give his services in the State at that time, than that he should be at work out of it. I found him always ready to the utmost in giving me assistance.

Q. We will excuse you for the present, but may call for you in future.

A. If you want anything from me, I will testify to anything I know about. I give it as my opinion here, that not a cent of that horse money went into the hands of a single individual.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE M. DANIELS.

THURSDAY, January 25, 1866.

Sworn.

Q. Did you keep the books of Quartermaster General Frieze during the year 1862 ?

A. Yes, sir. From January 1st to about January 1st. I think we went in about December 27th.

Q. Did you have entire charge of the books ?

A. Yes, sir. Under the supervision of Gen. Frieze.

Q. Did you make all the entries in the books ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you credit all the moneys received by the department ?

A. Yes, sir. From whatever source they came to me ; whatever moneys came into the department I credited.

Q. Of the General Treasurer, as well as the State Agent, or anybody else ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do the books show the credits of all the moneys received from the United States ?

A. They do not. They do not show the amounts that we turned over to the General Treasurer.

Q. Why should they not show all the moneys received from the United States ?

A. Gen. Parker, of Newport, kept two accounts in the Bank of North America ; one as a General Treasurer's account, and one which he termed the Military Department account. There were, I think, about \$53,000 received from S. P. Sanford that were turned over to Gen. Parker to go to that account.

Q. Do the books show all credits except what you have just specified ?

A. Yes, sir, as far as I remember they do. They are intended to show all others.

Q. Do they show the credit of all moneys received with those exceptions ?

A. Yes, sir ; with the exception of the moneys paid for the horses.

Q. You mean to say that all the money, with the exception of what you spoke of with relation to the General Treasurer and the horse account, appears on the books?

A. Yes, sir; to the best of my belief. It certainly was my intention.

Q. Do you recollect making a credit of money to Col. McCarty, at any time during your services?

A. I have seen the report which Gen. Frieze made to the General Assembly in 1863, and the item is \$700. It is my impression that it is on the cash-book. I have not seen it to examine it.

Q. Then you cannot say positively as to whether you made a credit of money to Col. McCarty?

A. I presume I did, if it is on the report made to the General Assembly; because I think that is a transcript taken from the cash-book.

Q. Can you state how much the amount was?

A. It is \$700 on this report that was made to the General Assembly; I presume it is the same there.

Q. Did you, when property was bought of individuals, and money was paid them on account, charge the money on account, and credit the property?

A. I think the money so paid out was charged to the account of the material. If we bought one hundred blankets, I think the money was charged to the blanket account, and the item expressed in full on the cash-book, and when the blankets were brought in, the amounts could be checked off in full from the cash-book.

Q. When you delivered property to the United States, did you charge it directly to the United States?

A. If the property belonged to the State, I charged it to the regiment which had the property. Once in about so often we made up the accounts against the United States, for Major Sanford to collect.

Q. And this was the way in which you charged all property so delivered?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When money was collected of the United States and paid to the Quartermaster General, was it always credited?

A. It was always credited with the exception of these two items, the horse account and the \$53,000 paid to the General Treasurer.

Q. You are confident that all moneys received from the United States, except for horses, and this matter of the General Treasurer, were credited?

A. That is my impression at this time. It certainly was my intention.

Q. Do you know anything about that bill of forage?

A. I have seen this bill once before. It was shown to me by Major Sanford.

Q. Did it pass through your department?

A. No, sir, not this bill. A bill upon which this was probably founded, passed through our department. This purports to be a bill of forage for the First New England Cavalry, from the 1st of January to the 14th of March, 1862. I was in the Quartermaster General's department during that time, and

undoubtedly I made up an account for forage, against the United States, which was furnished to the regiment during that time.

Q. Do the items that appear on that bill appear on the books of the department?

A. Without examination, I presume they do.

Q. What did you make that bill from?

A. This is a sample of the whole of these bills. The Quartermaster of a regiment, or any party desiring these materials for the regiment, would make requisition on the Quartermaster General's department, which would be approved by the Colonel, or superior officer of the regiment. The articles were furnished to the regiment upon that requisition. That requisition was entered then upon the journal. If, for instance, the cavalry had made a requisition upon the Quartermaster General's department to-day, for 12,740 pounds of hay and 10,920 pounds of oats, when that was placed upon the journal, the entry would be, "First New England Cavalry, Dr. to forage account, for 12,740 pounds of hay and 10,920 pounds of oats," and the price would be carried out at which those oats were purchased.

Q. Whenever you furnished anything to any particular regiment, it showed upon your books that that regiment was charged with it, showing the items?

A. Yes, sir; always showing the items. The object was to have the entries on the journal correspond to the items of the requisition. Then that account was made out against the United States; the requisition, and the receipt for the requisition, answered to the government for a voucher.

Q. Do the corresponding entries on that bill appear on your books, and is that a duplicate of the books?

A. I have not examined it in that connection. It is intended to be a copy. If the bill from which this has been made since it went out of my hands has not been altered, it would correspond. I do not know whether it has been altered.

Q. Do you know whether it has been collected from the United States?

A. I do not know any further than I have seen in this Special Message.

Q. Had it been collected and moneys received, would you not have known it, if it came into the Quartermaster General's department?

A. Not necessarily; because returns made to the Quartermaster General would be returns for forage and Quartermaster's stores, and it would not be necessary for me to split up the amount I received from the government and enter it in different accounts. I would credit the United States with so much money without specifying.

Q. You mean that you had an account for clothing, for forage, and for other things, and that you did not credit those accounts according to the amounts you received?

A. No, sir; and for this reason: We made up these accounts once in three months, and they were put into the hands of Major Sanford, and had to go through a great many hands before they were settled, and this was an open

account with the United States government, and if they paid anything on them the government must be credited in account with that payment.

Q. How would you get at the fact, supposing a certain portion was allowed or disallowed?

A. You never can get at the facts until you strike a final balance, when a final judgment is passed on all these bills.

Q. Why were these oats charged at twenty-four pounds to the bushel when the standard is thirty-two pounds?

A. I want it to be shown to me by some member of the Committee that these oats were bought at twenty-four pounds instead of thirty-two pounds. Take these items. Here is a charge of 10,920 pounds of oats. The amount carried out is \$320 96. What proof is there from that entry that these oats were purchased at twenty-four pounds. There is no price fixed. You have got to take the number of pounds and divide by the number of bushels, and get the average weight per bushel.

Q. There is a bill in which that is made up, and in which it appears.

A. If the bill has not been altered, it is a copy of what is on the books. You have got to divide the amount by the number of bushels to get the price per bushel.

Q. There is a bill on which it states that there were so many pounds to the bushel?

A. The government says you shall not pay but forty-nine cents per bushel for oats; but everybody knows it is impossible to get them at that price. I know, and am willing to swear, that we would not have oats that weighed less than thirty-two pounds to the bushel.

Q. What oats were bought, were bought at thirty-two pounds to the bushel?

A. I think that oats were bought at Pawtucket, but I cannot give you the information exactly. It was the intention to buy them at thirty-two pounds, and so far as I know, they were always bought for that.

Q. Could it have been that the amount of this bill was turned over to the quartermaster of the regiment, and for him to make a disposition of it?

A. I think not.

Q. Were there any such instructions during your clerk-ship?

A. Not to my knowledge. If it was so, I should think it was wrong, for any account I made up was put in Major Sanford's hands.

Q. Would the Governor turn it over to the quartermaster of the regiment where the expenses were incurred?

A. No, sir.

Q. You do not know but the oats were bought at forty-nine cents per bushel in 1862?

A. I think not. I think the oats were purchased in Pawtucket by Charles

A. Leonard, quartermaster of that regiment.

Q. Suppose they were purchased at some other price than thirty-two pounds, why was there a change in the bill?

A. I say these oats were charged to the government at just what we paid for them at thirty-two pounds to the bushel.

Q. But they are charged at twenty-four pounds to the bushel?

A. They figure at twenty-four pounds when they talk about them at forty-nine cents per bushel, but we did not buy any oats at 49 cents per bushel.

Q. Do you know of any cases during your clerk-ship, when money was collected and paid over to any one else in your department except Gen. Frieze?

A. Collected by some other party than Major Sanford?

Q. Was money collected from any one in your department and paid to any one else than Gen. Frieze?

A. I don't remember any such case?

Q. Moneys coming into the Quartermaster General's department, from any source, would of necessity go to Gen. Frieze?

A. Yes, sir; so far as quartermaster general's stores, clothing and things of that sort are concerned.

Q. You think it would not be possible that a bill of forage like that, could have been collected, and the money paid over to some other person than Gen. Frieze?

A. I don't remember any such case. I don't say it is not possible, but I do not think any such case did occur.

Q. Did you make out all the requisitions?

A. No; the requisition was made out by the Quartermaster of the regiment.

Q. When you paid any bills, did you at once charge the amount paid out on your books, to show the transaction?

A. Yes, sir, every day.

Q. When bills were paid to the department, did you credit the amount so paid in all instances?

A. Yes, sir; so far as I remember now, except the horse account and the \$53,000, I told you of before.

Q. Did you, in keeping your books, balance the accounts where the debit and credit sides were equal?

A. The cash-book was balanced, and the ledger was balanced every month, and I left a trial balance in the office. I have understood from this expert who examined these books, that he found no such book there; but I am positive I left it, showing the balance at each month.

Q. Did you keep any bank account?

A. I did; I kept it on the bank pass book.

Q. What became of it? the expert says that it is not to be found. You did not keep any bank account on your ledger?

A. It is customary where you have two banks to draw from, to keep tally on the fly-leaf of the check-book. Where you have but one bank to draw from it is not. I had but one to draw from, the Globe Bank. The entries were made in a pass-book.

Q. Did you keep any account except this pass-book?

A. The balance of the cash-book showed the balance in the bank. Many merchants keep an account of what they take out of the bank and what they deposit. I posted the balances from the cash-book every month.

Q. You did not keep a regular account on your books, the same as you did with any regiment?

A. No, sir; you will not find one accountant in ten that does that. I kept a cash account, to which I debited and credited the balances, but did not post the items.

Q. When you deposited money in the bank, did you make any entry upon your cash-book, or any other book?

A. I debited cash with it on the cash-book, and also took the pass-book to the bank and had them enter it, which was a receipt from them that I had deposited the money.

Q. Would it say, "deposited in bank?"

A. No, sir.

Q. You would enter it on the debit side of the cash-book?

A. The entry would be, "Cash account Dr. to James M. Cutts," for instance, for so much money.

Q. When you deposited your money, what did you say then?

A. I would leave that on the blotter until night, and then put it on the cash-book. I would say, deposited in the bank, or something to that effect. Money was never paid out except by check, except, perhaps, a hundred dollars in the drawer, for petty cash uses. Money was not paid out to any considerable amount, except by checks.

Q. Did your entries agree with the cash on hand?

A. Yes, sir, always. If they did not agree I found out where the error was.

Q. Do you know if the transportation account on the books agrees with the amount stated in the report to the General Assembly made by Gen. Frieze?

A. I have not examined them.

Q. Do you, or not, know whether the report of Gen. Frieze agrees with the statements of his books of the doings of 1862?

A. The statement in that report as regards transportation was taken from the books, and ought to agree with the books. In my opinion, it should agree.

Q. As regards the camp-equipage account, is it your opinion, or do you know that that agreed with the report above stated?

A. I should think it did, from necessity: one taken from the other, it ought to correspond in either case.

Q. There is another account of caps, coming in the same category. In your opinion, should that agree with the official report of Gen. Frieze, to the General Assembly?

A. Certainly, it ought to.

Q. You give your opinion in the same manner as to the accounts of boots and shoes, and the Medical Department?

A. Yes, sir: they did agree when I made up the account; I made them up, and I know they agreed.

Q. Was there any cash credits upon the books but what was received at any time, that is, moneys not actually received from the United States, or General Treasurer, or some particular individual with whom the Quartermaster General had some account to settle?

A. That would be a false entry. I did not make any false entries. I made my entries from the facts that came into my hands.

Q. Are there any cash credits upon the books but what were received in fact, whether the cash came into the office from one source or another, was there any entry made and any cash credit for money upon the books but what was actually received in the department?

A. Not to my knowledge. I could not make my cash agree at the end of the month if that was so. If I overcharged the cash I should have had too much cash on hand at the end of the month.

Q. Suppose at the end of some month your cash had been short three or four thousand dollars?

A. That might arise from checks not being in.

Q. Supposing you could not find it, what would you do?

A. I should find it.

Q. But I am supposing you could not find it?

A. I could find it somewhere.

Q. Checks not being in, the cash would run over: there would be a variation?

A. The balance of the cash book has got to balance the hand book.

Q. Suppose you gave a check to me for \$4,000, and I put it in my pocket and went to New York; you put it on the cash book, and send the book up to the bank for them to put it on—what checks you have drawn and what credits you have—it should appear on your cash book and on your account: you know what you have given out, and what you have received; but it may not appear on the bank book?

A. It shows on the cash book; I am not going to wait till you get back from New York before I enter it.

Q. All the payments charged upon the books of the department are correct, in your opinion?

A. They were intended to be correct, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, they are correct. I do not make erroneous entries for any man.

Q. Were there any horses on hand belonging to the State, when Gen. Frieze came into office?

A. I think there were forty-five horses belonging to the 1st Rhode Island Cavalry, at Cranston; they were sick horses sent out there to be cured; to the best of my remembrance.

Q. Gen. Frieze entered upon the duties of his office the last of December, 1861, or the 1st of January, 1862. Had there been any horses furnished the

Rhode Island Cavalry about that time? Whose hand-writing is that memorandum?

A. I should judge it to be the hand-writing of Gen. Frieze.

Q. You knew when you took hold with him that there were forty-five horses out there?

A. I don't know where I got that information.

Q. Were there any horses delivered to the Rhode Island Cavalry at the time Gen. Frieze entered upon his office?

A. I don't remember as to that point.

Q. If there had been, who were they delivered to?

A. If I was not there in the office, I could not be expected to know.

Q. You were speaking of Quartermaster General Stead's administration. You said there were 1st Regiment horses left out there to Amasa Sprague's?

A. That is what I understood. I know nothing about that department. I don't know whether the horses were delivered to the 1st Rhode Island Cavalry before that time.

Q. Was there a list on record when Gen. Frieze entered on the Quartermaster General's office, in a book or in any form, stating the amount and different kinds of property turned over by Gen. Stead to Gen. Frieze?

A. It is my impression that there was. I think it was in a statement drawn up by Gen. Stead to Gen. Frieze, giving the amount of property on hand. I don't remember the items, nor whether these forty-five horses was one of the items.

Q. Did you enter that upon your books as so much property with which you entered upon your department?

A. I don't think I did.

Q. If you had this property on hand, how would you account for it?

A. There was one man that had charge of the clothing department, and another of quartermasters's stores. This man had an account, and the other man had an account. The books show what property came into possession of Gen. Frieze, from Gen. Stead. They don't show it in items, but they show it in amount, as I can show to you, if you would examine the books. I could show you from the trial balance I made. The books in the clothing department show the amount which Gen. Frieze received from Gen. Stead, and the books in the quartermaster's store department show the amount of quartermaster's stores received, or ought to.

Q. You say there was an inventory in a letter received by Gen. Frieze from Gen. Stead; what did you do with that?

A. I don't know what has become of it now; I presume it was entered in the clothing department and the various other departments.

Q. Is it your opinion or not that there should have been a proper record made upon the books of Gen. Frieze, of the property, of whatever name or nature turned over to the State?

A. I presume there was such a record made, but it was not made upon the

journal that was kept in the office, but probably upon the journal kept in the clothing department, and the Quartermasters' stores department.

Q. Was there any method by which, from the books you speak of, the amount of property turned over to Gen. Frieze, could be determined?

A. Yes, sir; and there was, moreover, the amount of clothing turned over, entered upon the books of that department. Gen. Stead's letter ought to agree with the books.

Q. How would it be with the horses? is there a horse department separate?

A. No, sir; these horses were purchased by outside parties.

Q. Were they not purchased by the State of Rhode Island?

A. No, sir.

Q. How do you know it?

A. From this reason, that the bills were made out in the name of the State of Rhode Island, by direction of Major Sanford, who said that was the only way to facilitate the collection; and they were bills of private parties.

Q. We want to get at the matter of the forty-five horses; I want to make a point, whether any record in Gen. Frieze's department will show the kind of property, and the amount turned over to him by Gen. Stead. For instance, you say the clothing department would show by its books how much there was there; how would it show with the horses?

A. It is my impression he did not keep any horse department.

Q. Did Gen. Frieze during his administration keep any horse department?

A. He kept a horse account, but it was so small that there was no necessity of making a separate department.

Q. We want to know what became of those horses?

A. I cannot give you any information on that point now.

Q. Not by looking at Gen. Frieze's books?

A. They undoubtedly belonged to the First R. I. Cavalry, and probably were returned to them. You can very readily ascertain by sending for the Quartermaster of that regiment.

Q. You think it would not be possible for the books of the Quartermaster General to say where those forty-five horses went, and what became of them?

A. No, sir; there is no reason that they should show, because the horses belonged to the First R. I. Cavalry.

Q. That don't appear in evidence yet; only you say so, and I don't dispute that you are sincere in that. The only evidence is that Gen. Stead did turn over certain horses to Gen. Frieze; his successor in office, with other property?

A. Is there any balance to this horse account? There is nothing but a memorandum. The horse account was so small that there was no need of a department. The horses were furnished by private contract outside. Private people furnished them. The general government directed the contracts to be given out to private parties.

Q. Who gave them out to private parties?

A. That is more than I know.

Q. You mean to say the General Government authorized private parties to furnish horses?

A. I think the government authorized Governor Sprague to put out these contracts to parties.

Q. And private parties furnished them to the different regiments from this State?

A. The Quartermaster General's department did not take any regulation of these contracts.

Q. So far as you ever knew, did the books of the Quartermaster General's department of this State show that Gen. Frieze had anything to do with the horse contracts?

A. The books do not show the delivery of horses to batteries. Gen. Frieze never had anything to do with purchasing horses from this State, so far as I know, judging from the books.

Q. And so far as you know from any source?

A. I know he turned over horses to some regiments and batteries.

Q. Where did he get them?

A. That is more than I know. I suppose he got them from these parties to whom these contracts were given. They went through Gen. Frieze's hands.

Q. Did Gen. Frieze purchase, or cause to be purchased, horses, or make contracts for purchasing horses for this State?

A. That is what I don't know, either from the books nor from my own knowledge.

Q. Do you know whether any horses were delivered to the First Cavalry by Gen. Frieze, as Quartermaster General?

A. I don't recollect as to that.

Q. Do you know from the books, or from your own knowledge?

A. I don't remember; there is an entry on Major Sanford's report that so many horses were collected.

Q. Did he deliver any in his private capacity?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Then he did not deliver any as far as you know, in his private or public capacity?

A. I think in his capacity as Quartermaster General, he might have taken a receipt from the Quartermaster General's department.

Q. Then they must have passed through his hands, and he had them in some form or in his stables?

A. O, yes, sir.

Q. Then he did have the horses in that way? Were horses charged in the regular books of the department while you had charge of them, to the first cavalry regiment?

A. No, sir; I don't think there were, to the best of my recollection, at this time.

Q. Well, outside of that, were there not horses delivered to the First Cavalry through the agency of Gen. Frieze?

A. I think there were.

Q. But never any entries made upon the books of his department?

A. No, sir; because this was an outside transaction; the State did not pay for them.

Q. The State has paid for them. Is there on the cash-book a credit of \$3,400, for the horse account?

A. Yes, sir; that is my impression.

Q. Can you tell me where that money came from?

A. No, sir; not at this time, I can't.

Q. Is there anything on the books to show where it came from?

A. I have not examined them; there ought to be, I suppose. It is very easy to sit down now and criticise how these books ought to be kept; it was very difficult then, to keep the books as they would be kept now.

Q. You say there is a credit on the cash-book of \$3,400 to horse account. Now can you tell me where this money came from, from the books, or if there is any way to find out?

A. I don't remember now where it did come from. I know that cash is debited with it there; that I had the money and deposited it; but where it came from, I don't know, unless the entry explains it.

Q. Who told you to make such a credit to horse account?

A. I presume at the time I knew the whole transaction.

Q. But you don't remember now?

A. No, sir. That was three years ago.

Q. Is it your opinion that the books will show the nature of that transaction, as to where the money came from, and as to whose instigation and upon whose instigation you placed it upon the books?

A. I do not know in regard to that fact. I should think the books ought to show it.

Q. In answer to my previous question about the property turned over by Gens. Frieze and Stead, do you remember anything about the value of the property at that time?

A. That property was so recently purchased, that it was very easy to ascertain by referring to the bill. Since I have seen the Governor's message, I have figured it up, and I find it to be about as the Governor stated. It is a little less than he stated. I think it is about \$37,000 instead of \$38,000. It is very easy to ascertain by taking the difference between what he paid and what he charged. The difference must represent the stock on hand. There was no account on Gen. Frieze's books of that property, other than in the appropriate department where it belonged.

Q. When property was issued to regiments and batteries, of whatever nature or kind, did you at once charge it in its proper place?

A. Yes, sir. It was my intention to do so, and I think it was done.

Q. Should not the issue of such property appear as charged upon the books always to keep the acts straight?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is not this issue to regiments and batteries included in the statement of what is chargeable to the United States, as in the report to the General Assembly?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know what amount was paid by Gen. Frieze, of liabilities incurred by Gen. Stead?

A. I think about \$70,000. It states in that report exactly.

Q. Is there an account of such payment in the books of the department?

A. Yes, sir: all bills contracted previous to 1862, in Gen. Stead's department.

Q. Was there an account kept upon your books, or upon any books, of the payment of Gen. Stead's liabilities?

A. There has been paid for the liabilities of Gen. Stead, \$74—.27, of course, I got that from somewhere, and there was no place to get it from but the books. I had no other place to go to, and I made up that report, so far as figures are concerned, from the books.

Q. Do you know what the amount of the accounts was in the hands of the State Agent for collection of the United States, 1st of January, 1863?

A. It is my impression at this time, that I made up the entire account to January, 1863, for all materials delivered to the United States, and put them in Major Sanford's hands.

Q. I ask you if you know the amount.

A. I answer I can tell you by referring to this printed report: "There is chargeable to the United States, for accounts of regiments and batteries, \$254,177.94.

Q. Then do you know the amount of the accounts in the hands of the State Agent for collection of the United States at that time, January 1, 1863?

A. That is the amount he has already collected, leaving the balance in the hands of the State Agent, for collection of \$190,034.35. That ought to be the aggregate of the accounts which were made up to the 1st of January, 1863, for collection.

Q. Who was the State Agent?

A. Major S. P. Sanford.

Q. That statement is correct?

A. Of course it is correct.

Q. Is the amount stated by the Quartermaster General to the General Assembly, correct?

A. Yes, sir, it is correct; it is a copy of the books of the Quartermaster General's Department. I had no other source to make up the record from.

Q. Did you or not make up that report?

A. Yes, sir; I made it up.

Q. Under the direction of Gen. Frieze?

A. This report is nothing more than a transcript of the balances of the books. When I say that these accounts were made up, there are these items here which I am not so positive, have ever been made off into form for collection of the United States, but charges for all kinds of material furnished up to 1st December, 1863. I am very positive I did make those accounts up. Here are items, such as local transportation, printing, services, telegraphing, &c. I don't know that those were ever taken off into any accounts for Major Sanford. Wherever there was anything to be charged to the regiments that was taken off.

Q. Did you make out all the bills put into Maj. Sanford's hands to collect?

A. Yes, sir; I made them out.. The bills were nothing more than copies of the ledger, with the items entered.

Q. You made out all the bills for horses?

A. I don't remember as to that point, whether they were made out in my hand writing or not. The bills for material I made out for Maj. Sanford.

Q. Who would make out the bills if you did not?

A. As these were private contracts given out, they might have made out the bills.

Q. Did you make out any horse bills?

A. Major Sanford can tell you. I am not supposed to recollect everything that took place three years ago.

Q. Was Maj. Sanford frequently in your office?

A. Yes, sir; constantly.

Q. Did he have access to the books of the department for anything he wanted to see?

A. I was ready to explain it to him.

Q. Did Maj. Sanford come into your office at his pleasure, and go to the safe or shelves?

A. He never had access to the safe.

Q. I meant that place where the books were kept, and whether he helped himself to books without asking any one?

A. I don't think he would be likely to do that. I don't think he did.

Q. Do you remember if there was any force employed in the Quartermaster General's office, on books or accounts, which were kept there by the advice of the State agent, Mr. Sanford, during the year 1862?

A. There was a clerk there that assisted me; that was the only one I know of.

Q. Did Major Sanford recommend to the Quartermaster General, for his department, the employment of certain clerk or clerks, for the purpose of putting the accounts of that office in proper shape to be settled by the general government?

A. No, sir, not to my knowledge; he would not be very likely to make such a suggestion to me.

Q. Were there any such men employed?

A. No, sir ; I made the accounts up myself, and made them up under the direction of Major Sanford. To the best of my recollection at present, there were none employed.

Q. Did Major Sanford take upon him to dictate to the Quartermaster General's department the particular form in which the accounts should be made ?

A. To the best of my recollection his advice was always asked and always followed.

Q. Then we understand that he did not take it upon himself authoritatively to dictate to you, but his advice was asked ?

A. I say his advice was asked and followed.

Q. Would not Major Sanford obtrude his advice ?

A. To the best of my knowledge and belief his advice was always asked and followed. I know there was no one more anxious to have these settled than Gen. Frieze was. Everybody was green in military matters, and Major Sanford was posted. He had been to Washington and returned many times, and there was no one more capable of giving a correct opinion than he.

Q. Into whose hands did these accounts go for collection when made out ?

A. They always went into Major Sanford's hands.

Q. And he pointed out any errors in those bills, and the letters were made to suit the form in which he thought they ought to be ?

A. Yes, sir. Major Sanford was very likely to know more than I did, being constantly in connection with the department at Washington.

Q. Did Major Sanford dictate the manner of his own accord ?

A. I don't understand what you mean.

Q. Did you make the bill first and submit it to him afterwards ?

A. No, sir ; I think his advice was asked and followed in reference to the bills.

Q. Did Major Sanford give this advice without consulting the department at Washington ?

A. I don't know where he derived his views about them.

Q. Did he take bills which were returned because there were things inadmissible ?

A. It is my impression that we made out some of those, four, five and six times. Major Sanford knows how many Sundays we worked upon them in the office together. I know there is no man worked more faithfully for the State than I did. Major Sanford and I were always on the best terms. We worked together for the good of the State.

Q. Do you know anything about this outside transaction, commonly called the horse trade ?

A. Not much.

Q. Do you know anything about the account between the Globe Bank and the State of Rhode Island ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did it originate, and what was the nature of it ?

A. I don't know anything about the first point, but I can tell you the character of it. The Globe Bank paid out money on memorandum checks for the purchase of these horses. And when the bills were made out against the United States for these horses, and the amount was collected by Major Sanford, the Globe Bank was reimbursed on these checks, and the check was cancelled. I suppose.

Q. Was there an account opened at the Quartermaster General's department of that transaction?

A. No, sir.

Q. Can you tell me any reason why it should not appear there?

A. I don't know any reason why it should.

Q. Do you know what that money was used for?

A. I know it was used for the purchase of horses. I have always been informed it was.

Q. Who were the horses for that were purchased with that money?

A. Different regiments and batteries.

Q. If the money was used for the purchase of horses for regiments and batteries, what reason is there why the transaction should not appear upon the books of the proper department?

A. In the first place, a good reason, because the State of Rhode Island had no business to go to the Globe Bank for the money; for its account was overdrawn at the Bank of North America, so that it could not buy horses at that time.

Q. Did the State of Rhode Island go to the Globe Bank?

A. No, sir. In this testimony, I am not speaking upon any certain information, because I had no connection with the matter. If I had been appointed clerk of one of these contractors, or men that kept the horses, I should have known about it. They are as much outside to me as to you.

Q. Did you understand from hearsay or otherwise, in the Quartermaster General's department or elsewhere, that this was an outside transaction?

A. I always understood that it was an outside piece of business, and so all of us understood.

Q. Do you remember whether you, as book-keeper in the Quartermaster General's department, charged any items to the State of Rhode Island?

A. It is my impression, that towards the last of 1862, there was such a charge, and if it was made on the books, I undoubtedly made it; because no other person ever wrote on the books but myself. I don't recollect it, but if there is such an entry there, I made it.

Q. Do you know how many horses there were purchased in the outside transaction?

A. (After a computation from the items mentioned in the report, the witness said that, in 1862, there were 1121.

Q. How many did you say?

A. Fifteen hundred and seventy-three horses, as follows:—594, 265, 400,

201, 118 ; total, 1573. The collection of two hundred and sixty-two was made March 3d. Those figures are taken from the letters of Gen Frieze in the schedule for 1864.

Q. Do you know anything about the amount paid for these horses ?

A. No, sir, I do not.

Q. Do you know anything about the payments for these horses ?

A. The payments to the individuals from whom they were bought ?

Q. Of course, the money must have been collected from the United States, and as a natural consequence, we must suppose that they were collected through the State Agent. Do you know anything about the time they were collected ?

A. I don't know anything about them at this time.

Q. Did the money come into the Quartermaster General's Department ?

A. No, sir. It went to the Globe Bank, and the checks were cancelled. It came direct to Gen. Frieze from Maj. Sanford.

Q. Did it come to him as Quartermaster General ?

A. Maj. Sanford can tell you ; he has got his receipts probably. I tell you frankly, I don't know anything about it, more than everybody else has heard.

Q. Do you know who these parties were ?

A. Gen. Frieze states in his letter that they were T. A. Howland and Amasa Sprague.

Q. Do you know who employed them ?

A. I do not. They were contractors. I do not know who they got their authority from.

Q. Who had the direction and delivery of these horses to the different regiments, after they were purchased by this man ?

A. I don't remember as to that point either.

Q. Did Gen. Frieze have it or not ?

A. I don't remember.

Q. If Gen. Frieze did not have anything to do with it, why should he have anything to do with the Globe Bank, in a transaction of this nature. Did Gen. Frieze and Mr. Howland consummate the transaction ?

A. I have always understood that A. & W. Sprague went as security for these checks at the Globe Bank.

Q. Did A. & W. Sprague make a contract with the Government themselves ?

A. I don't know.

Q. Did Gen. Frieze have anything to do with making the contract ?

A. I don't know. I can't swear to that positively.

Q. Do you know whether he contracted with Amasa Sprague and T. A. Howland to purchase these horses ?

A. I never heard any one say, and never saw the contract.

Q. There was nothing upon the books to show that he had anything to do with it ?

A. Certainly not. If it was an outside transaction I should not have known.

Q. Did either of these gentlemen ever come into your office to do any business with you ?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did they have any business with Gen. Frieze ?

A. I don't recollect any instance.

Q. It seems by the General Treasurer's report, that he has charged the Quartermaster General with \$4,000, which does not appear to have been credited ?

A. I know the whole transaction. The money was for special bounty purposes, and I think, that under the direction of Gen. Frieze, I paid out some \$5 and \$10 per head, and I am certain that I made up the account, and with the accompanying vouchers, carried them to the Adjutant General's office.

Q. Does the sum of \$4,000 appear upon your books ?

A. It has no business there : because the drafts drawn upon Gen. Parker for this money were drawn in sums of \$500 each, eight of them making \$4,000, and charged to the account of Special Bounty Fund ; and if you will look in the schedule for 1863, you will find he has charged that amount in there.

Q. Do you mean that the General Treasurer has ?

A. Yes, sir : I think you will find it so.

Q. That money was paid out for bounty purposes at \$5 and \$10 per head. Who was it paid to ?

A. It was paid to A. B. and C., I suppose.

Q. Does anything show whom ?

A. No, sir.

Q. Why could not that money be paid in the other channel ?

A. If it had been paid out in cash from the Quartermaster General's department it would have been. I suppose Governor Sprague had as much confidence in Gen. Frieze as in any other man, and he was selected to pay it out. I don't say that Gen. Frieze received it as Quartermaster General. He did receive it.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge, or can you tell from any books, what became of it ?

A. Yes, sir ; I can tell of my own knowledge. I made up the accounts, and with the accompanying vouchers, placed it in the Adjutant General's office. There were just \$4,000 paid out to a cent, to the best of my recollection and belief.

A. Do you know how that money came, and in what shape, all at once or at different times ?

A. I told you there were eight drafts of \$500 each. The Governor, of course, drew on the General Treasurer. If I remember right, we took the drafts and carried them to the Globe Bank, and received the money for them, and the Globe Bank sent them to Gen. Parker. That would be the natural course of such a thing as that.

Q. Was it all paid out for recruiting purposes ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much were you paying a head?

A. Five and ten dollars, as the Governor was authorized to pay.

Q. The runner had that I suppose?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you name any runner that had that at that time?

A. No, sir; I cannot recollect any at this time.

Q. Can you show by any books and papers, or any witness that you paid \$5 and \$10 a head during September and October, 1862?

A. The vouchers will show it.

Q. Where are the vouchers?

A. I placed them in the Adjutant General's office. I don't know whether they are there now or not.

Q. Were any vouchers in that office that were passed through your office, that will show that any man, or considerable number of men, had \$5 and \$10 per head?

A. The vouchers I put there will show it. I did put vouchers there that will show it.

Q. For what regiments were men furnished at that time?

A. I think the Second Cavalry. I will not say positively; and it was not confined to any particular regiments. Every regiment was recruiting at that time. It was all paid for head money. It was paid to the runners.

Q. Do you recollect the sum of \$200 that came from Earl P. Mason?

A. I do not. Major Sanford has testified before a committee here once, in August, 1862.

Q. About this \$4,927, is it mentioned in Gen. Frieze's statement in the report to the General Assembly?

A. It is my impression that the balance of that money is connected in some way with the horse account. In the early part of my testimony I said that we turned over \$53,000 to the General Treasurer. Now, there is an item here that Major Sanford says he collected, of \$16,888 87, and we credited the United States Treasury with only \$6,888 87; and the balance of \$10,000, was turned over to S. A. Parker. Well, it is my impression that the balance of \$3,981 went to Gen. Parker, or is in some other way connected with the horse account. We have sent to Gen. Parker for a detailed statement of his credits to us. You see he credits us with \$53,000. We have sent to him for a statement of that in items, which will show whether or not the balance of \$33,981 did go to him.

Q. You say the difference between \$4,927 and \$3,981, went to the horse account?

A. I say it did, or to the General Treasurer; or that is my impression.

Q. Why didn't you give the General Government credit for the amount you did receive, \$16,888,87?

A. We supposed Gen. Parker would credit it.

Q. It came through your office?

A. Could he not have credited it? It is easy to make that entry.

Q. Don't your books show that it was charged to Gen. Parker?

A. No, sir. It was turned over to him directly, without going on our books.

Q. Why should you put only \$6,888.87 on your books?

A. I suppose there was some good reason at that time; I don't know what it was now. I know Gen. Parker's accounts show the \$10,000.

Q. You are sure you paid it over to him?

A. When we get detailed statements from Gen. Parker we shall be able to tell. If you will be kind enough to look, he credits us with \$53,000. The amount of collections received from Major Sanford in that year, taking out the horse accounts, was just about this sum.

Q. How long after it was received before it was paid over to the General Treasurer?

A. I suppose it was paid over instantly, or as soon as the necessary account was made out. These accounts were not always paid in cash, but in certificates of indebtedness, which were not at par. Gen. Parker would not credit us with the face of the certificate, but with only what it netted him.

Maj. Sanford says that he has collected for clothing and Quartermaster General's stores..... \$43,470 33
For transportation..... 4,927 00
For Quartermaster General's stores..... 16,888 87

\$65,256 20

\$64,143 57 was the amount Gen. Frieze acknowledges as having received; and Maj. Sanford says the amount he collected was..... \$65,256 20

Leaving a balance of..... 1,112 66
There is \$35 to be added..... 35 00

\$1,147 61

That is leaving the horse outside. Now that I have to account for, take that transportation.. \$4,927 00
Deduct it from..... 3,981 00
which we have acknowledged to have received on that day the balance is \$946 00
which I say is either in the horse account, or else is in the account which has gone into the General Treasury. Deduct that from \$1,147 61, it leaves \$201 61. The great majority of the payments to this State were made in certificates of indebtedness. That \$48,000 was a certificate of indebtedness. These certificates sold below par. The certificates which Gen. Cooke received, were held nearly a year, until they reached par in 1863. The Government charged them to us at their face, and we credited them for what we could get, because they are not cashed to us. That \$201 61 is probably the difference

between the selling price of the certificates, and the price at which they are charged to us by the Government.

Q. In fitting up Portsmouth Grove Hospital, did that account pass through your department?

A. \$64,957 36 did. It came from the Globe Bank. The contracts for that hospital were made by the United States Quartermaster General, at Boston Capt. McKim. Gen. Frieze, at his request, superintended the erection of it, and furnished money for it. And I think the money was obtained from the Globe Bank.

Q. Is there an account of the whole of that amount?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was the money paid by the Quartermaster General's department to the Globe Bank?

A. When Maj. Sanford collected this of the Government, it was turned over to the Globe Bank. Here it is: "Collected \$68,670," about \$4,000 in excess of the \$64,000.

Q. Was there any drafts made upon the General Treasurer to pay those bills?

A. I believe not, to the best of my recollection.

TESTIMONY OF MAJOR S. P. SANFORD.

MONDAY, January 29, 1866.

Sworn.

Q. Were you Agent of the State for collecting its claims in 1861 and 1862?

A. I was, sir.

Q. Have you continued to act as State Agent since those years?

A. I have, sir.

Q. What amount did you collect of the United States in the year 1861?

A. I collected the amount of \$12,165 ; \$15,978.30 ; \$14,500 ; \$231,478.

Q. To whom did you pay the money that you collected?

A. The \$12,165, I think, I gave to Governor Sprague. That first year I had just commenced collecting, and I was not so careful about it, and did not take any receipts. I know it was all credited by the General Treasurer, as I see the General Treasurer credited all that I did bring. My impression is that I handed Gen. Stead the \$14,500 and the \$15,978.30 I did not take receipts for the first year. The August 12th amount, I receipted for and handed over to Governor Sprague.

Q. Did that go through the Quartermaster General's office?

A. I don't know, sir. It was handed by me to Gov. Sprague. The next collection was \$15,978.30, that, I think, went to Gen. Stead.

Q. Where did you derive your authority to make these collections of money, and what authority did you require?

A. I required powers of attorney from the Quartermaster General, approved by the Governor in the first place. The Government soon afterwards were not willing to accept these powers of attorney, as given by the Quartermaster General and approved by the Governor; but they wanted a more general authority, and this certificate was prepared by the General Treasurer, with its seals and credentials, as additional authority. (The certificate was produced and read:)

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

Know all Men by these Presents:

That I, Samuel A. Parker, of Newport, in the County of Newport, and State of Rhode Island, General Treasurer of the State aforesaid, duly elected and qualified, do hereby make, constitute and appoint irrevocably, Major Samuel P. Sanford, of Providence, in the County of Providence, and State aforesaid, my true and lawful Attorney to adjust, settle and give receipts for any claims for reimbursements of expenses incurred by the State of Rhode Island, in enrolling, enlisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, pay and transporting its troops employed in aiding to repress the present insurrection against the United States: To settle with the Secretary of the United States for the quota of the direct tax assessed on the State of Rhode Island, by the act of Congress, August 5th, 1861, and generally to do and transact all matters and things whatever relating to the premises, the same as I said Samuel A. Parker, General Treasurer, ought and might personally, although the matter should require more special authority than is herein comprised, I said Samuel A. Parker, General Treasurer, ratifying all my said Attorney, shall lawfully do in the premises by virtue of these presents.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at Newport, this thirteenth day of September,
[SEAL] eighteen hundred sixty-two.

SAMUEL A. PARKER, General Treasurer.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

WILLIAM H. CRANSTON, Mayor of Newport, R. I.

BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND, City Clerk.

[SEAL] Approved.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE, Governor R. I.

I approve the foregoing appointment of Major S. P. Sanford, as the Agent of the State of Rhode Island to adjust and settle all accounts between this State and the United States, as per power of attorney of Samuel A. Parker, Esq., General Treasurer.

JAMES Y. SMITH, Governor of Rhode Island.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

[Seal.] Providence, June 2d, 1868.

Q. Were you employed as Agent to collect money of the United States while Gen. Stead was in office?

A. I was, sir.

Q. Did you have anything to do with making up the account in the Quartermaster General's office for that year?

A. I did not, sir.

Q. How much of the account made up for the United States is suspended and not allowed?

A. Two hundred and twenty-eight thousand and some dollars.

Q. In your opinion, will this account ever be reduced?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are there any items charged in the account that cannot be sustained?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please state what they were?

A. There are charges in that account for property, that has not been delivered to the United States, that never can be collected, whether it is lumber, office furniture, or anything of the kind. The United States never pay for

what they don't receive. Every item of that nature will necessarily be finally disallowed. There are items in the account there by error ; there are one hundred and ninety horses charged there that never can be collected.

Q. Did the United States ever receive those horses ?

A. No, sir. They were never purchased by Rhode Island ; they were never purchased at all ; they were charged twice. Gen. Stead made out the account.

Q. Did you present that to the United States ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you think that you will be able to collect of the United States any portion of the amounts suspended in 1861, for which the State has no vouchers to present ?

A. The nature of some accounts is such that it would not be for property we should have to account for. I should think that account might, by hard work, be reduced so as to get \$150,000.

Q. I mean independent of the account presented now, any portion of the account presented in 1861, for which the State has no vouchers to present.

A. It is a very difficult matter, there might be some small items.

RULES

For the preparation and settlement, at the Treasury Department, under acts of Congress approved July 17, 1861, and July 27, 1861, of claims for reimbursement of expenses properly incurred by the States, respectively, on account of their troops employed in aiding to suppress the present insurrection against the United States.

1. Accounts, with vouchers, for all expenditures made, must be presented to the Secretary of the Treasury, by whom they will be referred to the proper accounting officers for investigation and settlement.

2. It is only for expenditures on account of troops, officers, or men that have been or may be mustered and received into, or actually employed in, the service of the United States that reimbursement will be made. Organizations raised, or attempted to be raised, but not mustered and received into, nor actually employed in, the service will not be recognized. Nor will any reimbursement be made by the United States of expenses incurred in organizing, equipping, and maintaining troops for State purposes, or home guard, whether called out by State or other local authority, unless such troops were called out and such expenditures incurred at the request or under the authority of the President or the Secretary of War.

3. Personal expenses of commissioned officers in recruiting their companies, prior to their being mustered into service, will not be allowed ; but commissioned officers may be allowed the same rates for subsistence and quarters (board and lodging) as privates, from the date of enrolment until mustered into service. The necessary and actual travelling expenses of recognized military agents of the State, when accompanied by bills of particulars and receipts for payments, will be refunded.

4. Bills of particulars, with dates and rate of charge, and the receipt of the party to whom payment was made, must, in all cases, be furnished. It is not sufficient to show that a gross amount was expended ; still less that sums were turned over to individuals to expend, without evidence showing that they were expended by them, and how they were expended. In short, original vouchers for expenditures of every description must be furnished. *The expenditures should be classified, and separate abstracts with the vouchers presented for pay, subsistence, clothing, transportation, arms and equipments, and other expenses ; and they should also designate, as far as practicable the particular regiment or corps on account of which the expenditure was incurred.* Claims for pay of troops must be accompanied with complete pay rolls for each corps, properly certified and receipted, the same as are required in the regular service.

5. Where subsistence in kind could not be furnished and expenses were incurred for

"board," or "board and lodging," the rates will depend on the section of country where furnished and the price paid for complete rations at the nearest recruiting station or military post; and *in no case will a higher rate be allowed than the amount actually paid*. The bills must specify the regiment or company to which the troops so subsisted or quartered belonged, and that rations could not be procured. Bills for lodging will be restricted to cases where there were no tents, and quarters could not be otherwise obtained.

Purchases of subsistence in bulk will be paid for at not exceeding the current prices at the place of purchase, provided that the quantities are in proper proportions, or reasonably so, to the number of men according to the rates of allowance in the Subsistence Department.

The articles of subsistence must be such only as are recognized in the regular service, or if other articles are substituted, the cost of the whole must not exceed the regular supplies. Bills for spirituous liquors, treating, expenses of holding elections for officers, will not be recognized or paid.

6. Transportation and quarters for troops at reasonable rates will be paid for. Transportation is restricted to the usual routes and modes of conveyance, and excessive quantities will not be recognized. Wagon hire for the transportation of the men themselves will not be sanctioned. Charges for transportation by railroad, or other public conveyance, must be accompanied by *bills of lading* in cases of property or supplies; and for troops, the number of men, with the regiment or corps, must be distinctly set forth, and when the same has been done in pursuance of a contract, the *contract* must accompany the vouchers. The same provisions apply to transportation by vessel.

7. Claims growing out of impressment of property or services, and for damages done to individuals or their property, are not authorized to be paid. Provision for such claims must be made by special acts of Congress, when not already provided for by general laws.

8. Bounties or donations to men, or their families, to induce men to volunteer, will not be recognized. Such bounties as may be authorized by law will be paid by the United States directly to the men authorized to receive them. Voluntary contributions, either by States or local corporations, or by individuals, in aid of families of volunteers, &c., constitute no charge against the United States and will not be refunded.

9. Each State must present its full and final accounts for reimbursement, under the acts providing therefor, up to the date of the passage of said acts. The proper authorities of the State should certify, over their official seals, that the respective amounts claimed to be refunded have been actually paid by said State, and that no part thereof has been paid by any disbursing officer of the United States.

Approved:

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

Q. Can you tell how they came to charge the United States with one hundred and ninety horses they never delivered to the United States?

A. The charitable construction is, that it was a mistake.

Q. Have they got the pay for them?

A. This was the first year of the war; when the State made out the claim against the United States, we got 40 per cent. of it. But of course, the first thing that is to be done, is to admit to the United States that we have no charge of one hundred and ninety horses.

Q. Who made up the account of 1861 against the government?

A. Gen. Stead.

Q. Did the State pay for these one hundred and ninety horses, we charged to the United States?

A. I said that these were one hundred and ninety more than we ever bought or paid for. It was first made up in Gen. Frieze's office in 1862.

Q. Do you know whether that is correct, or not?

A. It is not correct.

Q. If there were any errors in making it up, state them.

A. There are a great many errors in it, sir. There were clerical errors of such a nature, that the account was withdrawn at once. Gen. Stead was employed to make out a new one for his own year.

Q. Has that account been corrected and presented since?

A. The account now before the United States, (the one to which they now take exception, \$228,000,) is the account made out by the State in place of the one just alluded to.

Q. Will it be necessary to make this account over again?

A. I don't think we would have a right to make it over again; we might correct the errors in it. The account belongs to the authorities at Washington.

Q. Do you think the account as corrected, was made up by a competent person, or with sufficient care?

A. I should think Gen. Stead was a competent person; but I don't think there was sufficient care used in making up the account.

Q. You mentioned accounts collected in 1861, please state if you collected the sum of \$15,000.

A. I did not.

Q. State if you know, whether this money came from the United States, or not?

A. I should not be competent to decide that it did not come from any department of the United States. It could not come from the Quartermaster General's department; neither is there any such sum of money credited to any transportation account that we have.

Q. To the best of your belief, did it come from the United States, or not?

A. It did not come from the Quartermaster General's department, nor will it be found charged there. I cannot imagine where it did come from.

Q. The reason of asking this question, is because a credit appears in the General Treasurer's report of \$15,000 to the credit of the United States on account of transportation, and we want to have it explained.

A. It would embarrass me very much to present that transportation account to the United States, that I have now presented, and not credit the \$15,000 on it which the report states they have paid. I have taken great pains to see how that could have been paid, and I am satisfied that the United States never paid us such a sum of money on transportation, and consequently I shall not present that transportation account with that deduction. The reason for my knowing this is:—The transportation of the 1st Regiment was by steamer to Washington, the "Coatzacoalcos" and "Bienville." There is no such credit as this on that account. The next transportation was for "Battery A," sometimes called "the 2d Battery," and the 2d Regiment, amounting to \$12,165, which I collected; consequently it could not have been that. They went in June and I collected the money of the United States after paying it out for Rhode Island. The next transportation was for the 3d and 4th Regiments and Batteries "B," "C" and "D," amounting to \$15,978.80; and I paid for that transporta-

tion with Rhode Island money and collected it of the United States, and passed it over I suppose, to Gen. Stead. It is admitted to have been received by the General Treasury. That is all the transportation that the State furnished. It had no other troops to furnish it for at that date, and the transportation was paid for by the United States.

Q. What amount did you collect of the United States in 1862?

A. I collected \$30,130, for 262 horses as one item. The next collection was for 594 horses, and amounted to \$68,310. The next collection was on account of clothing, and amounted to \$43,440 33. The next collection was for 265 horses, and amounted to \$30,475. The next was on account of transportation, and amounted to \$4,927; and the next collection was on account of Quartermaster General's stores, and amounted to \$16,888 87. That comprises the collections for 1862.

Q. Whom did you pay it over to?

A. To General Frieze.

Q. Did you take his receipts for it?

A. I did sir.

Q. How much did you collect for transportation?

A. The first amount for transportation was \$4,927. There have been several collected since. That was the account for that year.

Q. What were the items of that bill?

A. It was for transportation furnished by the Providence and Stonington Railroad Co., of the Fifth Regiment, from Providence to New York, \$998; and the Ninth and Tenth Regiments from Providence to New York, and also the Tenth Battery connected with the above, with the vouchers annexed \$3,981.

Q. Did you collect of the United the bill for forage for the First Regiment, New England Cavalry regiment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much in amount?

A. The bill for forage forms a portion of the \$16,888 87.

Q. Did you pay the money collected on that to the Quartermaster General of the State?

A. Yes, sir, to Gen. Frieze.

Q. Do you know anything about this bill of forage?

A. I know nothing except that it was an account made out in the Quartermaster General's office, and handed me for collection.

Q. Can you explain why the bill was made out in the way it was?

A. No, sir; I cannot; as it is the same as other bills made out and placed in my hands.

Q. Did you direct and advise the making out of this bill?

A. I did not, sir, at all. Here I have an account of \$66,000. The bill of forage come on to the latter portion of it. I received that bill of Quartermaster General Frieze, with power of attorney to collect. That is the identical bill — one of the triplicates.

Q. Do you know, or have you had any means of knowing, whether this bill was copied from their book?

A. I received a letter from Capt. Stinson, the administrator of the estate of Col. Tompkins, in which he requested me to refund him something near \$2,000 on that bill. When I received it I handed it to Gov. Smith; you will see I had no money to refund. He referred it to Gen. Remington, and on that an examination of Gen. Frieze's books took place. Gen. Remington informed me that there were no entries on the book to justify that bill.

Q. Did you at any time direct the making out of accounts in the Quartermaster General's office?

A. If they asked my opinion on any point, very likely I gave it. As to the making out of the accounts, I never was present when one was made out. When an account was placed in my hands for collection, and I had taken it to Washington, there were certain objections made to it, in fact it was so with every one I took on. Then I would come back to the Quartermaster General's office here, and would call for assistance as would put the accounts in such shapes as would obviate the objections made by the United States. I have had nothing to do with the accounts except in that way.

Q. Have clerks been employed under your direction to make out accounts?

A. No, sir, not to make out accounts, but to correct accounts which they had previously made out. After the account came into my hands I was responsible for it.

Q. Can you tell me how many of the items on this bill appear upon the books of the Quartermaster General's Department?

A. I should think half a dozen.

Q. Do the entries correspond with this bill?

A. I think they did before they were altered on the book.

Q. Do you think originally these five or six entries I speak of corresponded with this bill?

A. No, sir, I think the entry on the book has been made to correspond to that bill, which it did not before.

Q. You spoke of collecting bills for horses, how much did you collect for horses?

A. One hundred and twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and fifteen dollars.

Q. What instructions did you have in regard to collecting money for horses?

A. I had no more instructions for horses than I did for any other accounts presented me. They were all made out in the same way, and certified in the same manner. The first account for horses was made out here while I was in Washington, with powers of attorney, and sent to me to collect. I collected it in cash.

Q. Did you ever have bills given you for the same lot of horses, made out at different prices on different bills?

A. Yes, sir. It was the first lot of horses I collected for from the United States.

Q. Was there any letter of instructions with the bills for these horses at that time?

A. Yes, sir, it was the one referred to by the Committee the other day.

Q. Please state the date of the bill, the number of horses, and the price?

A. The bill was dated on the 20th of December, 1861. The certificate was put on on the 24th of December, 1861; the bills are each for two hundred and sixty-two horses; (the one hundred and ten horses were for Owen's Battery;) I think that on one the price was \$115, and the other \$112 90. The letter stated to me that I should probably have to reconstruct the bill, and make it out in the United States form. I collected the largest price.

Q. Were you instructed to collect the largest if you could, but if not, then the other?

A. I was not. A letter accompanied to the effect, that in settling, the principal thing to be looked to was the money. I inferred that the largest bill was the one. I can conceive that that might have been done without any wrong intentions. There might have been such a thing as a misunderstanding as to the price. Here is the bill as reconstructed, and as certified to by Gen. Frieze. Suppose I could not have collected the largest amount, I must fall back upon something, and then I have a smaller bill to fall back upon. Evidently if I had presented the small bill to the government, I never would have got any more — they never would have paid the large one. I speak particularly on this point, because there has so much been said about these horse bills being made out under my advice. I never knew that they claimed that there was any outside transaction; and that these horses were any different as a transaction, than would be a soldier's coat, or any other article of clothing. It was all the same, and it could not have been an outside transaction, because I have the word of honor of Gen. Frieze signed to every one of these bills, that it was the State of Rhode Island, and Wm. Sprague approved it; and there never was a word said by either of them to the contrary. Farther than that, so far from being here to direct the making out the bills, I was in Washington, under this order from the Adjutant General's Office of Rhode Island:

"You are directed to take command of a detachment for Battery G, together with 110 horses to be delivered you by Amasa Sprague, and the ambulances which have been prepared, and proceed to Washington, placing them with the balance of the Battery at 'Camp Sprague,' reporting to Gen. Barry, the Chief of Artillery, and returning to this place as soon as practicable.

"By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

EDWARD C. MAURAN, Adj. Gen'l."

I left in accordance with this order for Washington. Four days after that, this letter was written:

"I send descriptive list for horses; you may find it necessary to reconstruct the bill on U. S. forms. The Battery list must be signed by Col. Tompkins. * * * In settling, you will bear in mind all we want is the money."

I call particular attention to these bills, because they were the first of what is now called outside transactions.

Q. What was the reason for making out two bills for the same property, and certifying that they were both right. They are both made out by Mr. Daniels; both certified to by Gen. Frieze and Gov. Sprague, to be correct, upon honor.

A. If you put it in that light, of course two bills of different amounts can't both be right; but I can give you a charitable construction to put upon it.

Q. Do you know anything about the horse transactions of the year 1862?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have it placed in your hands in January 1, 1863?

A. Yes, sir. I think it was a bill for 594 horses.

Q. Was the amount of \$190,000, as stated by Gen. Frieze to the General Assembly?

A. I did not know as any such account as \$190,000 was placed in my hands. I know that Gen. Frieze so stated in his report to the General Assembly. I will show you its impossibility. There was the account he refers to of sixty-four and odd thousand dollars for the Portsmouth Grove expenditure; that, when it was presented to me, amounted to \$68,000, for amounts which Gen. Cooke had spent in addition to what Gen. Frieze had spent. That account did not come into my hands until the following June or July, 1863. It was given me by Governor Smith. That is a remnant of it. It had been lost. I collected the moneys expended by the State for Portsmouth Grove, and gave it to George Lewis Cooke, taking his receipt for the same, \$68,670.55. I paid that over to Gen. Cooke.

Q. In the account against the United States for 1861, there appears eighty-six horses charged to the Artillery regiment, at \$150 apiece; do you think you will be able to collect this sum for these eighty-six horses?

A. I am doubtful, sir. These eighty-six horses you speak of are part of what I told you I should not be able to collect: they are an overcharge.

Q. The reason why I asked the question was, that I noticed that all the horses charged, with the exception of these eighty-six, are charged at \$115.

A. Well, sir: I don't see how they had a right to, inasmuch as the State paid \$150 to Amasa Sprague for them. I don't know what right they had to put them at \$115.

Q. (Repeats.)

A. One hundred and forty-five of those horses we paid \$150 apiece for, consequently you will see at once there was a mistake, but as both of the prices are down in the bill, the United States will very likely claim the lowest, as it is certified to be correct. They will take the lowest figure.

Q. Did you have the accounts of the Adjutant General for collection?

A. I did, sir; they all passed through my hands in 1861.

Q. You have heard these horses called outside transactions?

A. I have.

Q. Do you think they were such?

A. They could not have been, sir.

Q. Could you have collected the money of the United States if they had been?

A. I could not discuss that. I have the Quartermaster General's of Rhode Island certificate, approved by the Governor, that they were not outside transactions; and that they were transactions of the State of Rhode Island with the United States.

Q. We are to infer that it was actually necessary to make a State transaction of all matters to collect the money of the United States?

A. Yes, sir; certainly it was.

Q. You then, as State Agent, could collect money only when you represented the State?

A. I could not collect any such account without having authority from the State to do it. There never has been an account placed in my hands that was not certified to be a State account by the Quartermaster General, and approved by the Governor; whether in 1861-2-3-4 or 5. If I should assume to be an agent for the State of Rhode Island, and they should detect me to be working for outside parties, the consequences would not be very pleasant; but that is all nonsense; such an assumption could not be tolerated for a moment. If Gen. Frieze's honor was good for nothing when he certified the account to be a State transaction, certainly it was good for nothing when he stated it otherwise. The Government would say, Where is your authority for settling an account of Amasa Sprague or T. A. Howland? I would produce my power of attorney from the State, and they would say, is Amasa Sprague or T. A. Howland the State of Rhode Island?

Q. Do you know anything about money loaned to William E. Hamlin? Did you have such an account put into your hands?

A. I had an order to look up an account of money loaned by the State to William E. Hamlin.

Q. Do you know anything about this account, or for what purpose the money was expended?

A. I do not, sir. When I called at the Quartermaster General's department, I saw the account with the package containing the bills and vouchers, but was unable to get possession of them. He stated that he could not give me the account on Gov. Smith's letter, as it was an account placed with them by the Secretary of War, having first been sent to the Secretary of War by Gov. Sprague.

Q. Have you any idea that the United States will ever pay this amount or that it will ever be collected, i. e., the money loaned to William E. Hamlin?

A. It would be very difficult to form an opinion on an account I have never seen. The remark made by the officer in Washington who handed me the package was, "Mr. Hamlin has stated that this account was properly authenticated by Provost Marshal Simeon Draper; but it is no such thing, and I am going to write to him in regard to it." But as I could not get the account on the Governor's letter, I had but very little conversation with him about it.

Q. You understood from the officer that it was not collectable at that time?

A. Certainly, sir.

Q. It was no use for you to open it?

A. I could not open it, because the authority of Gov. Smith would not be sufficient to open an account sent to the Quartermaster General's department from the Secretary of War.

Q. Did you ever try to find out what was in it?

A. No, sir.

Q. The money you collected for horses in the latter part of 1862, or first of 1863, you disposed of in what manner? I mean the collections made in the matter of the horse trade. What did you do with that money?

A. I paid it to the Quartermaster General of the State.

Q. Can you tell how many horses constituted that outside transaction?

A. Between nineteen hundred and two thousand.

Q. Can you tell exactly?

A. There were nineteen hundred and thirty-five.

Q. That you are sure was the number of horses in the horse trade?

A. Those were all the horses that I collected for; for which I have since been unable to find any entry on the books.

Q. That is what is commonly denominated the horse trade?

A. I suppose it is.

Q. Can you tell me how much money you collected for these horses from the United States?

A.	\$30,475 00
	68,310 00
	30,475 00
	69,445 00
	22,692 90

\$221,052 90

Q. In the first collections you made on account of those horses, to whom did you pay that money?

A. I paid that to Gen. Frieze; that is, he gave me a receipt for it. I got home late in the evening, and lodged it in Gov. Sprague's safe. It was carried to Gen. Frieze and he gave me a receipt for it. I think in all, I made three payments for horses while Gen. Frieze was the Quartermaster General.

Q. To whom did you pay the balance after his term expired?

A. I paid it to Gen. Cooke.

Q. Did you every time pay the money to Gen. Cooke after he entered upon the duties of his office?

A. I paid it to Gen. Cooke.

Q. Did Gen. Cooke at any time request you to deliver the money in a different manner?

A. Yes, sir; I still claim that the first payment was as I before stated. Gen. Cooke stated to me, if you will take this to Gen. Frieze and get his receipt,

I will redeem it by my own. I did so, and as that transaction has been spoken of several times, I would like to show you the receipts :

"Received of Maj. S. P. Sanford order for certificates of indebtedness for \$69,445. being amount of bill for horses settled by me with the U. S.

(Signed,)

L. B. FRIEZE.

"PROVIDENCE, Feb'y 7th, 1863."

And here is the receipt of Gen. Cooke, for the same amount :

"PROVIDENCE, Feb'y 18th, 1863.

"Received of Major S. P. Sanford order on the Treasury of the U. S. for \$69,445, payable in certificates of indebtedness delivered by Lyman B. Frieze to the Globe Bank.

(Signed,)

GEO. LEWIS COOKE,

Q. M. G. State of R. I."

Q. Was this the only money you delivered in that way ?

A. That is all he requested me to carry to Gen. Frieze.

Q. You never delivered any money directly to the Globe Bank ?

A. No, sir ; you will see at once that I would have to carry money to the Quartermaster General.

Q. Did Gen. Cooke at the time he requested you to take this money to Gen. Frieze, state any reasons why he wanted you to ?

A. No, sir, none at all.

Q. Did you, or not, think that it was a strange transaction ?

A. I did not ; and from the beginning of the horse transaction there never was a word dropped in my presence, that led me to suppose that these transactions were different from any other transactions of the State with the Government. So far from having the least suspicion of anything of the kind, I heard not a word of it, although we were all on good terms. I should state that in the spring of 1864, after Gen. Cooke's report had been printed of the Quartermaster General's Office, for 1863, I noticed in it that all the money was not credited that I had paid. I spoke to Gen. Cooke about it. When I told him that he was that amount deficient, he thought I was mistaken.

Q. Do you know anything about how much money was loaned or hired from the Globe Bank, to purchase these horses ?

A. I do not, sir, any more than what I have seen in reports.

Q. Your taking that money at the request of Gen. Cooke, and handing it over to Gen. Frieze, and taking his individual receipt for it, how would that affect the account of Gen. Cooke with the United States ?

A. It would not affect it at all, sir, because I handed it to Gen. Cooke.

Q. How would his paying over to Gen. Frieze money which he had received on account of the State of Rhode Island, affect his account ?

A. If he paid it over to Gen. Frieze, he would necessarily state the fact on his books.

Q. If you handed the State's money to Gen. Frieze, you could not say that you handed it to some other person ; do you know that Gen. Cooke made such entries at that time ?

A. I do not; but I should infer not, from the entries that now seem to be on his books. As we are speaking on that subject, I will state that, as a party connected with the matter, I have had to endure from the clerks a great deal of ridicule on account of it. When we bring out the Globe Bank, as a dealer in horses, prominently, it excites nothing but mirth on their part. The simple course that occurs to me is, to put down the transaction and say the State bought the horses and sold them to the Government; she paid the men for them, and got her pay from the Government; and then the thing passes off.

Q. The amount is what you received from the United States for horses bought in the outside transaction?

A. Yes, sir; it is the amount of \$221,052.90.

Q. Gen. Frieze, in his report to the Legislature, says that he only received \$64,143.59: wherein it is shown that he received \$194,171.20. Do you know anything about that discrepancy?

A. The great amount of this discrepancy is doubtless from the ignoring at the present time of the horse transaction, and then there is an actual deficiency of money for supplies and transportation, or something of the kind.

Q. You would give us to understand that the apparent difference between the two is in the horse trade?

A. That is the great discrepancy.

Q. Is it your opinion or not that Gen. Frieze, at the time he made up this report, treated this horse trade as an outside transaction?

A. I cannot tell, sir. The only thing I know of the transaction is what it purported to be when it was done. I say that there never was one of these transactions but what was between the State of Rhode Island and the United States.

Q. How can you account for Gen. Frieze making a report to the Legislature that it was only so much, when he did receive so much more?

A. The charitable construction is that he made a mistake. It may be from treating one as an outside and the other as an inside transaction; that the thing did get mixed up so that he could not understand it himself.

Q. Did he consider it an outside transaction or a legitimate bona-fide State of Rhode Island transaction?

A. After it was settled by the United States he may have received it in that light.

Q. Were these 1,935 horses all that you collected for in years 1862-3?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. If we take the 190 horses now charged to the Government, will it make it right?

A. Yes, sir, about right.

Q. In August, 1862, Gen. Frieze collected from the United States, and received through you \$4,927; and in his report to the Legislature, he says he received \$3,981. Do you know anything about that transaction?

A. He made a mistake, sir. He received the money that I state. And I

produce this bill which foots up to the amount I stated in my evidence thereupon. This was a cash payment, not certificates of indebtedness.

Q. In the published report of the Quartermaster General to the Legislature in 1868, he says the amount received from the United States was only \$64,-148.59; while the United States Government says the amount was \$194,171.20. Will you explain that difference?

A. I paid him \$194,171.20, and hold his receipts for it.

Q. Do you know any reason why the whole amount should not be published in the report?

A. It should be published in the report. It is no matter what Gen. Frieze did with that money at all; the entry should be made on his books when he received it.

Q. Do you know that the balance of this is claimed to go to the outside transaction?

A. I, as State Agent, delivered him this money. His duty was to enter it. I don't care what he did with it afterward, but entry should be made that I paid it to him.

Q. There was one collection of \$16,888.87, where it appears by General Frieze's report that he only received \$6,888.87?

A. He received all of that \$16,888.87 at the same time. I have his receipt for it, showing that I paid it to Gen. Frieze.

Q. I want to ask you if you know anything about the property turned over by Gen. Stead to Gen. Frieze, when the former vacated the office?

A. Nothing more than appears in the official reports of what he turned over.

Q. Will you state what you know was turned over?

A. By turning to the 76th page of the Schedule for the January Session, 1862, you will find, "Supplies on hand;" which, when delivered, are chargeable to the United States, viz.: Clothing Department, \$82,616.28. It is that item. There is besides camp equipage and horses.

Q. What was the amount of these two?

A. The property left on hand would be about \$38,000 worth. There were thirty-one horses left on hand.

Q. What disposition was made of that property left on hand?

A. These horses were accounted for in that \$8,400 credit he gives.

Q. You will infer that he took the horses on hand and allowed the State so much money for them?

A. Yes, sir. This is an official document, and I should judge it to be correct.

Q. Do you know whether Gen. Stead ever left anything in writing to the effect that he left more on hand?

A. That is rather an unpleasant question, because these horses were charged to the United States by Gen. Stead himself.

Q. Why should Gen. Friess assume those horses himself and pay the State for them?

A. I don't know, sir.

Q. In your opinion, with your knowledge of the transactions between the State and the United States, what is necessary in order to make the accounts of the State agree with those of the United States, so far as horses are concerned?

A. I think, sir, if you have collected of the United States money for the nineteen hundred and thirty-five horses, you should say so, and charge those horses to the United States at just what you made the bills out against the United States for; and when the United States have paid you for those horses credit them on the books; simply a debit and credit entry for just what the transaction was.

Q. Are there not more horses charged than the United States have received?

A. That is on the previous year 1861; that stands by itself.

Q. Then, in order to complete the horse transaction, what would you do farther?

A. I should waive the claim to the one hundred and ninety horses on the first year of the war, and make the account square with the United States.

Q. That would not square up the account, would it?

A. That would square the account, if the parties who are deficient would pay up the deficiency in money. We have got the money for those horses charged the United States on the bills. We have not credited the United States for the money received. In other words, make your entries.

Q. Now about this forage account?

A. This was made out for the 1st New England Cavalry.

Q. Was it for forage before the horses were delivered to the United States?

A. No, sir. It was after they were delivered. It is chargeable to the United States, but they say we have collected too much.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM E. HAMLIN.

TUESDAY, January 30th, 1866.

Sworn.

Q. An item appears in the Special Message of the Governor, committed to this Committee, of \$6,500, loaned to you as Provost Marshal of Rhode Island. State when this money was loaned to you?

A. I cannot give the precise dates; I think the Quartermaster General has the receipts, with the dates upon them. If I had had any notice I could have brought papers.

Q. By whom was this money loaned to you?

A. By Gov. Sprague.

Q. What was this loan for?

A. It was an advance to the United States for defraying the expenses of the Special Provost Marshal's Department of Rhode Island.

Q. What was the necessity of a loan for that purpose, at that time?

A. At the time of the appointment of a Special Provost Marshal, (there was one appointed for each State. I understood from Gov. Sprague that it was in consequence of communications made from the Governors of the different States, desiring that there should be a Provost Marshal for each State. There was a special order No. 140, of the War Department, creating this system) I was appointed Provost Marshal for Rhode Island. There was no appropriation made for this purpose. I presumed that the expenses would be paid out of the contingent fund of the War Department. My orders were to report to the Provost Martial General, Simeon Draper. I also spoke to Gov. Sprague about the expenses, and he said that the State would provide for them until the Government could complete their arrangements for organizing the department. Shortly after I systemized my department, I went to Washington with Mr. Draper, at his request, and showed him the system I had adopted. (Prior to that time I was in correspondence with him, and everything was made out in accordance with his instructions.) Mr. Draper addressed a note to Gov. Sprague, requesting him to continue to aid me as he had done, until the department could be more com-

pletely organized. After that, Gov. Sprague desired that I would make a report of my doings, in order that the Legislature might see what was being done, as that office was created for the State, as much as for the United States. I made such a report, and presented it to the Legislature, and then a resolution was passed, authorizing the Governor to extend such pecuniary aid to the Provost Marshal, as in his opinion might be necessary to carry on the department. The object of the communication, I presume, was that the Legislature might sanction the amount of these advances which he had made, and that was continued.

Q. Who was Simeon Draper?

A. He was Provost Marshal General of the whole United States, appointed by the President. We each received our appointments from the President.

Q. Where were his headquarters?

A. They were to be at Washington. He was there sometimes, and sometimes in New York.

Q. Was it considered to be an expenditure which the State should pay. I mean the fitting up of the Provost Marshal's office.

A. I think the intention of the department was that the United States should pay the whole expenses, and I think it is their intention now.

Q. Can you tell us why this account has never been allowed by the United States?

A. The vouchers were all made; for every dollar that was made out I had a voucher in duplicate. My first order was to forward those vouchers, one to the Provost Marshal General and another copy to the Secretary of War. Afterwards, I was ordered to send both copies to the Secretary of War. I went to New York and obtained copies from Mr. Draper's hands and both were sent to the Secretary of War. After remaining a long time there, I received the vouchers, returned to me with statements on each; for instance, on voucher No. 1, would be a statement that the army regulations requiring the name of the company to which the deserter belonged, (if the amount represented in the voucher was paid for a deserter) and thus each voucher was inscribed, with the reason why it was not paid—the same as the State vouchers come back. I went over each voucher, and wrote back, stating why it was impossible to conform to the present army regulations in making out these vouchers. Some of the parties who had receipted these vouchers, were dead, and others had gone away, and I could not accomplish what they demanded, even if the vouchers could be worded as they wanted, at the present time. I made as clear and explicit an explanation as was possible to make them. They required copies of telegrams; now these I could not give, because they were not to be obtained.

Q. Would the approval of Mr. Draper have been sufficient to have secured the payment of that claim?

A. Mr. Draper has approved of all these vouchers once. I sent on an abstract when these were sent on. Mr. Draper looked over the vouchers and said I will approve these on the abstract. But it seemed that they wanted Mr. Draper to sign each individual voucher. There were 280 vouchers in dupli-

cate, making 560 times he would have to sign his name. Finally, I had a letter a few weeks ago from the Quartermaster General, stating that he had received a letter from Mr. Draper in relation to my accounts, and that Mr. Draper would be willing to affix his signature to those vouchers. He wanted to know if I would be willing to assume the risk of the loss of those vouchers in their transportation from Washington to New York, if they sent them. I replied I would assume it, and they notified Mr. Draper that the vouchers were coming. A week or two since I received a letter from Mr. Draper that he had already received the vouchers. That is where the matter now rests.

Q. Those vouchers are in the hands of Mr. Draper, of New York. How long since did they come into his possession?

A. Two or three weeks ago.

Q. Do you expect to receive them here soon?

A. I don't know. The last that I heard from Mr. Draper, he said that, from the Quartermaster General's account, it seemed necessary to have his name affixed to each voucher; but he, (Mr. D.) not being Provost Marshal General now, did not know the necessity of it. He could make an affidavit with regard to the case, that he believed they were all right; and that was all he could do. There the matter rests. He does not say he will not sign them, he merely notifies me. The inference I have from his letter is, that he would sign them. He said the vouchers should have been paid long ago, and was very much surprised that the Government did not pay them. They cover the whole \$6,500, and amount to more than that—to \$7,000—for you have not the whole amount stated there.

Q. You gave Gov. Sprague a receipt for this money, as you obtained it?

A. The first \$500 was advanced by Gov. Sprague, from the Globe Bank. You will find it upon one of the old accounts; and the \$6,500, upon receipts from the Quartermaster General. There are \$7,000 due from the United States to the State of Rhode Island, on this account.

Q. The whole amount of this \$7,000 has been expended; you have appropriate vouchers, and they are waiting for Mr. Draper's signatures, to receive the approbation of the War Department at Washington?

A. Yes, sir. I supposed I was required to send one set to the Secretary of War, and keep the other myself. He directed me to send one to the Provost Marshal General. I would not delay lest the State should not get her money back, and sent both. I can make them out, and make out an abstract in case those were lost.

Q. What was this money expended for?

A. Mostly, it was in the reward paid for deserters, and in jail-board, for the United States. We had no military up to that time, and it was for some large sums for police. At the time the 11th and 12th regiments went away, and they had such trouble on the camp ground. There was considerable expense about that, and it was paid through my office.

Q. Can you ascertain in the course of a few days, whether these vouchers can be obtained from Mr. Draper in proper form?

A. I don't know exactly in what condition they are now, or whether he has forwarded them back. Mr. Draper has taken a deep interest in the matter, and took it upon himself to collect them.

Q. Will you write Mr. Draper and ask him if he has signed those vouchers, and what he has done with them?

A. I will do so.

TESTIMONY OF MAJOR S. P. SANFORD—RECALLED.

TUESDAY, January 30, 1866.

Sworn.

Q. What do you know in relation to this loan to William E. Hamlin, of \$6,500, which you report as suspended?

A. I received instructions from Governor Smith to call on the department for that account. I called at the Quartermaster General's Department, at Washington, and saw the account in the package form. There may have been one or two vouchers opened. They claimed that they were not approved by Simeon Draper, the Provost Marshal General, (at that time,) as had been stated. They informed me that they could not deliver me the account at Governor Smith's request, because Gov. Sprague had placed it with the Secretary of War, by whom it had been referred to the Quartermaster General; and that it could, therefore, only be withdrawn by a request from Gov. Sprague and the Secretary of War, that it must be forwarded back through the same channel by which it came. They told me that it was not properly vouched, i. e. that is not properly approved by Simeon Draper.

Q. In your opinion was that all it lacked, simply Simeon Draper's name approving the transactions?

A. I have no doubt that the Quartermaster General's Department might pay anything referred by the Secretary of War, that pertained to that department. What did not pertain to them they would not pay. A portion of it did pertain to their department. A Quartermaster General has a right to pay for a deserter, and also to pay for the rent of quarters at the present time; but the Quartermaster General's Department would not have a right to pay a salary which pertained directly to the Provost Marshal's Department. Transportation of any kind would come into the Quartermaster General's Department; and that of the kind contained in this account he would have no objection to paying, if properly referred to him.

Q. How would it be in regard to a charge for police force?

A. I doubt if any such charge as that would be paid ; because it would be claimed that the military could take care of themselves. That is what officers are for, to control their men. A Provost Marshal might have a right to call on a Colonel of a regiment for troops, but a Colonel of a regiment would not call upon a Provost Marshal for a civilian guard. The force of the United States is in its regiments and companies.

Q. Did you ever see this account as made up by Capt. Hamlin ?

A. I saw only one or two vouchers. I found they would not let me have it. I saw these vouchers out of the package for only a short time, and I could not tell what the items were. In regard to the making up of the account, it was not an account that came through my hands, in fact, I think it is about the only one that did not. I never saw the abstract. I have a recollection that Capt. Hamlin's rank was the same as mine. He received pay as Major of Cavalry, and I as Major of Light Artillery. I think the emoluments would be the same. He asked me to make out an account that would be just for a Major of Cavalry.

Q. Is it, or is it not your opinion, that if these vouchers are approved by Simeon Draper, as Provost Marshal General, they will be paid ?

A. The voucher that is correct on its face, and pertains directly to their department would not be paid unless the Chief of Provost Marshal's signed it. But the signature of Simeon Draper, or the Chief of the Provost Marshal's Department would not amount to anything at all, if it was an improper charge. The signature would go so far and no farther. If it was a proper charge they would require it to be approved by the highest authority ; the same as a bill coming from Rhode Island may be perfectly just, and still not be paid unless approved by the Governor. You have to get the signature of the proper officer. But suppose again that the Governor should pay \$10 to a person for services that were not specified in the account, you might then have all the approvals you please and the Government would not pay it. You must specify the service and the United States then decide whether it was service that was needed. I think a similar bill to the one alluded to for police force, in taking off the regiment was refused, and I believe I can find the record of it. If as Capt. Hamlin states, that is an item in the account, I don't believe it will be paid ; in other words, the United States does not recognize civil officers, in transacting business while they have thousands of soldiers of their own on purpose to attend to such matters. It is "voucher No, 67, under miscellaneous items." "Thos. W. Hart \$72." The Government exception to it will be found on page 48 of the Special Message. "Account of Thos. W. Hart, Sept., 7th. Items: Services of 18 mounted men, acting police, for 3d Regiment, from Camp Ames to Fox Point, \$4 each, \$72." "Inadmissible. Does not come under provisions of Act of Congress." That decision on that item settles the bill at once, and if a heavy portion of this \$6,500 is of like tenor, it will not be paid. The military is to protect the civil, not the civil to take care of the military.

Q. Is that item one that appears upon Capt. Hamlin's account?

A. He said so in his testimony; that it was a heavy item.

Q. You stated in your testimony the other day that \$150,000 of these suspended accounts might be collected?

A. I stated that about that amount could probably be collected by hard work. The government of the United States would not pay you for property you have never delivered them. That would strike out the sum of \$40,000 or \$50,000. There would be no proof that you had delivered to the United States materials amounting in cost to that sum: and that portion they will not pay. It would include such items as lumber, horses, furniture for offices, and a great many things of that kind. Take the next item: "Account of American Telegraph Company, for telegraphing, \$163." "The object and necessity of the expenditures should be fully explained." If you had explained it they would have called upon you to give them a copy of the telegrams, "saying, it might have been a merely friendly personal telegram; if it was a matter of real emergency, let us see it, and we will judge whether it was necessary." The United States don't pay out money without knowing what it is for. If they pay for property they must know they have received it. If there is anything in that account that you cannot show them that you have delivered, you might as well not charge it.

I put many of these items on the broad ground of mistake; take the item of the 190 horses. The State must say, "we made a mistake on these 190 horses, and we never bought them." You must waive that portion of your claim; and you would have to state in honesty that you never delivered those horses as you thought you had, and take them out of your account. Then you can get your money. I went over with many of these objections with the department, and explained to them the necessity of the cases. They told me that, whereas, it might be fair toward Rhode Island to allow \$10,000 or \$12,000 upon such matters, that with a large State in the West, accounts of a similar nature might amount to millions; and the principle had to be maintained. If you have sold us anything, give it to us; if you have not, we will not pay." I will give you a reason for expressing the opinion that I have. Take the accounts of Olney & Metcalf; Arnold, Martin & Potter; take that of Thos. A. Howland. The Government's exception is: "Certificate is not presented approved by the Governor of the State." Since that time I have taken every one of them to Gov. Sprague, and I think he has signed them all, taking the responsibility upon himself. If that is the only exception to that account, we shall get the money. The account of Olney & Metcalf is for six months and three days' interest on Gen. Parker's notes. That is inadmissible, the Government never pays interest. Take the account of Taylor & Symonds, that is not certified by the Governor of the State. I think that the \$228,000 and odd, is worth, perhaps, \$150,000. With patient exertion I think we can get probably the last named sum.

Q. How is it with the vouchers of Gen. Frieze for 1862? Have they all been properly approved by Gov. Sprague?

A. Very few, indeed ; probably not one in thirty. I cannot tell the reason.

Q. Does Gov. Sprague refuse to sign those vouchers ?

A. I don't think he would ; but it has never been brought up in that shape. The bills have never been brought in question in this way before, and I think unquestionably, he would approve them. They have never been certified by the Quartermaster General, nor approved as correct.

Q. Why have not those accounts been presented to the General Government ?

A. I will state. Take the horse vouchers, \$220,000 ; that is an account that is made out by the State of Rhode Island. The certificates appended to it are those of its Quartermaster General and its Governor. The State is the party that delivers the horses, consequently they certify upon honor that the State has purchased and delivered them to the United States. There is no voucher beyond that.

Q. Do you require vouchers beyond that ?

A. You cannot get one beyond that, because these comprise an endorsement of the whole transaction by the State, through its Executive and Quartermaster General.

Q. These have been paid ?

A. Yes, sir Take the clothing account. The State of Rhode Island charges the government so much for clothing. Then we bring in the certificate of the United States officer, that he made requisition for that clothing, and his receipt that he got it. That is proof to the United States government that it came into their possession ; and the Executive and Quartermaster General of the State have certified that they bought it and paid for it, and then the account is just.

Take another case, the item of interest. As soon as they come to it, it is wiped out. They say "you have no right to make such a bill for the United States to pay. If you did, the United States pays no interest." Take an article that you don't show that you properly delivered to the United States, and they throw it out at once.

Q. I understand you to say that these accounts of Gen. Frieze, while he was Quartermaster General of the State, that they are as yet unadjusted, and that the vouchers have not been called in question. Why ?

A. Because, sir, the account has not been presented.

Q. Then why have they not been presented ?

A. In the first place, from a want of time. I would state that for the past six months, in addition to preparing accounts amounting to \$200,000, there have been constant calls upon me in behalf of the Government, and the Fourteenth and various other regiments, (as they were successively coming home) for proofs as to certain items in their accounts. There has been a great deal of outside work for me to attend. Col. Francis has been assisting me in making them out. Two-thirds of his time has been taken up in answering letters from soldiers in

regard to their accounts. Before this account is settled every one of these vouchers must be signed, or the account cannot be paid. Of course "they" will certify to their own accounts in the case of bills that they paid themselves.

R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION,

UPON THE

PETITION OF JAMES JEFFERSON AND OTHERS,

FOR

EQUAL SCHOOL RIGHTS.

PROVIDENCE:

**PROVIDENCE PRESS CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1866.**

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

The Committee on Education, to whom was referred the petition of James Jefferson and others, praying for Equal School Rights, beg leave to present their Report:

Your Committee have attentively considered the subject with reference to the interests of the petitioners, and the cause of public education. We find that the Constitution of the State, in providing for the education of the citizens of the State, makes no distinction on account of race or color. That the General Assembly has, therefore, no lawful power, either by its own enactments or by delegation of its powers to others, to deprive any child, in this State, of equal advantages in all our Public Schools. And whenever a pupil has been excluded from the High School, in the city of Providence, on account of color, the authority by which such exclusion was made, was a usurpation of power not delegated by the people; an invasion of the inalienable rights of the citizen, and a tyranny that would not have been permitted had it not been shielded by a prejudice stronger than the Constitution, and stronger than justice.

The object of public education, and the only justification for the use of the public money for this purpose, is to qualify the citizen for the exercise of the rights of self-government, or of the elective franchise. The Constitution of the State makes no discrimination in the exercise of this right on account of color. Whenever then the General Assembly interposes its power to prevent the education of a colored citizen, the first great object of public education is defeated, viz.: The qual-

fication of the freeman for the performance of the most important duty of a citizen. The policy of the State in providing for its own preservation and perpetuation, is defeated.

The fundamental law of the State provides that equal school rights shall be given to all the citizens of the State, irrespective of color. Certain commissioners or proscriptive special school committees, acting under the authority delegated by the General Assembly, have seen fit to decree, that of two families residing side by side, the children of one being white, (even if ragged and filthy,) shall be permitted to go to the nearest and most convenient school; while the children of the other, being colored, (and on account of their color,) shall pass by school-house after school-house, and travel in all kinds of weather, two or three miles, until they can find a place where they can be permitted to enter.

These law-givers have thought proper further to decree, that of two children equally promising and equally deserving, and destined to exercise an equal share in the sovereignty of the State, one being white and the other colored, having both reached a given point in their education, and qualified themselves to enter a higher school, the white child shall be permitted to enter and continue, and perfect his education, while the colored child, on account of his color, shall *not* be permitted to enter; shall not be permitted to continue and perfect his education.

The evidence that such has been the case in the city of Providence, under existing law, is conclusive.

The reason assigned by the "Special Committee," in their Report to the City Council of the city of Providence, and through the School Commissioner to this General Assembly, for refusing (we use their own words) "to suddenly change the present arrangement of the schools, *in order to conform them to the progressive spirit of the age*, and to what at first sight appears to be the teaching of humanity and simple justice," is this: "While" (we still use their own words) they "gratefully acknowledge the services of the colored man in subduing the rebellion, and are disposed to grant him *all his rights and privileges as a citizen*, they can not feel that it would be expedient in the present state of public opinion, to introduce into the schools the dreaded elements of contention and strife."

That is to say, the progressive spirit of the age, or the improved tone of public opinion, demands that the schools be made to conform to it. A grateful acknowledgement of the patriotic services of the colored man in subduing the rebellion.

Simple justice and humanity demand a change, and we assign a reason for not making it the identical reason we have given, why it should be made, viz.: The present state of public opinion.

It would have been more ingenuous in this "Special Committee," and more in accordance with the moral sentiments they have elsewhere inculcated, to have frankly stated that the progressive spirit of the age had outstripped their prejudices with reference to this subject.

Your Committee believe it to be the duty of this General Assembly to express emphatically their decided disapprobation of the official proceedings of these guardians of our public schools, and of the education of the future men of this community.

To make an official acknowledgement that they have denied to respectable citizens their just rights, and have violated what appears at first sight to be simple justice and humanity, and assign as a reason for it, the indulgence of an anticipated disposition on the part of the scholars to resist the law with contention and strife, is simply to patronize, to foster and encourage in our youth a disregard of the sacred rights of others, and a contempt of simple justice and humanity. It is to inculcate a spirit of insubordination and lawless violence, that will better prepare them for executive officers of Judge Lynch, than sober, self-governed citizens of Rhode Island.

This Committee, in pursuance of their own views of simple justice, have further illustrated their inconsistency by publishing a long account of the superiority of Massachusetts over all her sister States, in matters and things in general, and education in particular; and as a conclusion, drawn from these historical premises, they recommend that, Massachusetts having some eight or ten years ago abolished these caste schools, as degrading one race, and cultivating a spirit of injustice and oppression in the other, we should not follow her wise example, when we have the almost unanimous assurance of those who have the charge of public education in that State, that the change has been beneficial, and has been effected without the so much dreaded contention and strife. There are at this time three hundred colored pupils promiscuously attending the public schools of the city of Boston — the Athens of America.

These "dreaded elements of contention and strife," that have been so often held up before the General Assembly and before the public, as an apology for depriving the colored race of a fair chance to educate their children, have, the past year, been subjected to the test of experiment in our own State.

Anticipating the action of this General Assembly, foreshadowed by

the decisive vote of the last House of Representatives, these School Committees have somewhat relaxed the rigor of proscription.

We have the official statements of the Superintendents of Public Schools in Providence and Newport, that there have been sixty colored children in Providence, and twenty in Newport, admitted into the Public Schools the past year, and that there has been perfect harmony and a friendly feeling between the white and colored children attending the same school.

There seems then to be nothing in the way of making the law conform to what at first sight appears to be the teaching of simple justice and humanity, except the unyielding prejudices of those to whom this illegal power has been unwisely delegated.

The example of the State is prejudicial to the general improvement of the colored race. With what consistency can we demand that these colored people shall be made equal before the law in other States or the territories, while we, ourselves, deprive them of one of their most important civil rights?

We, therefore, recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted, and the accompanying act passed.

JOHN E. WEEDEN.
EDMUND N. CLARK.
AMASA M. EATON.
DANIEL BABCOCK.

**AN ACT IN ADDITION TO TITLE XIII. OF THE REVISED STATUTES,
"OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION."**

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. In deciding upon applications for admission to any School in this State, maintained wholly or in part at the public expense, no distinction shall be made on account of the race or color of the applicant.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect on the 15th day of May next.

SEC. 3. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

R E P O R T

OF THE

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AT ITS

JANUARY SESSION, 1866.

PROVIDENCE:
PROVIDENCE PRESS CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1866.

R E P O R T
OF THE
RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,
AT THE
JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1866.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island :

The Board of Railroad Commissioners, appointed by the General Assembly at the May Session, A. D. 1865, respectfully submit the following Semi-Annual Report :

At a meeting held in the office of the State Auditor, at the call of Spencer Mowry, on the 10th of June, 1865, the following gentlemen, members of the Board, were present, viz.: Spencer Mowry, Joel M. Spencer, Sands C. Carr, William P. Bateman and Henry H. Luther; and the Board was organized by the choice of Spencer Mowry as Chairman, and Henry H. Luther as Secretary.

At this meeting the case of George P. Clark, who was killed by a locomotive on the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, on the 5th of June, came before the Board for their consideration. In view of the evidence obtained, it was

Voted, That the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad Company are in no way responsible for the death of said Clark; and to this decision of the Board, the father of the said Clark gave his concurrence.

On the 30th of June, the Board met at the depot of the Old Colony and Newport Railroad, in Newport, and examined witnesses in relation to the death of Rebecca Hoxie, who was killed while crossing the railroad tracks near the depot. It appeared in evidence that Miss

Hoxie was seventy-six years of age; that she had crossed the track on which the engine was moving, and evidently becoming confused, returned, and was struck by the locomotive and killed. In view of these facts, it was

Voted, That no blame attaches to the employes of the Old Colony and Newport Railroad Company, for the death of Rebecca Hoxie.

On the 4th of August, the Board again met at the office of the State Auditor, in Providence. Ira Johnson, who had been injured while coupling the cars on the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, was summoned; but owing to the slightness of the injury received, did not make his appearance.

According to previous advertisement, the Regular Quarterly Meeting of the Board took place at the office of the State Auditor, in Providence, on the 8th of August.

At this meeting the case of Edward McDonald, who was killed on the Providence and Boston Railroad, on the 13th of July, came before the Board for investigation. It appeared that the said McDonald, while endeavoring to pass from one car to another, fell between the cars, was run over and killed. In view of the evidence in the case, including that given to the coroner's jury, the Commissioners

Voted, That no blame attaches to the employes of the Providence and Boston Railroad Company, for the death of Edward McDonald.

The next meeting of the Board was held at the office of the State Auditor, on the 8th of September, when the following cases were presented for consideration:

The first was that of a man injured by Horse Railroad Car, No. 1, on the 28th of August. He came from a saloon, and entered the car on High street, and after riding a few feet, attempted to leave the car without ringing the bell or giving any other indication of his wish to leave. He did not appear before the Board.

Voted, That the Union Horse Railroad Company is not responsible for the accident in question.

The second case was that of Charles Congdon, a lad of twelve or fourteen years of age, who entered car No. 6, of the Union Horse Railroad Company, on the 6th of September, at John street, and left at Transit street, without notice or signal to stop the car. It was

Voted, That in the case of said Congdon, the Union Horse Railroad Company are not responsible for the injury received.

On the 12th of September, the Board held another meeting at the office of the State Auditor, and examined witnesses in relation to injuries sustained by a child by the name of Michael Shrine, Jr., from a

locomotive of the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad Company. The accident occurred while the engine was going very slowly from the depot to India Bridge—the bell ringing meanwhile, to give the usual warning. The child was not seen by those in charge of the engine, until after he had been run over by it. After hearing all the evidence presented, it was

Voted, That no culpability rests upon the employes of the Railroad Company, for the accident in question.

On the 26th of September, at a meeting of the Board, at the State Auditor's office, the following cases came under consideration :

Charles F. Hopkins entered car No. 12, of the Union Horse Railroad Company, on the 13th of September, at the east end of Market Square ; and, in attempting to leave the car at Knight street, without giving any notice of his wish, was thrown under the wheels, which passed over him, inflicting injuries which resulted in his death. The Commissioners

Voted, That his injuries were the result of his own indiscretion.

While Michael Laffay was riding on the end of a car of a gravel train, on the Old Colony and Newport Railroad, one car ran off the track, and Laffay was thrown from the car by the shock, run over and injured, so that he soon after died. It was

Voted, That the accident was not owing to want of care on the part of the Railroad Company.

James C. Cowenhoven, an employe of the Union Horse Railroad Company, who had been slightly injured near one of the stables of the Company, appeared before the Board, and exonerated the Company from all blame for his injury.

The Board held their second Quarterly Meeting at the office of the State Auditor, on the 7th of November, according to previous advertisement.

By adjournment the Commissioners met again on the 11th of November, and examined the Union Horse Railroad to Olneyville. On the 13th of the same month, they examined the New York, Boston and Providence Railroad, to the Connecticut line, and found the road-bed, sleepers and iron work, as well as the bridges, in good order.

On the next day, November 14th, they went over the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, to the State line, and also examined the Branch to Sprague's Print Works, and found the road, in all respects, in good repair.

On the 15th of November, they examined the Boston and Providence Railroad, from the depot to India Point. This road has now

an entire double line of rails from Boston to Providence, and is in remarkably efficient working order.

On the same day the Commissioners examined the bridges on the Park, and found them strong and sound.

On the 16th of the same month, they examined the Providence and Worcester, and the Air Line Railroads, and found them in good order, except a bridge on the Providence and Worcester Railroad, north of Woonsocket, over the Blackstone river, which requires extensive repairs, but the Commissioners were informed that it would be replaced by a new structure, early in the season.

On the 17th, they examined the Providence, Warren and Bristol, and the Warren and Fall River Railroads. The former was found in very good repair between Providence and Warren; between Warren and Bristol were found quite a number of defective sleepers, but these are constantly being replaced with those which are new. One timber was found slightly decayed in the bridge over Barrington river; but the Superintendent gave assurance that every thing was in readiness to replace it. At the eastern abutment of the bridge over Warren river, the Commissioners recommended the placing of a thick, oak plank, and setting shores upon it under the stringers.

These two bridges have been examined by Mr. D. L. Harris, of Springfield, Mass., and by him pronounced good. He recommended a small amount of new fastenings.

The Warren and Fall River Railroad was found in good order.

On November the 18th, the Commissioners examined the Old Colony and Newport Railroad. This road is of so recent construction, that time, as yet, has made very little impression upon it.

During the time of the foregoing examinations, the Horse Railroads have passed under the inspection of the Commissioners, and found in good repair.

The bridges before noticed, were tested by running a locomotive over them, first slowly, and then rapidly, and by stopping the locomotive in the centre of the spans; also by personal examination with an augur.

The bridges on the Providence and Hartford Road were tested by a train very heavily loaded with granite; and the bridge at India Point, by a freight train of coal and other merchandise, as well as by personal inspection of the timbers.

On the 23d of November, the Commissioners met at Woonsocket for the purpose of examining into the cause of the death of Michael

Bounce, while on a car engaged in shoveling coal. From the best evidence obtained, they decided and

Voted, That in this case the employes of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company were delinquent in not giving notice, and in allowing cars to remain on the track without securing them by brakes.

The Board held another meeting on the 22d of December, at the office of the State Auditor, and proceeded to investigate the case of Benjamin Wilkes, who was injured by the Stonington train, on the 14th of the same month. From the evidence presented, it appeared that Wilkes, while attempting to cross from the Park to the depot, at the west end, without seeming to comprehend his situation, was struck by the locomotive, and badly injured. It was

Voted, That no blame for the injury is chargeable upon the Railroad Company or their employes.

On the 15th of January, 1866, the Commissioners met at the State Auditor's office in Providence, and gave their attention to evidence in the case of Samuel H——, who was injured near the east end of the depot of the Boston and Providence Railroad. He was seen walking by the side of the track, and evidently fell partly under the engine. It was

Voted, That the injury was not occasioned by any fault of the employes of the Railroad.

At the same meeting the Commissioners examined witnesses in regard to the cause of the accident by which William Bates was seriously injured on the Stonington Railroad, on the 26th of the previous month. As the result of their investigation, it was

Voted, That the collision on the Stonington Railroad, whereby William Bates was seriously injured, on the 26th of December, 1865, was the result of gross carelessness on the part of the Superintendent of said road, and of the conductor and engineer of the train that left Providence.

The Commissioners had heard of a case of injury to a child, while at play near the depot of the Old Colony and Newport Railroad, and wrote to the officers of the road at Newport, who, as it appeared, had received no previous information of the occurrence. It was found that two children were at play near the railroad track, and that one was caught by the locomotive, and received an injury of one foot. At the time it was not considered a dangerous injury, but it afterwards assumed a more serious character, and finally resulted in the death of the child. The Commissioners intend to give this case further investigation.

The Commissioners were notified that a man had been killed at

Pawtucket, by jumping from a train of cars while in motion, upon the Boston and Providence Railroad. They have made all practicable efforts to obtain information respecting the circumstances of the casualty, but without success.

In consideration of the frequent accidents at public crossings, the Commissioners suggest and recommend that the rules and instructions to persons running trains on the railroads in this State, be so amended as to prohibit or prevent trains from passing each other at public crossings.

From the foregoing records, it will appear that no loss of life, and no injury to persons, has occurred during the last six months, in this State, as the legitimate result of railroad locomotion. The fatal accident on the gravel train on the Old Colony and Newport Railroad, was caused by the careless and insecure manner in which the man was sitting on the end of the car. His associates, who were in the car, were uninjured.

The death at Woonsocket was occasioned by insufficient notice, and by allowing cars to remain on the track without being secured by brakes.

The accident resulting from the collision on the Stonington road, by which William Bates was injured, was caused by running one train on time belonging to another.

The remainder of the accidents resulted either from persons walking upon the railroads, or from their attempting to cross the roads, or to enter or leave the cars while in motion.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT.

	Providence, Warren and Bristol.	Old Colony and Newport.	Providence & Worcester.	New York and Boston, (Air Line.)	Boston and Providence.	New York, Boston and Providence.	Hartford, Providence and Fishkill.	Fall River, Warren and Providence.	Providence, Pawtucket & Central Falls, (Horse.)	Union Railroad, (Horse.)
Number of miles of track in Rhode Island.....	14	16	17 9-10	0 94-100	10	44	25	3,182-1,000	About.....7	19
Total cost of road.....	494,942 56	576,204 24	701,715 02	504,597 44	781,450 88	1,942,200 70	8,902,855 48	77,617 81	194,000 00	848,870 24
Total indebtedness of Company.....	8,500 00	1,848,560 60	None.	1,287,700 00	21,500 00	500,000 00	2,367,074 55	186,846 84	100,000 00	86,087 28
Number of Locomotives owned by Company.....	3	29	14	5	24	16	17	None.	None.	47
Number of Passenger Cars owned by Company.....	4	52	14	6	39	18	20	None.	None.	18
Number of all other Cars owned by Company.....	10	530	462	25	868	118	289	None.	None.	18
Total cost of Rolling Stock.....	32,598 91	884,508 17	209,053 30	88,138 92	207,400 00	300,000 00	802,510 88	.....	13,000	50,613 27
Total number of employees of Company.....	23	625	264	70	455	418	850	10	30	115
Total receipts for the year.....	52,708 98	1,209,065 01	548,995 45	110,047 06	1,231,104 08	661,114 48	628,921 19	11,292 86	53,221 28	107,827 64
Total expenses for the year.....	82,303 16	797,670 80	408,868 12	128,916 03	854,770 74	491,696 00	491,696 00	14,667 59	42,000 00	69,488 88
Total net earnings for the year.....	19,762 82	411,394 20	140,126 33	Value of	866,333 34	169,422 48	132,855 19	None.	11,271 28	38,338 76
Tons of Coal consumed during the year.....	880	9,685	8,822	.....	7,445	6,680	476	None.	.....	.....
Cords of Wood consumed during the year.....	209	1,371	784	Value of	1,764	672	6,700	289	.....	.....
Total number of Passengers transported over any portion of the road in 1895.....	157,299 1/2	1,532 690	990,886	280,849	2,082,842	448,848	588,908	89,408	760,000	2,276,888
Tons Merchandise transported over any portion of the road in 1895.....	17,522	302,642	201,228	22,432	380,171	121,560	150,000	None.	None.	.....
Total number of Passengers killed out of this State during the year 1895.....	None.	1	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	.....
Total number of Passengers killed in this State during the year 1895.....	None.	None.	None.	None.	2	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
Total number of Passengers Injured out of this State during the year 1895.....	None.	4	None.	None.	None.	Slightly.....1	Slightly....5	None.	None.	.....
Total number of Passengers Injured in this State during the year 1895.....	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	1	None.	None.	None.	8
Total number of others, not Passengers, killed out of this State during the year 1895.....	None.	8	4	2	3	8	1	None.	None.	.....
Total number of others, not Passengers, killed in this State during the year 1895.....	9	2	1	None.	None.	2	1	None.	None.	None.
Total number of others, not Passengers, Injured out of this State during the year 1895.....	None.	None.	None.	None.	2	None.	8	None.	None.	.....
Total number of others, not Passengers, Injured in this State during the year 1895.....	None.	1	1	None.	1	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
Total number of Stations in Rhode Island.....	6	5	9	1	4	12	13	.....	.....	.....
Total number of Stations out of Rhode Island.....	None.	45	12	18	.....	6	88	3	.....	.....

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of miles of track in Rhode Island.....	166 972.1000
Total investments in Railroads terminating in Rhode Island.....	\$9,458,953 65
Total indebtedness of Railroad Corporations.....	\$6,760,267 65
Total number of Locomotives owned by Railroad Corporations.....	112
Total number of Passenger Cars owned by Railroad Corporations.....	213
Total number of all other Cars owned by Railroad Corporations.....	1,792
Total Cost of Rolling Stock.....	(a) \$1,232,818 50
Total number of persons employed by Railroad Corporations.....	2,280
Total receipts of Railroad Corporations for the year.....	\$4,588,701 08
Total expenses of Railroad Corporations for the year.....	\$3,828,944 16
Net earnings of Railroad Corporations for the year.....	\$1,268,900 47
Tons of Coal consumed by Railroad Corporations for the year.....	(b) 27,480
Cords of Wood consumed by Railroad Corporations for the year.....	(b) 11,689
Total number of Passengers transported during the year.....	9,383,011 1
Total tons of Merchandise transported during the year.....	1,205,541
Total number of Passengers killed during the year in Rhode Island.....	2
Total number of Passengers injured during the year in Rhode Island.....	4
Total number of others, not Passengers, killed during the year in Rhode Island.....	8
Total number of others, not Passengers, injured during the year in Rhode Island.....	2
Total number of Stations in this State.....	49

* Included in cost of road.

(a) Included in cost of road by New York, Boston and Providence (Air Line.)

(b) Value given, instead of quantity, by New York and Boston Air Line.

OFFICERS OF RAILROAD CORPORATIONS.

PROVIDENCE, WARREN AND BRISTOL.

Charles T. Child.....President.
L. M. E. Stone.....Superintendent and Treasurer.

OLD COLONY AND NEWPORT.

Alexander Holmes.....President.
William H. Bullock.....Superintendent.
John M. Washburn.....Treasurer.

PROVIDENCE AND WORCESTER.

Earl P. Mason.....President.
S. H. Tabor.....Superintendent.
John R. Balch.....Treasurer.

BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE.

G. M. Bartholomew.....President.
Daniel Pratt.....Superintendent.
James A. Dupee.....Treasurer.

BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

Charles H. Warren.....President.
Daniel Nason.....Superintendent.
David Tyler.....Treasurer.

NEW YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON.

James I. Day.....President.
A. L. Mathews.....Superintendent.
Ira H. Palmer.....Treasurer.

FALL RIVER, WARREN AND PROVIDENCE.

James Y. Smith.....President.
William M. Bailey.....Treasurer.

HARTFORD, PROVIDENCE AND FISHKILL.

Calvin Day.....President.
Samuel Nott.....Superintendent.
H. T. Sperry.....Treasurer.

PROVIDENCE, PAWTUCKET AND CENTRAL FALLS.

Hiram H. Thomas.....President.
Olney Arnold.....Treasurer.

UNION HORSE RAILROAD.

Amasa Sprague.....President.
George H. Smith.....Superintendent.
George M. Daniels.....Treasurer.

SPENCER MOWRY,
JOEL M. SPENCER,
WILLIAM P. BATEMAN,
SANDS C. CARR,
HENRY H. LUTHER,

*Railroad
Commissioners.*

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF SHELL FISHERIES.

*To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island,
in session, January, 1866:*

The Commissioner of Shell Fisheries, in compliance with the Statute, as well as in obedience to a mandatory resolution of the Assembly of 1865, respectfully reports as follows:

The Annual Report due from me at this time as matter of routine, needs be but a brief document.

Since December, 1865, only five oyster beds have been leased — each of one acre, viz.:

To Lloyd S. Sutton, of East Providence, at \$20 per annum.

" Thomas B. Wall, of "	"	"	25	"	"
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" George H. Adams, of "	"	"	45	"	"
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" Albert C. Cole, of "	"	"	10	"	"
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" John F. Chartres, of Providence,	"	"	10	"	"
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For the first three of these there was competition. The minimum price of \$10 per annum was offered by more than one person, and as an unobjectionable mode of deciding between the applicants, I adopted that of sealed offers, and awarded the desired bed to the highest bidder.

From the holders of four of the leases issued by me prior to December, 1864, I have received requests to cancel them, for reasons more or less cogent, which requests are, however, as yet under advisement. One bed, rented at \$10 per annum, has been surrendered as worthless, the holder leasing another at \$45.

Of the quantity of oysters taken up and planted by the bed-holders respectively, I have received returns from but a portion of the lessees and occupants. From the holders of beds from which the Assembly of 1864 withdrew the protection of the criminal law, I have not required returns, it seeming to me incredible that the Assembly could have expected sane men to plant oysters in Providence River, with no safeguard against spoliation, other than the remedies afforded by an action of trespass, the cost of prosecuting which, would exceed the amount recoverable in any one action, and the only result of which, in three cases in four, would be a judgment against some penniless thief in grain, with probably a needy family, dependent for bread, at least in part, upon his daily earnings, acquisitions or *takings*. Moreover: The leases issued prior to April, 1864, embodied no requirement of a return of this description, and whether or not a penalty for omitting to make one could be recovered, is matter of doubt, to say the least. And yet further: It is asserted and urged by many that their beds are already fully stocked, and that it is alike unjust and ridiculous to require them to plant, each year, at least two hundred bushels upon every acre leased. It were, they say, quite as reasonable, to require a farm-tenant to plant anew a potato field, already fully planted. I have as yet instituted no suits for penalties against delinquents; neither have I expressly or impliedly waived the right of the State to exact, or attempt to exact from them her dues in this regard. The leases issued since March, 1864, contain a fitting covenant in this particular, and the holders of these I require to make return or render satisfactory excuse, within the law, for omitting to do so. The returns from lessees of 107 acres, show that within the year ending November 30, 1865, there were planted 56,839 bushels from without the State, and 3,548 bushels from Providence River; total 60,387 bushels; and that the quantity taken up within the same period was 35,133 bushels;—the quantity planted exceeding the quantity taken up, by 35,254 bushels.

The number of leases still outstanding, issued prior to April, 1864, is (so far as known) 138; of those issued since that date, 34—comprising in the aggregate, 201 acres; as appears by the books of the Department,—of which abstracts or copies, with the names and residence of lessees, and the quantity of oysters planted by each of them (so far as returned) can be furnished on call.

Of the condition of the Department, in a financial view, and of the fees received by me, I report as follows: I have received—

Rent of lots leased since April 1, 1864.....	\$550 00	
“ “ “ “ prior to “ 1, 1864.....	115 00	
	<hr/>	\$665 00
Against which I charge payments for advertising, postage, &c.....		3 78
		<hr/>
Leaving a balance of.....		\$661 27

to be accounted for with the General Treasurer, and leaving due of rents uncollected, but deemed collectable.

Under old leases, at \$1 per annum.....	\$44	
“ new “ “ \$10 or more per annum ..	190	
		— \$284 00

Further: Since January 28, 1865, I have received—

For leases, at \$4 each, and for recording transfers and cancellations, and for advertisements.....	\$51 25	
For furnishing, filling up and recording returns at 10 cents each.....	2 20	
		— \$53 45
Against which I charge outlays for advertisements, &c....		20 05
		—
Leaving a balance of.....		\$33 40

which, as I construe the law, I am entitled to retain, free of claim from any quarter.

There has been employed, since October 1, 1864, at a cost of \$12 per week, exclusive of incidental expenses, a watchman, for the protection of certain of the leased beds, who has had charge of the watch boat belonging to the State. The expenses incident to this arrangement is borne by the holders of the beds thus specially guarded, upon whom an assessment of \$20 per bed was made under the law, upon the request in writing of the majority of the persons especially interested. For my services, in making the assessment, collecting it in three instalments, employing and paying the watchman, &c., &c., I have charged against the Assessment Fund, the sum of \$89 80, being 10 per cent. upon the amount received within the year ending November 7, 1865. If this \$89 80 be added to the \$33 40 balance above mentioned, the amount of “fees received for services” will appear to have been \$123 20, and no more.

Submitting the aforewritten, as the *Annual Report* due from the Commissioner at this session, I proceed to respond to the following joint resolution of the Assembly of 1865:

“*Resolved*, That the Commissioner of Shell Fisheries be, and hereby is, instructed to report to the Assembly at its January session next ensuing, by bill or otherwise, such amendments of existing laws relating to ‘free and common oyster fisheries,’ and ‘private and several oyster fisheries,’ as he may deem advisable, having regard to the interests both of the State and of parties engaged in the oyster business, as leaseholders or otherwise.”

This resolution was reported by the Committee to whom was referred my Report of January, 1865, and may, it is assumed, be regarded as an approval of the views expressed in that Report, to some of which it seems pertinent here cursorily to refer.

In that Report I suggested and maintained, that the system or policy embodied in existing laws relating to the oyster fisheries, is unwise, inconsistent, suicidal,—for the reason that it rests upon and recognizes as of equal soundness and practical utility, two principles, as irreconcilably antagonistic as are Republican institutions and Chattel Slavery, or Federal Supremacy and State Sovereignty: the one, that the State is the sole owner of the oyster-crop of all our tide-flowed lands, to be managed and disposed of as the Assembly, in the exercise of an unlimited discretion, shall deem meet; the other, that oysters, in their native element, are not, nor can be, the property, in any sense, of any person, but may be, and do become the property to all intents, of that “citizen of this State” who shall first obtain manual possession of them. From this as a cause, I argued, it had resulted that all our legislation in regard to the oyster fisheries, from 1844 downward, had utterly failed to secure to the State any of the advantages and benefits, temporary or enduring, which in the judgment of all my predecessors in office, and of many of the most sagacious of our citizens, she might and ought to derive from her oyster grounds; and expressed a conviction, that until our system should be amended and the rights and interests of the State be distinctly asserted and fittingly protected, her Oyster Fisheries, though containing, in Johnsonian phrase, “a potentiality of wealth, surpassing the dreams of avarice,” would avail her nothing, as a source of revenue and aggrandisement, as a State of the New England type. And finally I remarked—“Under the system, fitly amended, all the tide-flowed lands of the State would be leasable, the better, the “natural oyster beds,” of course at a rental proportioned to their actual and comparative value; and for some tracts, now not leasable, there is reason to believe an annual rent of from \$500 to \$1,000 per acre could be obtained. Under that system, too, the lands to any extent, would be leasable to whomsoever would hire them, and invest his capital in the stocking and improving them, irrespective of residence, as of lineage or complexion; and there would be an end of the shockingly wasteful and ruinous practice now prevailing, under which, in the months of September and October, the free and common oyster grounds are stripped of nearly all their products,—small and large,—to be deposited upon leased beds, to the loss, or waste, as experience attests, of from half to three-fourths of our native oysters,—the best in the world, some say,—second to none, everybody concedes. Nor is this all. Under such a system, it must soon or late come to pass, that the pestiferous notion that oysters, in their native element, cannot become individual property, and that therefore, to take them wherever found is not *stealing* in morals, though it be in law, would find propagandists and advocates no where but among ‘long-shore-men of bad reputation for honesty, and landsmen of no reputation worth

having. And yet further : Were such a system once inaugurated and established, as and for a finality, by the General Assembly of a given year, we might reasonably trust that succeeding law-makers would conserve and sustain it, as a *settled policy*, let who might electioneer, petition, memorialize, protest, or lobby for its overthrow or emasculation."

Such were my views in 1865, and the same are my views now. I am still of opinion that all the tide-flowed lands of the State, below ordinary low-water mark and outside of harbor-lines legally established, should be leased for oyster fisheries to whomsoever will hire them, irrespective of his residence or domicile: Still of opinion, that any limitation of the area to be held by any one person, company or corporation, is injudicious, provided that not more than a specified number of acres shall be set up or exposed to lease, in one parcel or lot: Still of opinion, that to compel a lessee to plant a given quantity of oysters annually upon every acre, is an unwise or nugatory requirement: Still of opinion, that the transplanting or removal of oysters from their native beds (other than shallows, whereon they will perish from cold or heat, or from Seekonk River) to the grounds of lessees, is a practice wickedly wasteful: Still of opinion, that the free and common oyster grounds should be protected from molestation from the 15th of May to the 15th of *November*, rather than only until the 15th of September: Still of opinion, that our oyster grounds should be effectually guarded against injurious and destructive deposits of the mud and filth scooped by dredgers from the river's channel and from private docks: Still of opinion, that to the holders of leases granted prior to 1864, should be restored that protection of the law criminal, without which an oyster bed within ten miles of Providence, or twenty, is worth nothing to a lessee: And still of opinion, that a radical change of policy, as here suggested, will subserve the best interests of the State, and the true interests of the oyster-dealer class, as well: Yes! even of that class, from some of whom, it is to be expected, will be heard this session, as always heretofore, a loud and prolonged roar of opposition to the leasing of what are denominated "natural oyster beds."

It was probably the primary object of the legislators of 1844, to protect the oyster fisheries from certain perils then imminent, and to encourage and stimulate, so far as possible, the production of oysters in our waters, to the end, that this luxury might be more abundant and cheaper in the cities and towns of Rhode Island. This result, we know, has not been secured by their legislation, nor by that of their successors, and we can easily satisfy ourselves by reflection and inquiry, that such a result, like many another desideratum, is not attainable by legislative action. Oysters, like every other article of traffic, will seek and find the best market; and if the fact be as always asserted and never denied, that the oysters of Rhode Island are preferred

to all others, in Boston, New York, and all the principal cities and towns yet more remote, we cannot, in this day of orders by telegraph and transportation by railroad express, anticipate any decline in price in Rhode Island, however abundant may be our oyster crop.

The aim of the legislators of 1866, discarding as obsolete the views of their predecessors of 1844, should be to secure from the oyster fisheries a present income,—more or less—and *to adopt that policy in regard to them which shall promise most speedily to render the oyster business one of the prominent, not to say one of the leading industrial interests of the State.* Do the amendments here suggested warrant hope of these results?

That they will conduce to these, can be affirmed with confidence; and that in this regard, the policy recommended is preferable to that now existing, is beyond a question.

Now, all the best oyster grounds of our Bay—the best for breeding and best for planting,—some say, all the *good* oyster grounds,—are exempted from the leasing-power of the Commissioner, and reserved for the public at large as “free and common oyster fisheries;” and the practical result is, that within one, two or three weeks after the opening of the oyster season (the 15th of September of each year) these grounds are stripped, scraped of all their products, large and small, by men and boys of all ages, colors, nationalities and occupations,—all who can by any means obtain the needed implements, and the half, or three-fourths, perhaps more, of the annual crop of these best grounds of the Bay, are in fact destroyed,—lost. Of those taken up, or purchased of the catchers, by lessees of beds, and deposited, or *planted* as the phrase is, upon their leased grounds, a large percentage (from one-half to three-fourths) die, and thus are lost; and of those taken up and deposited along shore, in shanties or in cellars, by boys and men who have no leased beds, yet a larger percentage die of exhaustion or exposure, or are thrown alive upon a shell heap to undergo decomposition, and of course give forth odors, anything but grateful to the taste or smell, or preventive of nausea and pestilence. Let—I advise—these choice grounds be leased, for the highest price they will command, that the native-born oysters of our Bay may breed, increase and multiply, and be **CULTIVATED**, as we know they are in other lands, and as we ought to know, or as soon as may be learn, they can be in Rhode Island.

An argument of no little weight is found in the fact, that within the last quarter of a century, the cultivation of the oyster has become an art, trade or occupation, which in Europe, if not in America, is pursued with signal success. *Aquæ-culture*, it is known to the scientific reader, is becoming, and likely soon to become, a science or art, taking at least equal rank with Horticulture and Agriculture; and among the objects of its studies and experimentings, has been the cultivation or propagation of the oyster, and the increase of the oyster crop in quan-

tity, and its improvement in quality. I append to this report, (see App. A.) as singularly pertinent in this connection, an extract from a Report made to the Legislature of Maine in 1864, by the Secretary of the Maine Board of Agriculture, which cannot but prove profitable and interesting both to the legislator and his constituents; and I submit with confidence, that in view of the facts, alike important and curious, presented in that extract, and of the statements contained in an extract from the New American Encyclopedia of 1864, (see App. B.) a change of policy respecting the oyster grounds of Rhode Island is in the last degree expedient.

Do not the interests of those "engaged in the oyster business, as lessees or otherwise," also demand the change? My answer is an affirmative.

There may be, I concede, in the State, some fifty or an hundred men, who will fancy that by the proposed change their interests will be affected injuriously, and who may petition, memorialize or protest against it; and these men, with little effort, may obtain for their documents the signatures of many of their fellow-citizens of a more influential class, seemingly sympathizing with them, though in fact caring not whether the Assembly, or any member of a committee ever give the papers presented even a reading. And what of it? I ask. Grant that the interests of fifty men, or three times fifty, will suffer from a change as here proposed. Is any law ever changed, without loss or inconvenience, real or fancied, to some of its subjects—thousands, hundreds or tens? Is the general good promoted? Is the question the legislator is to consider, not Will not this law displease Mr. A. and Mr. B. and his fellow-craftsmen, or the party-managers of my city, town or ward? But any concession like this is not demanded. These men may honestly entertain apprehensions and fears; but in fact, even they, be they of the deserving poor, or of the poor *deservedly*,—and it may not be amiss to keep in mind the distinction here indicated—even they will be much profited by such a change, and their children and grandchildren incalculably more. And in establishing a *settled policy* for a State, the interests of the rising and of the coming generations are not to be overlooked or neglected.

There are a few men in Providence and its suburbs, the number is not large, whose principal occupation through life has been, like that of the ancestors of some of them, the catching of oysters from the free and common oyster fisheries. They lease no beds, and of course from May to September cannot honestly pursue their calling as oystermen. When in September the law permits them to resume their business, for a few days, or a few weeks at longest, they can with advantage engage in the scramble of that month, and dispose of their portion of the spoils to bed-holders, for planting upon leased beds. But when, after a few days or weeks, these free and common grounds are virtually stripped

of their stock, the occupation of this class of oystermen,—as oystermen—is practically gone for a twelvemonth. This is one class.

Another class there is, more numerous than the first, whose principal occupation also is that of the oyster-dealer. Of most of the individuals comprising this class, it may truthfully be said, his means are limited, not enabling him to import oysters from abroad, at a cost of say seventy-five cents per bushel, which after lying a twelvemonth or less in our Bay, will increase one-half or more in bulk, and then readily sell as *Rhode Island* oysters, at from two dollars to four dollars per bushel; but as he wishes to pursue his business in the summer months as well as in the autumn and winter, and as to do this he must have a bed of his own, he takes a lease of one acre, may be of two, and upon this deposits in September all the oysters, of every size, which he with his hired assistants can catch up from the free grounds, or can purchase at satisfactory rates of his neighbors of the former class, and of the scores of lads and boys, who in that month, abandoning schools and work-shops, unite in the annual foray upon the oyster grounds of the State,—with what advantage to their morals, manners or habits, I will not stop to inquire. From their leased beds, thus and not otherwise stocked, this class ostensibly draw their supplies throughout the year. The great mass of them, it is in charity to be assumed, as honest men should, scrupulously respect their neighbors' rights; but some, there is but too much reason to believe, are wont not unfrequently to indulge in furtive raids upon the better-stocked beds of their fellow-lessees, and the interdicted free grounds which the Commissioner may have buoyed off to protect from ruinous spoliation, and thus are enabled, it is whispered by the sufferers, to sell oysters, as of and from their own beds, long, long after all that they planted, and all the possible increase, have been taken up and disposed of.

Now, I maintain that the privilege of oystering upon the public beds is really of no advantage to either of these classes of our citizens; and more than this, that better had it been for them, had the State's grounds always been under lease, and they taught to regard them as the private grounds of individuals, from which to "catch-up" oysters—"convey, the wise it call,"—were, in law, morals and conscience, identical with the robbing of hens' roosts and the plundering of the farmer's orchards and cornfields, or the horticulturist's gardens and hot-houses. The unfortunate, misguided youth, trained up to rely for a livelihood upon the chances of gathering a portion of the products of farms or oyster grounds not his own, in a scramble therefor with predatory and rapacious competitors, is little likely to become a man diligent in business, of tender conscience, or of manly and laudable aspirations;—and the villages and hamlets and suburbs of cities, where any considerable number of this class of our population dwell together in discord or in harmony, are not, as every body knows, the portions of our little State to which we can exultantly point, as speaking-pictures of New England thrift, industry and intelligence. It is the fact, as I am instructed, that only during a few weeks do the oystermen of

the class first described, derive any considerable benefit from the free and common grounds ; and as to the second class, it may be said, in view of the appalling waste and loss in transplanting from natural beds to the leased, that they derive so little benefit from those grounds, now, in comparison with what will accrue to them under an improved system, that they will be profited, rather than injured by the change proposed.

There are, it is to be remembered, lands enough for all applicants, even though each should desire (what he should have, if oyster-raising is to be his business) three, four or ten acres, rather than a paltry one ; and these it is proposed to rent to the highest bidder. None are to be excluded from competition. He who has never yet taken a lease may take one ; and he who is now a lessee of but inferior or poor ground, on which as he is always ready to aver, the oysters he plants are sure to die, may obtain better grounds—even portions of the invaluable “ natural oyster beds,” on which oysters not only live, but breed, multiply and fatten, as nowhere else on the coast of North America. Whosoever will, may become a bed-holder. Can there be, then, any just ground of complaint ? And once a lease-holder, whether of one acre or of fifty, his course is as plain as the way to market ; it is to CULTIVATE that tract, as his field of labor, guided by his own skilled judgment and the unerring instincts of self-interest,—as the farmer does his farm—respecting the rights of his fellow-lessees, and constraining them, by the law’s processes if need be, to respect his, at midnight as well as at noon-day. Thus, our system or policy would be, for the first time, in harmony with the teachings of a sound Political Economy, and with our New England ideas of civilized life and of the public weal. The existing system, countenancing and tending to perpetuate among us a quasi-pauper class, relying for a livelihood upon the chances of gathering—and as of “ natural right ” too !—the crops of oyster grounds not their own, “ reaping where they have not sown,” and “ gathering where they have not strewn,” the gypsy, the squatter, or the half-civilized savage may approve, advocate or defend, without inconsistency or culpability. The Commissioner of Shell Fisheries of 1866, *illo judice*, cannot.

In regard to one of the amendments proposed, it seems expedient here to say a few words. I allude to the substitution of the 15th of November for the 15th of September, as the earliest day for taking oysters from the common fisheries, after the 15th of May.

The very early laws of Rhode Island prohibited the taking of oysters between the 1st of May and the 30th of September ; but as early certainly as 1822, the 15th of May and the 15th of September were designated as the beginning and end of the non-oystering season, as they still respectively are. I advise the amendment in question, as politic, because the concurring testimony of all the experts consulted, is that by protecting the oysters, mature and immature, from disturbance, for two months longer than heretofore, the products of our

grounds will be greatly increased in quantity, and not a little improved in quality. So long as there shall be free and common fisheries, any unleased oyster grounds, it is wisdom to protect them as here proposed. When leased, we may safely leave them to their owners' control and management. In 1822, and before, and for many years since, when oysters for export were unneeded, and for consumption at home comparatively few sufficed, the oyster growth of the months of October and November was of small account; in 1866, as I am assured, it is, or rather it would be, of great pecuniary value.

It has been urged by parties interested, that only the oyster grounds lying south of a well known line below Washington Bridge, should be leased, leaving those north of that line (the Seekonk River, in fact,) a free and common fishery. The argument is, that unless a portion of oyster lands be left free for the improvident and shiftless of the oyster-catching class, they will, as "the world owes them a living," plunder the beds of the lease-holders. The argument, it is obvious, admits of several answers; but let it suffice here to say, that it is one of a genus to which no legislator can without gross inconsistency give ear, if he be not ready to repeal the whole criminal code, and rely for the security of life and property upon the honor of thieves and robbers, under a contract of black-mail.

It has also been urged, as an objection to a change, that under the system proposed, capitalists of our State, or from abroad, may engage in the oyster business so extensively, as to seriously injure, may be crush out, those now prosecuting it. This objection, too, admits of more than one satisfactory reply, but I am content, in this connection, simply to ask,—Upon what grounds can the oyster-dealers of Providence and its suburbs, who for forty years past have virtually dictated the legislation of Rhode Island in regard to her oyster-fisheries, now in 1866, claim to be longer protected against that wholesome competition to which our citizens of every other calling and vocation are properly exposed and subjected? Would the objector limit or restrict our manufacturers in the erection of factories and mill-dams, and prohibit the erection of such, or the establishment of any business within our borders, by the capitalists of neighboring States? This were empiricism, folly, stultification, in any State, at any time, under any circumstances; it were in Rhode Island, in 1866, a something for which appellatives opprobrious enough are not to be found even in Webster's Unabridged.

I have assumed that the power of the Assembly to legislate as proposed, is unquestioned, though aware that by many, and those the most clamorous of the advocates of the existing system, it is asserted that the Constitution of 1843, (Art I. sec. 17) is restrictive in this regard. Conceding that the letter of that section might lead a cursory reader to question the constitutionality of the legislation proposed, I shall here only say, that in 2d R. I. Rep., p. 561,—(State vs. Cor-

zens)—may be found a judicial opinion of Judges Greene, Haile, Staples and Brayton, all *Charterists* of the strictest sect, affirming the power of the Assembly, and in the statutes of the State, from 1844 downward, acts and resolutions without number, in which the power is asserted and exercised.

I have, it will be observed, studiously refrained from enlarging upon the value or worth to the State of her oyster fisheries; and this, for the reason, to name but one, that the facts upon which an estimate must be based, I presume to be as accessible, if not as familiar, to the members of the Assembly, as to myself. That these grounds, under existing circumstances, are of little or no value to anybody, is the great fact to which I have aimed to give prominence. But it cannot be amiss here to add, that by many, if not all of my predecessors in office, and by others of our citizens of high repute for intelligence and business forecast, it is maintained that in her oyster fisheries, and facilities and advantages for the oyster business, Rhode Island possesses a source of revenue and material prosperity, which ought not longer to be carelessly overlooked, or wilfully ignored. By one gentleman of this class, and pre-eminent among them, too, and who has given to the matter more than momentary consideration, it was recently remarked in my presence, that from these Fisheries, the State could and should derive an annual revenue equal to the interest of her present debt! This may be an extravagant estimate for this year, or for the next, or for the next five; but I regard it as a reasonable one for the tenth year from this,—*if a wise policy be now adopted, and henceforth adhered to*,—let who may whiningly petition, who may surlily protest. Our cotton manufactures, our wood-screw and iron-working establishments, our rubber factories, engine works, machine shops, and transportation companies,—men still living were eye-witnesses of the birth of each of these; what one of them all, in its infancy, gave promise of so vigorous a maturity as may be predicted of the Oyster Fisheries of Rhode Island? if, I repeat, a wise policy be now adopted, and henceforth adhered to, and improved, as occasion shall offer or demand. Let but some of our enterprising citizens, who, perchance, have become satisfied that investments in the thousand will-o'-the-wisp mining and petroleum bubbles of the day are extra-hazardous, give but half the thought to the oyster business of Narragansett Bay, which they have wasted upon mining and petroleum lands in distant States, and who can doubt that in a few years the cash proceeds of our oyster crops would foot at hundreds of thousands of dollars,—if not millions! Is it said, or insinuated, that the oyster business is a low occupation, in which gentlemen of wealth and standing must needs scorn to engage? The answer is ready. Let, then, such men stand aloof, if they will! The capabilities of our Bay will, nevertheless, soon or late, be duly appreciated and developed: it is but a question of time. Perchance, there will appear men, of the requisite pecuniary ability, whose fathers or mothers were wise enough, and democratic enough to teach them,

that in this land of republican institutions, all occupations, callings or professions, alike honest and useful, are alike equally honorable and reputable. But let who will stand aloof, and from whatever cause, let not the Croesuses of this day of green-backs and legal tenders, be unmindful that, perchance, even they may live to see their children and grand children rivalled, if not outshone, in all the almighty dollar can command, by pampered and effeminated descendants of some hardy boy, who, clad in rags, with ungloved hands and feet unshod, is to-day catching-up oysters from the icy waters, or opening them in some cheerless shanty, or, tin-kettle in hand, peddling them from door to door. Stranger things have happened.

In conclusion,—In the act or acts herewith presented for the consideration of the Assembly, I have embodied amendments of the existing law, in the particulars to which I have referred, as also in regard to some other points of minor importance. My aim has been to alter existing statutes in as few respects as was consistent with duty under the resolution of instructions. To make the *needed* alterations has been my endeavor, leaving the simply desirable to be made when a revision or codification of all the laws relating to the fisheries, shall be deemed expedient.

In invoking as I now do, for the amendments proposed, the favorable consideration of the Assembly, my duty in regard to them is discharged.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN P. KNOWLES,
Commissioner of Shell Fisheries.

[APPENDIX A.]

The following are extracts from the report of the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of Maine, in 1864, on *Aquæ-culture* :

HOW OYSTERS PRODUCE THEIR YOUNG.

Before going into details respecting the best mode of breeding oysters, it will be well to consider the natural laws of their production.

It is a common remark among fishermen, that oysters and clams are unwholesome during any month that has not an R in the name of it. Now the innocent letter R can have no influence, but it so happens that the months of May, June, July and August are destitute of this letter, and they are the very months in which oysters breed. In May they begin to grow milky. The season for spawning is from June to September, sometimes to the end of September. But in spawning they do not leave their eggs like many other animals. A very accurate writer thus briefly but clearly describes the process :

“They incubate them in the folds of their coverlet within (or mantle) among the layers or laminæ of their lungs. (Branchiæ, as anatomists call them.) There they remain, surrounded by mucous matter necessary to their being developed, and within which they pass to the embryo state. The mass of eggs (*ova*) in consistence and color resemble thick cream, and breeding oysters are therefore called “milky.” The pale tint which characterizes them gradually in the process of development, changes to light yellow, then to a darker yellow, and ends in a greyish brown, or very marked greyish violet. The whole mass, which meanwhile is losing its fluidity, probably by absorption of the mucous matter, enveloping the ova, is then like a piece of compact mud. This indicates the termination of the development and expulsion of the embryos and their independent existence; for by this time they can live well enough without the protection of the maternal organs. On leaving the mother, they are furnished with swimming apparatus (its singular nature has been described by Dr. Davaine) enabling them to move to a distance in search of solid bodies to which they may attach themselves.

“The oyster produces not less than from one to two millions of young, so that the animated matter from all the adults of a breeding bank, or oyster bed, is like a thick mist dispersing from the central spot from which it emanates, and so scattered by the waves that only an imperceptible portion remains near the parent stock. All is dissipated, and if these myriads of wandering animalcules, borne about

by the waves, do not meet with solid bodies to which they may attach themselves, their destruction is certain; for those who do not become a prey to the lower creatures that live on the *infusoriæ*, fall at last into some place unsuitable to their future development, and are frequently smothered in the mud.—*Highland Journal*, 1859, p. 96.

APPARATUS AND FIXTURES CONVENIENT OR NECESSARY TO PRESERVE AND PROTECT THE YOUNG OYSTER.

We have seen by the above description of the breeding process of the oyster, that the incubation is carried on within the shell of the parent, and you can do nothing until the young are hatched and sent forth in a living state, but so small in size that they appear like a mist in the waters. Then is your time to interpose and use your skill in catching and holding these *misty* particles in some safe place. Remember what has just been said,—“if these myriads of wandering animalcules, borne about by the waves, do not meet with solid bodies to which they may attach themselves, their destruction is certain.” The duty of the oyster breeder is therefore obvious. He must place solid bodies, that these animalculæ, these almost invisible oysters, shall meet and *stick to*.

The requirements, in short, are these. Select some suitable location where there shall not be any very swift currents,—no violent waves,—water of suitable depth to incur neither the extremes of the cold of winter nor the heat of the summer, and where there shall be no shifting about of the soft ooze at the bottom, nor contamination of the water by accumulations from mines or manufactories. Procure oysters on or before the month of May, and deposit them. Then place frame work of wood, or hurdles like fish wires, around or among them, which the young floating oysters shall meet and adhere to. Yankee ingenuity will not be slow to contrive fixtures for this purpose, and applicable to the location where they are wanted. I will however copy from different sources, the description of apparatus successfully used for this purpose.

In Italy there is a salt lake called Fuzaro, which has been for many years used for the artificial breeding of oysters, with great success and profit. We have none like it in Maine; but the system adopted there may be in part adopted in many places on our coast. Francis says it is about a league in circumference, and from three to six feet deep in the middle. The bottom is muddy, and is dotted over with large stones or fragments of rocks, to which the oysters attach themselves. Round about these stones, large stakes, which project above the water, are stuck into the soil, not so tightly, however, but that they can be withdrawn. From these stakes to others, extend cords or lines, and from these cords, at intervals, are suspended faggots, to and among which the spawn of the oyster, when first hatched, can attach and ensconce itself until safe from any outward danger. The

use of these faggots and stakes is important, as when the young of the oyster is first hatched, it scatters in all directions, until it finds something to which it can attach itself. * * * When about three years old, the oyster becomes edible, and is ready for the harvest. When they wish to gather them, they break off by means of hooks, those which are attached to the rocks, or, by pulling up the stakes and faggots, pick off those by hand which are large enough, replacing the others again in the water, to grow for future gathering.

Under the patronage of the French government, M. Coste has been engaged in replenishing the almost exhausted oyster beds on the coast of France, and establishing others in places where none grew before; and so successful has he become, that millions are now gathered where none were found before. In all those operations he has adopted the use of frames of timber and plates of hurdles and faggots, sunk to the bottom of the water, or suspended by lines and ballast, a few feet above, for the purpose of intercepting and catching the spawn — “*spat*,” as it is sometimes called, and retaining it in a place of safety, until matured and ready for market.

In the island of Re, on the French coast, Dr. Kemmerer has adopted the following plan to intercept and save the oyster spawn. He covers a number of tiles with a coating of mastic, brittle enough to peel off with the young oysters on it. When the coating is well covered with spawn, he gets it off in one piece, and deposits it in the place where he wishes the oysters to grow, and uses the tiles again in the same way, as long as the breeding season continues. Thus you see that almost any arrangement which will intercept the floating spawn or “*spat*” of the oyster, if placed in a convenient and proper position to favor their future development, answers all the requirements of successful oyster culture.

Are there not thousands of such places on the coast of Maine, now comparatively unproductive, that, with very little capital and labor, might be converted into rich and productive oyster banks, affording innocent and nutritive luxury to the community, and remunerating profit to the proprietor?

[APPENDIX B.]

The following is extracted from the New American Encyclopedia, Vol. 12, Article, *Oysters* :

* * * Oysters are found in almost all seas, usually in from two to six fathoms of water, and never at a great distance from shore. They are especially fond of tranquil waters, or the gulfs formed by the mouths of great rivers. They cannot live in fresh water, but some species remain dry during the greater part of every tide. The tree oysters, which attach themselves to mangrove and other bushes

in the tropics, enclose within the shells a sufficient quantity of water to keep up the respiratory currents. This faculty, possessed more or less by all the family, renders practicable their transportation to great distances, and facilitates the valuable trade thence resulting. * * *

They are eaten all the year round, except in the months of May, June, July and August, which is the spawning season. They are good even then; but it is fortunate that the supposition that they are then injurious, in addition to the difficulty of keeping them fresh during the heat of summer, comes in, to allow them to breed and keep up a supply which otherwise might be locally exhausted, notwithstanding their great fecundity. * * *

The growth of the oyster is slow, it being only as large as a half dollar at the end of four to six months, and twice that size at the end of a year. * * *

From the report to the French government, in 1859, by M. Coste, an eminent naturalist, who had been ordered to stock St. Brienne Bay with oysters, and who had accordingly planted 3,000 acres with 3,000,000 oysters, it appears that 20,000 of the size of one-ninth of an inch, were attached to a simple apparatus, no larger than a wheat sheaf, which would be ready for the market in 18 months. This crop would be inexhaustible, as each adult furnishes between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 embryo oysters. He estimates that he can cover 12,000 acres annually, with oyster beds, at an expense of \$2,000. Believing it proved that industry, guided by science, may in this way form at the bottom of any sea, not liable to the deposit of mud, more abundant harvests than the earth affords, he proposes stocking the whole Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts of France, of Algeria and Corsica, and the salt ponds of the south of France. * * *

The oyster trade of Baltimore, in 1860, exclusive of home consumption, was estimated to amount to \$3,500,000; and that of the whole of Chesapeake Bay, in 1858, at \$20,000,000, at \$1 per bushel. * * * The successful experiments of M. Coste, above referred to, merit a repetition in this country, and would, doubtless, in the same way, open a new and profitable branch of industry to many of our seaports.

R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION,

ON THE

COMMUNICATION OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, TRANSMITTING A COMMUNICATION FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AT WASHINGTON,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AT ITS

JANUARY SESSION, 1866.

PROVIDENCE:
PROVIDENCE PRESS COMPANY, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1866.

REPORT.

The Committee on Education, to whom was referred the communication of his Excellency, the Governor, transmitting a communication from the Department of State, at Washington, and also the copy of a letter from the Hon. J. S. Morrill to the President, beg leave to present their Report :

By an Act of Congress approved July 2d, 1864, the President of the United States was authorized "to invite each and all of the States, to provide and furnish statues, in marble or bronze, not exceeding two in number for each State, of deceased persons, who have been citizens thereof, and illustrious for their historic renown, or distinguished civic or military services, such as each State shall determine to be worthy of this national commemoration; and when so furnished, the same shall be placed in the old hall of the House of Representatives, in the Capitol of the United States; which is hereby set apart, or so much thereof as may be necessary, as a National Statuary Hall, for the purpose herein indicated."

Your Committee have duly considered this subject with reference to the history of the State and the long line of her illustrious citizens "worthy of this national commemoration," and have selected two whose names are prominently and inseparably associated with the two most important events in modern civilization, the introduction of Religious Liberty and the American Revolution. History by common consent assigns to Rhode Island the first rank in one of these events, and the second in the other.

Roger Williams, a citizen of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, first proclaimed "soul liberty" or the inalienable right of every human being to commune with his Maker,

according to the dictates of his conscience. This "lively experiment" originating within a few rods of this State-house, has spread throughout Christendom, and has liberated the world from the horrors of religious persecution.

It has enlightened the world in the true spirit of the Christian religion and instituted freedom of thought, and freedom of conscience in the place of ignorant bigotry and self-righteous intolerance.

The second of these events, the American Revolution, emanating from the spirit that "Government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed," will yet do for the political world what the doctrine of Roger Williams has done for the spiritual. It will do away with the "divine right of kings" and establish the right of all men to self-government. In the accomplishment of this,—the first step in the political enfranchisement of the the human race,—Nathaniel Greene, of Rhode Island, was admitted by all to rank next to George Washington.

He was "second in war, second in peace, and second in the hearts of his countrymen." As Roger Williams and Nathaniel Greene must be universally regarded as among the greatest benefactors of our race, and as they have achieved for our little State a fame that must endure as long as history, your committee unanimously recommend that a suitable statue of each of them be placed in the niche assigned to Rhode Island in the National Statuary Hall, in the Capitol of the Nation. For the accomplishment of this purpose they recommend the passage of the accompanying resolution.

Your Committee in closing this report beg leave to express their cordial sympathy with the proposed use of the old hall of the House of Representatives. Scipio Africanus said if at any time he felt his love of his country growing cold, he was in the habit of visiting and looking at the statues of his ancestors. We trust the patriotism of the Representatives of the people in Congress, and all other American citizens, will be inspired and encouraged by the imposing presence of the statues of those whose names and deeds illustrate and adorn our national history.

JOHN E. WEEDEN, *for the Committee.*

R E P O R T

OF THE

BANK COMMISSIONER,

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AT ITS

JANUARY SESSION, 1866.

PROVIDENCE:

**PROVIDENCE PRESS COMPANY, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1866.**

REPORT

OF THE

BANK COMMISSIONER.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, &c.

The undersigned, Bank Commissioner, respectfully submits the following report :

Since the election of the undersigned to the office of Bank Commissioner, thirty-five of the incorporated banks of this State have availed themselves of the provision of an act entitled "An act enabling any of the incorporated banks of this State to close up their business with the view of organizing as national banks,"—passed March 7, 1865, and of the subsequent act in amendment thereof, and have, in the manner prescribed in said act, surrendered their charters, and ceased to have any corporate existence under the laws of this State, except for the purposes named in said acts.

The following list exhibits the names and locations of the several banks whose charters have been so surrendered, with the date of such surrender, and the names of the national organizations into which they have been respectively converted :

NAME OF BANK.	LOCATION.	DATE OF SURRENDER.	NAME OF SUCCESSOR.
American Bank,	Providence,	August 1, 1865,	American National Bank.
Aquidneck Bank,	Newport,	November 25, 1865,	Aquidneck National Bank.
Ashaway Bank,	Hopkinton,	August 25,	Ashaway National Bank.
Bank of Commerce,	Providence,	August 1,	National Bank of Commerce.
Bank of Rhode Island,	Newport,	September 14,	National Bank of Rhode Island.
Blackstone Canal Bank,	Providence,	July 14,	Blackstone Canal National Bank.
Centreville Bank,	Warwick,	June 29,	Centreville National Bank.
Citizens Union Bank,	Scituate,	September 16,	Scituate National Bank.
Citizens Bank,	Woonsocket,	July 1,	
City Bank,	Providence,	August 1,	City National Bank.
Commercial Bank,	Providence,	June 30,	Commercial National Bank.
Cumberland Bank,	Cumberland,	September 30,	Cumberland National Bank.
Freemens Bank,	Bristol,	October 30,	Freemens National Bank.
Globe Bank,	Providence,	November 27,	Globe National Bank.
Granite Bank,	Burrillville,	August 29,	Pascong National Bank.
Globe Bank,	Woonsocket,	August 31,	National Globe Bank.
Greenwich Bank,	East Greenwich,	July 17,	Greenwich National Bank.
Landholders Bank,	Kingston,	October 2,	Landholders National Bank.
Lime Rock Bank,	Providence,	July 15,	Lime Rock National Bank.
Manufacturers Bank,	Providence,	September 26,	Manufacturers National Bank.
Marine Bank,	Providence,	August 7,	Third National Bank of Providence.
Peoples Bank,	N. Providence,	December 21,	First National Bank of Pawtucket.
Peoples Exchange Bank,	S. Kingstown,	October 2,	National Exchange Bank.
Phoenix Bank,	Westerly,	July 11,	National Phoenix Bank.
Phoenix Village Bank,	Warwick,	August 1,	Phoenix National Bank.
Producers Bank,	Woonsocket,	August 1,	Producers National Bank.
Providence Bank,	Providence,	June 30,	Providence National Bank.
Railroad Bank,	Woonsocket,	September 4,	First National Bank of Woonsocket.
Roger Williams Bank,	Providence,	October 9,	Roger Williams National Bank.
Smithfield Exchange Bank,	Greenville,	August 19,	National Exchange Bank of Smithfield.
	(Smithfield,)		
Smithfield Union Bank,	Woonsocket,	July 31,	National Union Bank.
Traders Bank,	Providence,	July 22,	Traders National Bank of Providence.
Wakefield Bank,	S. Kingstown,	June 30,	Wakefield National Bank.
Warren Bank,	Warren,	August 1,	National Warren Bank.
Woonsocket Falls Bank,	Woonsocket,	July 1,	Woonsocket National Bank.

In addition to the banks above named, which have surrendered their charters, notice has been given to the Commissioner by the directors of the following named banks of the desire of the stockholders therein to close up their business, with the view of organizing as national banks; the requisite bonds have been given and accepted, but their charters have not been surrendered; to wit:

Eagle Bank of Bristol.

Narragansett Bank of North Kingstown.

North Kingstown Bank of North Kingstown.

Newport Exchange Bank of Newport.

Newport Bank of Newport.

A bond has been given in behalf of each of the above named banks for the discharge and payment of all its liabilities, including the bills which may be re-issued and continued in circulation by the national bank which is its successor. The bonds so given, are, in every instance, the personal obligations of the individuals who were directors of the bank in behalf of which the same are given. These bonds are in the hands of the General Treasurer, to whom they are made payable, and are believed to furnish most ample security for the payment of all the liabilities of the banks existing at the time of their conversion, as well as such liabilities as may be created subsequent to such

conversion by the re-issue of their bills, in accordance with the provisions of the several acts referred to above. Each of the said banks, prior to the surrender of its charter, appointed the national bank, which is its successor, its agent for the redemption of its liabilities, and transferred to such agent all of its assets, choses in action, and corporate property of every description. The several national organizations above named have assumed, together with the property, all of the debts of their respective State predecessors, and have become bound by a contract which no subsequent board of directors can annul or evade, to pay and discharge such debts. The creditors of the several banks which have been converted into national organizations, retain, therefore, unimpaired, all of the securities for the payment of their demands which they possessed before such conversion, in addition to the bonds held by the General Treasurer for their benefit and protection.

The plates and dies and un-issued bills belonging to the banks whose charters have been surrendered, have all been cancelled and destroyed; and the penal sums of the bonds given in their behalf respectively, are sufficient to cover the entire amount of their respective bank note issues, whether in circulation or in the vaults of the banks.

By the enabling act, the Bank Commissioner was empowered to authorize any of the national banks, upon application duly made, to re-issue and continue in circulation, for a period not exceeding six months from the surrender of the charter of the State bank which was its predecessor, the bills of such State bank; and by the subsequent act of June, in amendment of that of January, the national banks were authorized, without application to the Commissioner, to re-issue such bills, of denominations less than five dollars, until the first of July next. All of the banks above named, with two or three exceptions, have accordingly made application in due form for leave to re-issue bills of the State banks. The Commissioner, although gravely doubting the power of the legislature to grant any authority to national organizations to use circulating notes prohibited by the act of Congress which is their organic law, has not deemed it to be his duty to set aside the policy approved and adopted by the wisdom of the General Assembly, such applications have therefore been granted, with the limitations, in respect to time, expressed in the statute; and the re-issue so limited in amount that the total circulation of the bank to which the authority was given, should at no time exceed the amount authorized by the laws of the United States.

The Commissioner has no knowledge of any abuse of the authority so granted. The statute affixes no penalty to such abuse should it be discovered ; nor is any State officer clothed with visitatorial or inquisitorial power over these national organizations, to discover or prevent any attempt on their part to exceed the limits of the authority granted. The protection of the public against such excess consists mainly in the vigilance of the Comptroller of the Currency of the United States; in the established reputation of the managers of these banks as sound financiers and law-abiding citizens, and their bonds held by the General Treasurer for the redemption of this irregular circulation. The Commissioner is not prepared to suggest any remedy which seems to be more effective and within the scope of the State authority. Nor does there seem at present to be any occasion therefor. The policy of the State was thought to be justified by the extreme exigency of the case, and was designed to save the business and industrial interests of the people of the State from the inconvenience and disaster that must have followed the sudden withdrawal of the State currency from circulation. The result has been the gradual withdrawal of that circulation, as more legitimate notes have been supplied to take its place, in such a manner as not seriously to embarrass the business activity of a people not surpassed in industry and enterprise by any community in the world.

W. W. BLODGETT, Bank Commissioner.

Pawtucket, February 27, 1866.

REPORT

OF THE

STATE ALLOTMENT COMMISSIONER,

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AT ITS

JANUARY SESSION, 1866.

PROVIDENCE:

PROVIDENCE PRESS COMPANY, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1866.

REPORT.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

OFFICE OF STATE COMMISSIONER,
PROVIDENCE, DECEMBER 30TH, 1865. }

*To His Excellency, James Y. Smith,
Governor of State of Rhode Island:*

SIR :—In accordance with your Excellency's instructions, I have the honor to submit a report of the official transactions of this Department for the fiscal year ending December 30th, 1865.

Balance cash on hand December 31st, 1864,	\$9,058 31
Amount received for allotments, pay and bounty due discharged and deceased soldiers and seamen,	\$586,444 70
Total to be accounted for	<hr/> \$545,503 01

ACCOUNTED FOR AS FOLLOWS :

Amount paid as allotments, pay and bounty due discharged and deceased soldiers and seamen,	\$540,594 48
Balance cash on hand December 30th, 1865,	\$4,908 53
	<hr/> \$545,503 01

Seven hundred and four (704) applications for pay and bounty, and two hundred and fifty five (255) claims for pensions, have been prepared and forwarded to the Department in Washington for adjustment and allowance during the period stated above.

Total expense for salaries, travelling expenses in collecting allotments, preparing claims for pay, bounty and pensions, amount advanced to wives of soldiers in indigent circumstances, rent of office, coal, gas, stationery, printing, postage and other incidental expenses necessary in this department for which vouchers are duly filed with the Quartermaster General, \$12,892 44

There are remaining four hundred and nine (409) claims for pay and bounty, and one hundred and eighty (180) claims for pensions now pending in the Department at Washington, D. C., in process of settlement and unsettled at this date.

The clerical force of this Department has been reduced as follows:

Major William Monroe, Allotment Commissioner, June 30th 1865.

Major H. M. Amsbury, “ “ December “ “

John W. Noyes, Clerk and Notary Public, November “ “

It becomes my duty also to notice here in most favorable terms, the valued services of the officers and clerks, who are and have been connected immediately with this Department; but for their willing efforts rendered with self denying devotion, the work could not have been a success. The reduction may still continue, following with even pace as their services can be spared, the progress of the reduction of the business of this Department.

Respectfully submitted,

AMOS D. SMITH, 3d,
State Commissioner.

REPORT

OF THE

Commutation Commissioners,

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AT ITS

JANUARY SESSION, 1866.

PROVIDENCE:
PROVIDENCE PRESS CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1866.

REPORT OF COMMUTATION COMMISSIONERS.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island :

The Board of Commutation Commissioners appointed at your January Session, A. D. 1864, and continued by the act of January, 1865, until the January Session, 1866, for the purpose of accomplishing certain objects therein set forth, respectfully

REPORT

That they have in furtherance of the ends required of them held a number of meetings at the State House, and through the newspapers of this city duly informed those interested that they might avail themselves of the opportunity.

The claimants that were recommended to the favorable consideration of your Honorable body, in our report at the January Session, 1865—six in number—have been forward and received the amount of their claims.

Similar claims have been made the past year, which were examined and every effort made to procure evidence of their authenticity; when such evidence was satisfactory the applicant has been paid.

As was anticipated, many persons have appeared who had not the slightest title to relief under either of the aforesaid acts. Some openly acknowledged that they knew of the proper time to present their papers, but did not wish to do so as long as there was a possibility of a draft in this State. Some of them, from the peculiar circumstances attending them, have enlisted the sympathies of your Commissioners, although fully satisfied that it was not in their power to admit them.

The petitioners to your Honorable body for relief, and whom you have referred to us, are, we believe, all of them, persons who had previously applied for the benefit of the Act of March, 1864 ; had they complied with the terms of said Act, they would have been paid long ere this. As the powers of this Board have not been enlarged, it can do nothing for them.

The cases referred to are those of
James D. Bicknell, North Kingstown.

David Cranston, “ “

John R. Greene, “ “

James Bates, Smithfield.

Two of these persons, viz. : John R. Greene and David Cranston, presented their papers and made their claims in proper time to have been paid ; but instead of receiving the money when offered to them, they chose to withdraw their papers, and did so, fully understanding the result of so doing.

The claim of William Hill, of North Providence, mentioned in our last report as included in the amount paid to said town, the Board are satisfied should have been paid to him, as from the evidence that has been produced, the substitute for Hill that was paid for by the said town, did not count as one of the quota of the State, and the said Hill was obliged by the Provost Marshal to commute or enter the service, and not wishing to enter the service did obtain commutation by paying \$300 to the proper officers.

The Board have received testimony in this case from Mr. H. H. Thomas, one of the town of North Providence's Commissioners, for procuring substitutes ; from Mr. A. K. Goodwin, the person employed by Mr. Thomas to go to Providence and pay the money to the substitute after he was sworn in ; and that of Ex-Prevost Marshal Hamlin.

After a due consideration of all the evidence offered, the Board decided to allow the claim of said Hill, and an order was accordingly drawn for the amount. Minutes of the testimony offered in this case are on file for reference to those further interested in this case.

The Board have also on file all the evidence, affidavits, &c., which they have required applicants to furnish to substantiate their claims, also a minute record of the facts in each case.

Your Commissioners have used special caution that the funds of the State should not be paid out to those who were not entitled to relief

and they believe that all the persons whose claims have been allowed belong to the class of beneficiaries contemplated by the said Act of 1865.

The number of persons who either commuted or procured substitutes and for whose relief the said Act was passed, we find to be *twelve hundred and twenty three. (1228.)*

In our last report it was stated that one thousand sixty-one claims had been recorded ; since then twenty-four persons have appeared and claimed relief under the provisions of the Act continuing the commission ; satisfied with the evidence offered, the Board have allowed and caused them to be paid, which makes the whole number of cases acted upon, one thousand eighty-five, leaving one hundred and thirty-eight who, for various reasons, have not chosen to present their claims, or who not having complied with the requisitions of the afore-said Acts, have thereby rendered it impossible for the Board to notice them.

Accompanying this report is a list of the persons whose claims have been paid, with their places of residence, the amount paid to them, &c.

The whole amount paid out by us since our last report has been *sixteen thousand four hundred and thirteen dollars (16,413.)*

Our expenses have been *two hundred twenty-one dollars and seventy-two cents (221.72.)*

It is believed that nearly all who were interested in the Commission who intend to present claims for re-payment have now appeared before the Board, which has carefully considered and decided upon them. Of course it can be of no avail for those who have once presented their claims and been dismissed to again prefer them, unless the powers of the Commissioners should be enlarged.

There are perhaps a few instances like the following recently brought to our notice, where a drafted man served in person, and from the testimony of his commanding officer was taken prisoner and not since heard from, and no evidence of his death has yet been produced ; such claims, when the proper certificate is presented, should be paid.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL W. CHURCH,	} <i>Commissioners</i>
JNO. C. TOWER,	
GEO. H. OLNEY,	
THOS. A. WHITMAN,	
	of
	<i>Commutation.</i>

Providence, January 31st, 1866.

APPENDIX.

Summary of Claims presented to, and allowed by, the Board of Commutation Commissioners, since their Report to the General Assembly, at their January Session, 1865 :

Claims recommended to the General Assembly in our Report, January, 1865 :

No.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	ALLOWED.	PAID.
1	John W. Northup,	South Kingstown,	Mar. 31, '65.	\$295 00
2	Caleb W. Eddy,	5th Ward, Providence,	" "	300 00
3	Benjamin F. Congdon,	Bristol,	" "	300 00
4	James Healey,	North Providence,	June 16, "	300 00
5	Stephen H. Northup,	Warwick,	" "	300 00
6	George E. Eddy,	Smithfield,	Jan. 20, '66.	300 00

Claims made and recorded in time for payment in 1864, but which have not been called for until now :

7	Andrew J. Davoll,	Portsmouth,	Mar. 31, '65.	300 00
8	Jeremiah G. Peckham,	South Kingstown,	" "	300 00
9	Solomon Drowne,	6th Ward, Providence,	" "	300 00
10	George B. Ruggles,	North Providence,	" "	300 00
11	Nathaniel G. Guild,	2d Ward, Providence,	" "	300 00
12	Marcus E. Whipple,	Cumberland,	Dec. 29, '65.	300 00
13	Sanford J. Sherman,	South Kingstown,	" "	300 00

Claims made in 1864, but not paid for reasons stated in our Report, 1865 :

14	James B. M. Grosvenor,	North Providence,	Mar. 31, '65.	300 00
15	Joseph B. Knowles,	1st Ward, Providence,	June 16, "	300 00
16	Wilson W. Aldrich,	Smithfield,	" "	300 00

Claims directed to be paid by the General Assembly :

17	W. Walling, T. Treasurer,	Burrillville,	Mar. 31, '65.	2,583 00
18	A. Sprague, " "	Cranston,	July 28, "	3,485 00
*19	Not acted upon,	Scituate,		

Forward, \$10,863 00

*No. 19. Scituate. It was supposed that the petition from this town would have been presented for payment also, but it was not.

Claims where the applicants did not know of the Commission in time to properly prefer them :

No.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	ALLOWED.	PAID.
		Amount brought forward,		\$10,863 00
20	Joseph H. Thurber,	Cumberland,	Mar. 31, '65.	300 00
21	Benjamin Smith,	Warwick,	" "	300 00
22	Newman P. Tuckerman,	" "	" "	300 00
23	Henry Kenyon,	7th Ward, Providence,	" "	300 00
24	George H. Fillmore,	5th " "	June 16, "	300 00
25	Patrick Markoy,	East Providence,	" "	300 00
26	Samuel D. Bills,	Pawtucket,	" "	300 00
27	Charles Shippee,	5th Ward, Providence,	" "	300 00
28	George E. Mathewson,	4th " "	" "	300 00
29	Edward B. Simmons,	Newport,	" "	300 00
30	Joseph Wilson,	1st Ward, Providence,	July 28, "	300 00
31	George H. Moffat,	7th " "	Dec. 29, "	300 00
32	Tristram D. Babcock,	Westerly,	Jan. 20, '66.	300 00
33	John O. Hoxsie,	Warwick,	" "	300 00
34	Washington L. Cole,	1st Ward, Providence,	" "	300 00
35	John Wood,	6th " "	" "	300 00
36	Alphonzo Shackford,	1st " "	" "	150 00
37	James A. Walford,	4th " "	Jan. 27, "	300 00

Claims made in 1864, unpaid.

38	Orvil Ballou,	Smithfield,		\$300 00
39	Ray G. Knight,	4th Ward, Providence.		300 00

Claim made in 1864, in proper time, but continued from time to time for evidence, &c. See testimony on file.

40	William Hill,	North Providence,	Feb. 21, '86.	\$300 00
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Claim where the person entered the service and is supposed to have died in a rebel prison, but no evidence of his death furnished.

41	Charles E. Crocker,	Pawtucket,	\$300 00	
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1865. The whole amount paid out, \$16,413 00

Paid out per last report,			\$294,685 00
" " this "			16,413 00
			\$311,098 00

Account of the Expenses of the Board of Commutation Commissioners since their report in January, 1865.

COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNTS.			
JOSEPH OSBORNE,			
3 days attendance at meetings,	\$3 00	\$9 00	
3 " expenses,	1 50	4 50	\$13 50
SAMUEL W. CHURCH,			
7 days attendance at meetings,	3 00	21 00	
7 " expenses,		7 60	28 60
JOHN C. TOWER,			
7 days attendance at meetings,	3 00	21 00	
7 " expenses,	70	4 90	25 90
GEORGE H. OLNEY,			
7 days attendance at meetings,	3 00	21 00	
7 " expenses,	3 40	23 80	44 80
THOMAS A. WHITMAN,			
7 days attendance at meetings,	3 00	21 00	
7 " expenses,	1 60	11 20	32 20
			\$145 00
CLERK HIRE, (bill herewith,)	\$25 00		
" travelling expenses,	4 00		29 00
ADVERTISING, (bills have been paid)			\$174 00
Providence Press Bills,		\$15 06	
" Journal "		22 79	
" Post "		9 87	47 72
			\$221 72

The Commissioners of Commutation

To William C. G. Cushman, Dr.
 For services rendered to the Commission since January, 1865, \$25 00
 For traveling expenses, 4 00
 \$29 00

Bristol, R. I., Feb. 2d, 1866.

Received payment,

W. C. G. CUSHMAN.

REPORT

ON THE

STATE BENEFICIARIES,

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AT ITS

JANUARY SESSION, 1866.

BY JOHN R. BARTLETT.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

PROVIDENCE:
PROVIDENCE PRESS CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1866.

REPORT

ON THE

STATE BENEFICIARIES.

PROVIDENCE, January 8th, 1866.

To His Excellency James Y. Smith, Governor, &c.

SIR:—I beg leave to lay before you the following report on the Beneficiaries of the State at the several institutions in the States of Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut, where they are now supported at the expense of this State, as well as those within this State.

At the close of the summer vacation, and soon after the commencement of the term when new pupils are admitted, I visited the American Asylum at Hartford, Connecticut, where the indigent deaf and dumb children belonging to this State have long been sent for their education, and for instruction in such trades as they are capable of following, and which are best adapted to their circumstances. This excellent institution, the oldest in the country, was endowed by the United States, and hence is enabled to furnish instruction on terms much more favorable than can be afforded by any private, or exclusively State institution.

Through the kindness of the superintendent, the Rev. Collins Stone, and the several professors and teachers connected with the American Asylum, I had the privilege of witnessing an examination of every class, from the initiatory one to the highest, where some of the pupils have been under instruction from six to eight years. In this examination I saw all the pupils from Rhode Island and conversed with

many of them, thereby giving me an opportunity to witness their progress. Those in the higher class showed great proficiency, and were quite as far advanced in their studies as children usually are who are blessed with all their faculties. Some of the younger pupils who had been but a month at the institution, and who were entirely ignorant of all written language when they entered, were able to write upon a slate the names of objects expressed by three letters. But the most striking part of this exhibition was in the formation of their letters, which few children can equal after practicing writing for a year. Thus the imitative faculties of the deaf mute appears to be stimulated by the loss of the faculties of hearing and speaking.

The trades taught at the American Asylum are shoemaking, cabinet making, tailoring and some others, by which the pupils may earn their living in whole, or in part, when they have left the institution. Several from this State who have been five years under instruction have found work in the shops, while others by writing have been enabled to earn their living.

The history of one of the pupils supported by this State at the American Asylum, who graduated last year, possesses so much interest that I cannot forbear relating it at length.

In 1857, Emma Smith, eight years of age, whose mother lived in Newport, and who had not the means to support her child, was appointed a beneficiary of the State and sent to the American Asylum. Her age was under that of children usually received there, but the poverty of her mother, and the intelligence exhibited by the child, induced the benevolent head of the institution to receive her. In my annual visits to the institution I never failed to see, and to exchange a few written words with the child. An additional interest was felt for her, not only by myself, but by the Superintendent and the Matron in charge, from the fact that she was now entirely alone in the world, and without the knowledge of a living relative. Her mother, it appears, for a while visited her or wrote to her, her last letter being written at New York. Suddenly the communication between the mother and child stopped; probably by the death of the former. No one believed the mother had intentionally abandoned her child, as she had always exhibited the strongest attachment towards her; besides, being supported by the State, she would not be required to receive and support her for five years at least.

When the five years for which Emma Smyth had been appointed a beneficiary had passed, the Superintendent of the institution recommended that she should be kept two years longer. She was then but

thirteen. Her education was not completed and it seemed hard to return this friendless orphan to the city from which she came, to be sent to the poorhouse as a pauper. The Governor very properly re-appointed her for two years more, which was the full extent which our law authorizes. At the expiration of this time, upon the representations made to the Hon. William H. Cranston, Mayor of Newport, that city authorized the continuance of Emma for another year, at the end of which period it was believed that she would be able to support herself.

The latter period expired last summer, when Emma Smyth, now sixteen years of age, had become a full grown woman. Much sympathy was awakened for her, not only at the American Asylum, of which she had been an inmate for eight years, but among many families in Hartford who knew her history, and who had become attached to her on account of her intelligence. At this juncture, a benevolent family in Hartford, rather than have the girl return to Newport where she did not know a single soul, agreed to give her a home, where she could earn a little towards her support.

When the term at the American Asylum commenced in September last, pupils arrived from the various parts of the country, some sent by their families, others from States as beneficiaries. Among these there came from Boston a boy who bore a memorandum to make enquiries at the institution, whether among the many deaf mutes received there for many previous years, there had been one of the name of Emma Smyth, or whether any of the pupils knew a deaf mute of the name. Mr. Stone, the superintendent, at once stated in reply that a young lady of this name came there from Rhode Island, by which State she had been supported for eight years; that she had graduated but a few weeks previous, and that she was then in Hartford. News that the long lost child was in Hartford was at once sent to Boston. The return railroad train brought a lady who claimed to be the aunt of Emma Smyth, and who lost no time in finding her niece.

This lady stated that Emma had several uncles, aunts and other relatives in Boston, who were highly respectable and in good circumstances; that she would take her back with her and give her a home as long as she lived.

It appears that the mother of Emma, who lived in Boston, had married against the wishes of her family and soon after left that city. They knew of her coming to Rhode Island and of her having a daughter named Emma who was deaf and dumb; but for many years had been unable to get any trace of her.

Had the State not taken this child and educated her, she would have been a friendless pauper in the poorhouse, there to be supported during her life, and ignorant of everything except what she saw. She is now restored to her friends who will provide for her, with the advantage of a good education.

During the past year the following beneficiaries have graduated at the American Asylum: George O. Sunderland, of East Greenwich, William H. Butts of Barrington; Silvia D. Rounds, of Coventry.

The following are the names of the beneficiaries now at the Institution:

Names.	Residence.	Age when admit'd.	Admitted.
1 Patrick Sullivan.....	Providence.....	11	September, 1859.
2 Mary Ann McKay.....	River Point.....	13	February, 1862.
8 William F. Crandall.....	Newport.....	9	September, 1860.
4 Frank C. Tasker....	Providence.....	11	November, 1860.
5 George Miller	".....	9	September, 1860.
6 James Conley.....	Newport.....	9	October, 1860.
7 William C. Pick.....	Providence.....	8	April, 1863.
8 Sarah C. Marks.....	".....	10	September, 1863.
9 Abby Westgate.....	Warren.....	9	September, 1864.
10 Erwin E. Aldrich.....	Smithfield.....	9	September, 1864.
11 Henry D. Stillman.....	Cumberland.....	16	September, 1865.

At the Perkins Institution for the Blind, at South Boston, the State has the following beneficiaries:

Names.	Residence.	Age when admit'd.	Admitted.
1 John Safford Penno.....	Providence.....	9	March, 1860.
2 Sarah Jane Whitehead.....	East Greenwich...	16	February, 1863.
8 Ella W. Brownell.....	Newport.....	14	May, 1864.
4 Idella N. Trafton.....	Smithfield.....	10	May, 1864.
5 John B. Pengelly.....	Newport.....	10	July, 1864.
6 Hugh McElroy.....	".....	10	June, 1864.
7 John Vars.....	".....	10	December, 1864.
8 Anne E. K. Babcock.....	Providence.....	16	April, 1865.
9 Georgiana Hooper.....	".....		May, 1865.

A lad named De Volney Fairman, of North Providence, was appointed a beneficiary at this institution in January last, but was subsequently removed and placed at an Eye Infirmary, where he has nearly recovered his sight. It is hoped that he will not be obliged to return to the institution to be instructed with the blind.

These pupils are doing well, and the report of the superintendent as to their capacity for learning is satisfactory.

At the Institution for Indigent Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Youth at South Boston, are the following :

Susan Waterman.....admitted June, 1859.
Peleg Albro....." " 1860.

In October last I paid a visit to the Vermont Asylum at Brattleboro. This is one of the largest institutions for the care of the insane in the United States, its capacity being for upwards of five hundred patients. The following are the names of the beneficiaries sent there from Rhode Island :

Names.	Residence.	Admitted.
Margaret McGwin.....	Scituate.....	July 9, 1867.
Manton W. Mowry	Smithfield.....	October 27, 1858.
Hugh Gallagher	Providence.....	October, 1859.
Thomas Morrissey.....	"	" 1859.
John Grimes.....	"	" 1859.
Maria Dempsey	"	" 1859.
George Charnley.....	"	" 1859.
Thomas Peterson.....	"	" 1859.
George W. Darling.....	Glocester.....	" 1859.
Catherine Tobin.....	Providence.....	June 19, 1860.
Mary Fanning.....	"	April 1, 1862.
John Patten.....	Providence.....	August 19, 1862.
Timothy Riley.....	"	" 1862.
William F. Mason.....	"	"
Samuel Taylor.....	"	"
Mary Kennedy.....	Burrillville.....	"
Cynthia Gardner.....	"	"
Ellen O'Connor.....	Providence.....	July 26, 1865.
Catherine Moran.....	"	" 1865.
Mary Ann Smith.....	"	" 1865.
Frank McKenna.....	"	May 4, 1865.
Ann Hunt.....	"	" 1865.
Albert A. Steere.....	Burrillville.....	Dec. 12, 1865.

It is frequently the case that the Butler Hospital for the Insane is unable for want of room, or from other causes to receive the insane ; in these cases they are usually sent to Brattleboro ; in some cases to the hospital at Taunton, Massachusetts. Every attention required for the comfort and health of these unfortunate people is given them at Brattleboro.

The removal of patients from the Vermont Asylum during the past year are as follows : Cynthia Gardner, Catherine Kavenagh, Bridget McGuire.

The deaths are James Wild, of Smithfield ; Charles Kelsey, George Mathews, of Providence ; Sarah Heffering ; Margaret Mullen, of Warren ; Delia Flynn.

At the State Lunatic Asylum, Taunton, Massachusetts, the State has the following beneficiaries :

Names.	Residence.	Admitted.
Catherine Sterrin.....	Pawtucket.....	January 26, 1861.
Catherine Cullen.....	".....	" 1861.
Truman B. Fuller.....	".....	April 1, 1861.
Margaret Wafer.....	".....	December 1, 1861.
John Moulton.....	".....	January 1, 1861.

Several of these were at the institution when Pawtucket belonged to Massachusetts.

At the Butler Hospital for the Insane one hundred and four persons have received assistance from, or were supported by the State during the past year, at the rate of one hundred and twenty dollars each per year ; of these ten receive aid from their friends.

During the year ending December 31, 1865, six patients have been removed ; some of them were incurables, and were taken back by the towns to which they belonged, others were recoveries.

The deaths are as follows : Joseph T. Burrows, of Bristol ; Sally Luther, of Barrington ; Mary O'Neil, of Cumberland ; Joseph Albro, of North Providence ; Olive Whitman and Warren Bissell, of Coventry ; Mary B. Tefft, an inmate for many years.

The following list embraces the names of the inmates for whose support the State contributes, on the 1st January, 1865 :

Names.	From what Town.	When Admitted.
Susan B. Wyatt.....	.....	.....
Polly Darling.....	.....	.....
Mary Eagleston.....	.....	.....
Emma Stuart.....	Newport.....	.....
S. K. Whipple.....	.....	.....
Sarah Atkinson.....	Newport.....	January 17, 1861.
Sophia Williams.....	Cranston.....	April 1, 1861.
Charles H. Briggs.....	Providence.....	January 1, 1861.
Samuel Burr.....	".....	.....
Bridget Devine.....	".....	May 20, 1861.
Daniel Gilbert.....	".....	.....
Rebecca Gladding.....	".....	.....
Minerva Greene.....	".....	October 26, 1860.
Mary Hayes.....	".....	.....
Charles Humphreys.....	".....	.....
Asel Horton.....	".....	Previous to 1850.
Thomas McKenna.....	".....	Dec. 4, 1861.
Maria Neubauer.....	".....	.....
George T. Olney.....	".....	.....
Mary Pendergrast.....	".....	.....
Edward R. Potter.....	".....	.....

Names.	From what Town.	When admitted.
Caroline Price.....	Providence.....	.....
Benjamin Searle.....	".....	.....
David B. Slack.....	".....	.....
John P. Williams.....	".....	.....
Peter Brown.....	Newport.....	.....
Eliza Gifford.....	".....	.....
Mary W. Hudson.....	".....	February 7, 1860.
Mary Krimer.....	".....	March 25, 1861.
Bunice M. Gowan.....	".....	October 1, 1861.
James O'Brien.....	".....	Nov. 27, 1860.
Eben Sherman.....	".....	.....
Catherine Walsh.....	".....	January 26, 1860.
W. Bartlett.....	Burrillville.....	June 8, 1861.
Eleazer Bellows.....	".....	.....
Sarah Marrigan.....	".....	.....
Sarah O'Rourke.....	Cranston.....	August 12, 1862.
Alice O'Mara.....	".....	.....
J. A. Durfee.....	".....	January 1, 1863.
Ray G. Burdick.....	Westerly.....	.....
Abby Gavitt.....	".....	.....
George R. Havens.....	Warwick.....	Previous to 1859.
Betty Rice.....	".....	Previous to 1859.
Eras Matteson.....	Coventry.....	Previous to 1859.
Betty Ayres.....	Warren.....	Previous to 1859.
Samuel Halliwell.....	Smithfield.....	.....
Alice Doran.....	".....	Nov. 15, 1862.
Frances E. Bassett.....	".....	August 26, 1863.
Sally A. Paine.....	".....	March 1, 1863.
James Dolton.....	".....	Dec. 17, 1863.
Bridget Corcoran.....	Cumberland.....	June 10, 1863.
Catherine Greene.....	".....	.....
Horace G. Newell.....	".....	June 10, 1861.
James Lee.....	Johnston.....	.....
George Waterman.....	".....	.....
Ezra S. Brownell.....	Little Compton.....	.....
Benjamin Carr.....	Jamestown.....	.....
Andrew J. Nichols.....	West Greenwich.....	.....
Nancy Lees.....	Scituate.....	Sept. 21, 1861.
Richard K. Thomas.....	".....	Previous to 1859.
Mary Angell.....	".....	August 26, 1863.
Daniel J. Kennedy.....	North Providence.....	Previous to 1859.
Susan C. Fitts.....	Bristol.....	June 5, 1861.
Matilda Brown.....	Barrington.....	.....
John E. Kelley.....	".....	March 6, 1863.
Daniel Smith.....	North Kingstown.....	October 4, 1861.
James Tenent.....	".....	December, 1863.
John C. Sullivan.....	Portsmouth.....	February 16, 1860.
Amelia A. Field.....	East Providence.....	April 1, 1863.
Daniel S. Browning.....	North Kingstown.....	Sept. 2, 1861.
John Molten.....	Pawtucket.....	January 1, 1863.
Nathaniel R. Crandall.....	Hopkinton.....	March 24, 1863.
Nicholas Clifford.....	Cumberland.....	April 1, 1863.
Catherine Riley.....	Cranston.....	August 7, 1862.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, *Secretary of State.*

R E P O R T

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

ACCOMPANYING THE TENTH VOLUME

OF THE

COLONIAL RECORDS.

PROVIDENCE:
PROVIDENCE PRESS COMPANY, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1866.

REPORT.

I BEG leave to lay before your honorable body, the tenth and concluding volume of the Colonial Records of Rhode Island, bringing its history down to the close of the year 1792, in which year the State adopted the Constitution of the United States, thus closing its independent existence, and becoming an inseparable portion of the Federal Union. From that period the history of the United States is a history of Rhode Island; and our own history proper, will, in future, be a record of events passing within our own borders.

Upon my election to the office of Secretary of State, in 1855, I examined the early records in the State archives, which I found to be in a perishable condition. Our government had existed two hundred and twenty years, and the precious memorials of this long period were in such a state that the delay of a few years would render them unintelligible; besides which, they were not in a condition to be examined, and were, moreover, liable at any moment to be destroyed by fire.

Deeming it my duty to aid in preserving these valuable records of our history, I submitted a plan to the General Assembly, in 1855, to print a volume of the earliest records, which would comprise the period of the foundation of the State from 1636 to 1663, when the great charter was obtained from King Charles the Second. My plan was approved, and a resolution was passed authorizing me to perform the work of arranging, transcribing and printing the volume. One year was required to complete and print it, the whole being transcribed by my own hand; and the following May the first volume of the Colonial Records was laid before the General Assembly.

The volume met with approval, and another resolution was passed authorizing me to continue with the work. One year has been required to prepare and print each volume, except the last, which has required nearly two years.

The series begins with the arrival of Roger Williams, in the year 1636, and closes with the year 1792, a period of one hundred and fifty-six years. Seven volumes are occupied with our colonial history, two volumes with the revolutionary period, and one volume with the period from the close of the war, in 1783, to the adoption of the federal constitution.

In my previous reports made on the delivery of these volumes, I have given some particulars of the sources of the materials from which the records were made. In terminating the work, I deem it proper again to state, that in addition to the public archives, which constitute the chief portion of the records, a large number of documents and letters of great interest relating to the early history of the State, have been included, and without which our colonial history would have been incomplete. For these letters and documents the State is indebted to the liberality of John Carter Brown, Esq., of Providence, who kindly placed at my disposal fifteen large volumes of manuscripts, chiefly copied for him and at his expense, from the originals in Her Majesty's State Paper Office, London, all of which relate, more or less, to Rhode Island previous to the revolutionary war.

During the progress of the work, a large number of letters, chiefly of the revolutionary period, have been collected, to which no reference was made in the records. These, which will probably fill a volume, may be printed hereafter as a volume of Rhode Island State Papers.

The Colonial Records have been annually distributed to the members of the General Assembly, beginning in the year 1856; also to various public libraries, and the several States and Territories, etc. The first volume was exhausted first. The second and third volumes were exhausted with the distribution to the members in January, 1865. Sets of the work can now only be supplied from the fourth volume, and none of these will remain after the distribution the present session. As the odd volumes are of no value of themselves, the Secretary has deemed it his duty to furnish these volumes to members of the General Assembly to complete their sets, whenever they apply for them, without charge.

During the progress of the work many applications have been made for it from public libraries, colleges, and duplicate copies from some of the States. Applications for the work have sometimes been made by new literary institutions and public libraries in Rhode Island, all of which calls have been met when it has been possible to do so.

By a law of the State, the Governors, for the time being, have liberty to give away the laws, schedules, or other publications of the

State. During the ten years the work has been in progress of publication, from twenty to thirty sets have thus been disposed of.

Upon the completion of the first volume, a resolution was passed providing for its distribution. The same distribution, with some additional libraries and public institutions, has been continued with all the volumes, and is as follows, viz. :

	Copies.
1 copy to the Governor and other General Officers,	5
1 " each to the School Commissioner, Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, and State Auditor,	6
1 copy to each of the Town Clerks in the State,	33
1 " " " Clerks of the several courts in the State,	9
1 " " " Sheriffs,	5
1 " " " Judges of the courts in the State,	9
1 " " " Members of the General Assembly, and Clerks of each House,	104
10 copies to the Newport Historical Society,	10
30 " " Rhode Island Historical Society,	30
10 " " Secretary of State,	10
1 copy each to the Library of Congress, the Department of State, Department of the Interior, of War and Navy, and the Smithsonian Institution, National Observatory, Wash- ington,	7
1 copy to each of the States and Territories, in the Union,	38
Extra copies asked for by States, and furnished,	9
Senators and Members of Congress from Rhode Island,	6

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Loganian Library, Philadelphia,	1
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City Library, Boston,	1
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Provincial Library, Halifax,	1
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The Governor General of Canada,	1
Chicago Theological Seminary, Chicago,	1
Illinois Institute at Wheaton, Illinois,	1

PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS IN RHODE ISLAND.

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Providence Athenaeum, Providence,	1
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Young Men's Christian Union, Providence,	1
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Friends' Boarding School, Providence,	1
Redwood Library, Newport,	1
Newport Club, Newport,	1
Mechanics' Library, Newport,	1
U. S. Naval Academy, Newport,	1
U. S. Hospital, Portsmouth Grove,	1
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Conference Seminary, East Greenwich,	1
Lapham Institute,	1
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Pawtuxet Library, Pawtuxet,	1
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The Historical Societies of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Wisconsin, Georgia, Backus Historical Society, Chicago, Historical Society, Illinois,	18
Harvard University, Cambridge; University of Michigan; Yale College, New Haven; Trinity College, Hartford; Tufts' College; Bates' College, Maine; Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania,	7
To various newspapers,	6
To the following clergymen: Rev. Dr. Sears, Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clark, Rt. Rev. Thomas Macfarland, Revs. S. L. Caldwell, E. B. Hall, A. H. Clapp, Augustus Woodbury, Lyman Whiting, E. M. Stone, Charles T. Brooks; Rev. F. Vinton, New York; Rt. Rev. W. B. Stevens, of Pennsylvania,	12
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The Imperial Public Library, St. Petersburg,	1
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Copies given away by the several Governors of the State from 1856 to the present time,	30

Total copies, 408

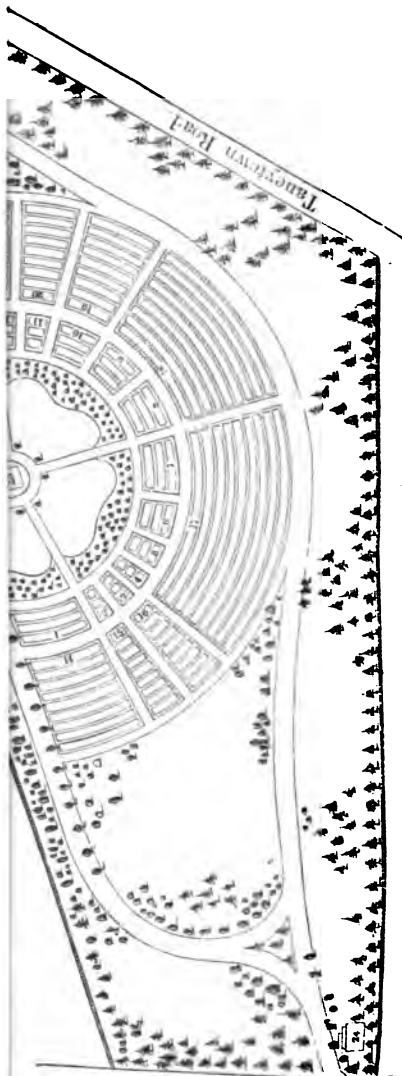
In addition to the foregoing, there has been an annual distribution to the members of the General Assembly for ten years.

A few copies have been sold, chiefly by the Town Clerks, to whom the early volumes were sent, and by the Secretary of State, the proceeds of which sales have been paid to the General Treasurer.

In conclusion, I respectfully suggest that the tenth volume, now completed, be distributed to each member of the present General Assembly, and that the previous volumes of the Colonial Records as far as they can be furnished, be distributed to such of the members of the General Assembly as have not before received them.

Respectfully submitted, by

JOHN R. BARTLETT.



Baltimore Turnpike.

12. MARYLAND.
13. U. S. REGULARS.
14. UNKNOWN.
15. MAINE.
16. MICHIGAN.
17. NEW YORK.
18. PENNSYLVANIA.
19. MASSACHUSETTS.
20. OHIO.
21. INDIANA.
22. UNKNOWN.
23. MONUMENT.
24. DATE-HOUSE.
25. FLAGSTAFF, ETC.

R E P O R T

FROM THE

COMMISSIONER OF RHODE ISLAND

ON THE

SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY,

AT

G E T T Y S B U R G .

PROVIDENCE:

PROVIDENCE PRESS COMPANY, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1866.

REPORT.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island :

The State of Rhode Island having contributed towards the purchase of grounds, the formation of a great Cemetery, and the erection of a noble Monument to commemorate the great battle which resulted in the triumph of the Union armies, it is proper that an account of the progress of this work should be made known to the General Assembly.

In a former report I stated that the "Soldiers' National Cemetery Association" was a Corporation, chartered by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which Corporation is managed by Trustees or Commissioners, appointed by the several States. The States which have taken part in this Association, are those whose regiments were in the battles of Gettysburg, and whose remains are buried in the Cemetery. Of the loyal States eighteen were represented in these battles, which States, or their Commissioners, constitute the Corporation.

The following Commissioners constitute the Board of Managers for the year 1865 :

B. W. NORRIS,	-	-	-	-	Maine.
IRA PERLEY,	-	-	-	-	New Hampshire.
WILLIAM HEBARD,	-	-	-	-	Vermont.
HENRY EDWARDS,	-	-	-	-	Massachusetts.
JOHN R. BARTLETT,	-	-	-	-	Rhode Island.
A. G. HAMMOND,	-	-	-	-	Connecticut.
R. H. McCURDY,	-	-	-	-	New York.
LEVI SCOBAY,	-	-	-	-	New Jersey.
DAVID WILLS,	-	-	-	-	Pennsylvania.
WILLIAM TOWNSEND,	-	-	-	-	Delaware.
BENJAMIN DEFORD,	-	-	-	-	Maryland.
C. D. HUBBARD,	-	-	-	-	West Virginia.

GORDON LOFLAND,	-	-	-	Ohio.
JAMES BLAKE,	-	-	-	Indiana.
CHARLES E. CARR,	-	-	-	Illinois.
THOMAS W. FERRY,	-	-	-	Michigan.
WILLIAM Y. SELLECK,	-	-	-	Wisconsin.
ALEXANDER RAMSEY,	-	-	-	Minnesota.

The officers of the Board are,

President—DAVID WILLS.

Secretary—JOHN R. BARTLETT.

Treasurer—S. R. RUSSELL.

Soon after the battles of Gettysburg a plan was devised by Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, for the purchase of ground for a Cemetery, in which should be deposited the remains of all the Union soldiers who had fallen in these desperate battles, or who had died of wounds received in them. By the assistance of gentlemen in Gettysburg, seventeen acres of land were purchased on moderate terms, on what is known as Cemetery Hill, adjoining the local Cemetery on the north and west. This is the spot upon which the centre of our line rested on the 2d and 3d of July, and one of the most prominent and important positions on the whole battle-field. Independent of the interest connected with our occupation of it in the desperate battles which are now acknowledged as the turning point in the war of the late rebellion, Cemetery Hill possesses other attractions. The view from this Hill is so commanding that the visitor may, at a glance, view the entire battle-field where the contending armies, two hundred thousand strong, were battling for the ascendancy. The headquarters of General Mead, in a small and dilapidated cottage, exposed to the fire of five hundred rebel cannon, stands near, while at a distance, yet plainly visible, is the Theological Seminary, in the cupola of which, quietly sat General Lee, protected from all danger, by the yellow hospital flag, which waved above it. Such is the spot where nearly four thousand of the brave defenders of their country lie buried. As the battle of Thermopylae saved Greece from the Persian hordes, so did Gettysburg check the advance of the rebel hordes and the devastation which would inevitably have followed the loss of this battle. Near by, in turnuli and trenches, in the dense forest and in the cultivated fields, lie the bodies of more than eight thousand of our country's invaders.

The first thing done after the purchase of the ground for the Cemetery, was the removal to it of the bodies of all the Union soldiers who

had fallen in battle, or had died of their wounds. This was successfully accomplished, and each body placed in a separate coffin. Of the four thousand bodies so removed, about three-quarters were identified, and their names, together with that of their regiments, placed upon head-boards at their graves.

In order to ascertain the names of the unknown, letters were sent to the Adjutant Generals of the States which had troops in the battles of Gettysburg, accompanied with the names of the fallen, as far as could be ascertained. The Adjutant Generals, from the returns in their several offices, were enabled to correct the lists and to add the names of those not before contained in them. By this means the names of nearly all who fell on this occasion, have been collected, and will be preserved in a book forever, to be kept at the Cemetery. A copy of this book, when printed, will be sent to each State for preservation.

The plan of the Corporation was to call upon each State which had soldiers in the battles of Gettysburg, to contribute towards the Cemetery and Monument, in the ratio of their Congressional representation. A proposal to this effect was readily accepted by the States in question, and the required sums appropriated. The estimated amount required to lay out the grounds, remove the bodies, construct the walls, fences, and keeper's house, and to erect the proposed Monument, was then apportioned among the several States, and found to make four hundred and twenty dollars and fifty-three cents for each representative in Congress. Rhode Island's portion, according to the first estimate, was therefore eight hundred and forty-one dollars and six cents. But the great advance in labor and materials were such, that all the estimates proved to be too low. The Commissioners, therefore, deemed it absolutely necessary to ask for double the sum first called for. An appeal was again made to the loyal States, whose soldiers were interred in the Cemetery, and promptly responded to. Rhode Island, last winter, placed at the disposal of the Governor, the additional amount required, a portion only of which, has yet been called for by the Treasurer. The whole amount appropriated by this State is one thousand six hundred and eighty-two dollars and twelve cents.

The work upon the cemetery, after the burial of the remains of the fallen, has been pressed steadily forward under the direct superintendence of David Wills, Esq., the Commissioner of Pennsylvania, who resides at Gettysburg. A substantial stone wall, with a granite coping, has been built along the three sides which separate it from the adjoining grounds and the Taneytown road, full half

a mile in extent. On the front, facing the Baltimore turnpike, where the entrance is, a fine iron fence has been constructed, while the line between the soldiers' cemetery and the local cemetery of the town, is only marked by granite posts. An appropriate gateway, and a dwelling-house for the keeper of the cemetery, have been erected. The graves, which are arranged in a semi-circle, as shown on the plan, accompanying this report, are all marked with granite headstones, with the name of the soldier and his regiment engraven thereon. Besides this, care has been taken to place the bodies of the soldiers of each State by themselves. By this arrangement a visitor to the cemetery may find together the graves of the fallen patriots of his own State.

The portion of the cemetery occupied by the graves is about one-third of the ground enclosed. The remainder has been graded, laid out in paths, and planted with upwards of five hundred ornamental trees and shrubs. It is the intention of the army division to which General Reynolds, one of the fallen heroes, belonged, to erect an elegant monument and statue to his memory, in this cemetery. It is probable that other monuments will also be erected within the cemetery grounds to the memory of other officers, for which there is ample space. The plan which accompanies this report presents the whole area of the cemetery grounds. The portion marked by a semi-circle, is that occupied by the bodies of the soldiers. East of the National Cemetery, as shown by the plan, lies the local cemetery, both fronting the Baltimore turnpike.

The whole amount, thus far expended upon the cemetery, according to the report of the President of the Board of Commissioners, is \$61,940.93. This is for the exhuming and burial of the fallen; the erection of the stone wall and iron fences; the erection of a house for the keeper, and a large iron gateway; the grading of the ground and laying it out; the planting of trees; the erection of headstones to all the graves, and the sculpturing of the names of each soldier thereon. It may, therefore, be said that the work on the cemetery is finished, and there remains but the erection of the monument contemplated. The design for this work has already been adopted, being the one submitted by Mr. Batterson, of Hartford, Connecticut. The contract for the work is to be given out immediately, if it has not already been given out. The monument is estimated to cost from \$50,000 to \$55,000, and will embrace five statues, one on each side and one on the summit.

I will not attempt to give any particulars of the memorable battles

of Gettysburg, which the monument is intended to perpetuate ; yet, as a matter of record proper to be appended to this brief report, I beg leave to mention the following particulars obtained from official sources :

The rebel army concentrated in Pennsylvania, most of which was engaged in the battles of Gettysburg on the first, second and third days of July, 1863, consisted of 90,000 infantry, 10,000 cavalry, and about 5,000 artillery, making a grand total of 105,000 men, all under the command of General Robert E. Lee. I have not at my command the particulars of the force of the Union army, and will, therefore, merely state that General Halleck, in his report, accompanying the President's messages, states the armies to have been equal. It is safe, therefore, to add that the whole force engaged in these terrible conflicts were not less than 200,000 men. On the side of the Confederates, six generals were killed and six wounded. On the Union side three generals were killed and nine wounded. The Union loss was 2834 killed, 13,709 wounded, and 6,643 missing, making a total of 21,182.

The rebel loss of officers (below the rank of General,) and men in prisoners, including the wounded, was 13,621, an amount ascertained officially. Of the wounded, in a condition to be removed, and of the killed and wounded, the enemy has made no return. Mr. Everett, in his oration, at the laying of the corner-stone of the monument, from the best data which the nature of the case admits, estimates this number at 23,000. General Meade captured three cannon and forty-one standards ; and 24,978 small arms were collected on the battlefield.

Respectfully submitted, by

JOHN R. BARTLETT,

Commissioner for the State of Rhode Island.

R E P O R T

OF THE

T R U S T E E

OF THE

ANTIETAM NATIONAL CEMETERY.

PROVIDENCE:
PROVIDENCE PRESS COMPANY, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1866.

REPORT

To His Excellency James Y. Smith, Governor of Rhode Island:

Having been appointed by Your Excellency to the office of Trustee to represent the State of Rhode Island in the Corporation of the Antietam National Cemetery, I have the honor to make the following report:

In March, 1865, the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, passed an act of incorporation under the name, style and title of the "Antietam National Cemetery," the object of which was to form an association, under an act of the Legislature of the State, of *all* the loyal *States* who were represented on the battle-field of Antietam by their loyal soldiers in the Union army, to purchase a suitable lot of ground on or near the battle-field of Antietam, to lay out and enclose said grounds for the purpose of the burial and final resting-place of the remains of the loyal soldiers who fell on that memorable battle-field, (a voluntary sacrifice in the defence of right, liberty, and the laws of the country,) or at other points north of the Potomac river, during the invasion of the rebel army under "General Lee," in the summer and fall of 1862, or died thereafter of wounds received in said battle or during said invasion.

By the act of incorporation, the State of Maryland has four trustees and each of the other States one trustee each. The number of States which are interested in this cemetery, by the sacrifice of their patriotic sons on that bloody field, are eighteen in number, viz.: New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, Vermont, Illinois, Delaware, Minnesota, West Virginia, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

The State of Maryland made an appropriation of seven thousand dollars (\$7,000) in said act of incorporation, to purchase a lot and commence the work. On the 25th of May last, the Maryland trustees

met at Hagerstown, Md., and organized under the act of Assembly, by electing Dr. Augustine A. Biggs, President, and Thomas A. Boulton, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer.

Dr. A. A. Biggs was appointed General Superintendent of the work. Aaron Goad, Esq., was appointed to make a list of the dead, and ascertain the location where their remains were buried, for publication in pamphlet form, which has been done. The number of loyal dead on the field is between 6,000 and 7,000, and thus far 1,706 have been identified by name, regiment and State, and 918 by their respective States.

In November last I received a notice from the Secretary that there would be a meeting of the Trustees on the 13th of December, at Sharpsburg, Md., and requesting me to be present, as matters of much importance would be likely to come before the meeting.

I accordingly made arrangements to attend the meeting. I arrived at Sharpsburg on the morning of the 13th December. We met at the office of Dr. A. A. Biggs, the President.

Present: The President, Dr. Biggs, the Secretary and Treasurer, Thomas A. Boulton, Esq., and Gen. Lemuel Todd, of Pennsylvania. I did not understand that Gen. Todd was appointed a trustee for the State of Pennsylvania, but was present as an agent of Governor Curtin, of that State, to ascertain what progress had been made in this noble enterprise, preparatory to causing the proper legislation to be had when the Legislature of that State should next convene.

I found that, with the exception of Maryland, Rhode Island was the only State that had acted in this matter by making an appropriation and appointing its trustee, consequently there could be no organization of the trustees of the several States. The present organization is one of the local trustees of the State of Maryland. Thus far they have expended only Maryland money.

The trustees went on the ground that had been purchased for the cemetery to view the work that was then in progress. The ground had been laid out, so far as the enclosing of it, with a substantial stone wall. The ditching for the foundation wall was nearly completed on three sides of the lot, and the foundation wall was in progress of erection. Men were at work quarrying stone from a ledge near to the grounds, and teams were employed hauling the same on the grounds.

The trustees present advised stopping the work in a few days in consequence of the cold weather. They also advised that an estimate be at once made of the probable cost of completing the cemetery, and removing the dead from where they now lie, and re-interring them in

the cemetery grounds, and to communicate said estimate to the executives of the several States, in order for them to lay the subject before their respective Legislatures at as early a day as possible, for them to make the necessary appropriations and appoint their trustees to carry into full effect the objects of the association.

Since the meeting of the Board of Trustees on the 13th of December last, I have received from the Secretary and Treasurer, Thomas A. Boulton, Esq., the following communication. The same has also been communicated to the executives of all the States interested in this work :

To Hon. B. Lapham, Centreville, R. I. :

DEAR SIR:—In pursuance of a call, of which you were respectfully notified, a meeting of the Trustees of the Antietam National Cemetery was held at Sharpsburg, Maryland, on the 13th instant. Among other things done at this meeting, the work performed by Dr. BIGGS, as General Superintendent, was approved ; when, on motion of Hon/ B. LAPHAM, of Rhode Island, the Superintendent was requested to prepare a careful estimate of the amount required to complete the work, and make a report of the same to the Governors of all the States interested in the Cemetery, with a request that they recommend to their Legislatures the importance of a sufficient appropriation to assist in preparing the ground and the removal of the remains of the dead, now scattered over the fields and in the fence corners, many of which are in danger of being turned over by the plow or rooted up by the hogs.

On motion of Gen. LEMUEL TODD, of Pennsylvania, the Secretary was directed to have printed the law of Maryland, incorporating the Cemetery, and send a copy of the same, with the estimate of the Superintendent, to the different State Executives.

For the purpose of making up a careful and complete report, the Trustees for the State of Maryland, met on the 19th instant, at the American office in Baltimore, and prepared the following report of the estimated amount of money yet required to complete the Cemetery ; and which, according to a resolution of the Board, is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

At this meeting Gen. E. SHRIVER, of Frederick, and C. C. FULTON, Esq., of Baltimore, were requested to advise with the Governor of Maryland and the members of the Legislature, and recommend an additional appropriation of eight thousand dollars, making fifteen thousand dollars in all, for the State of Maryland, which will be sufficient

to complete the enclosing, levelling and grading of the grounds, and the building of a keeper's lodge.

On the third page you will find the amount apportioned to the different States having dead on this battle-field. This distribution of the expenses we believe to be according to the spirit and meaning of the 8th section of the act of incorporation, a copy of which accompanies this circular. With the view of resuming work early in the spring, we shall be much gratified in learning that the apportionment of your State has been appropriated by its legislature.

By order of the Board,

AUGUSTINE A. BIGGS, President.

THOMAS A. BOULLT, Secretary and Treasurer.

ESTIMATED AMOUNT REQUIRED TO COMPLETE THE ANTIETAM NATIONAL CEMETERY.

Cost of Grounds.....	\$ 1,161 75
2,686 Perches Stone, delivered, at \$1 20 per perch.....	3,163 20
173 Perches Stone, delivered, for keeper's lodge, at \$1 20 per perch.....	207 60
Expense of laying 2,686 perch, at \$1 50 per perch.....	3,954 00
Expense of excavating 820 yards of foundation, at 40 cents per yard	328 00
“ “ 18,161 yards grading, at 30 cents per yard.....	5,448 30
“ “ 6,560 bushels sand, at 4 cents per bushel.....	262 40
“ “ 2,500 bushels lime, at 25 cents per bushel.....	625 00
For Labor.....	7,000 00
“ Survey.....	26 00
“ Keeper's Lodge.....	1,500 00
“ Entrance Gate.....	500 00
“ Powder and fuse.....	60 00
“ 1,915 linear feet coping, at \$3 25 per foot.....	6,228 75
“ Removal, boxing, and burial of six thousand dead, at \$5 00 each.....	30,000 00
“ Tools and implements.....	230 00
“ 6,000 headstones for inscriptions, at \$3 00 each.....	18,000 00
“ Carriage ways and drainage.....	1,000 00
“ 797 feet iron fence, on front line, at \$3 00 per foot.....	2,391 00
“ Blacksmithing.....	500 00
“ Iron Clamps and lead for coping.....	420 00
“ Pointing wall, outside and inside, at 12 cents per perch.....	816 82
“ Contingent expenses.....	2,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$85,852 82
Amount already expended for work and materials.....	\$5,200 00
Cash paid for Ground.....	1,161 75
Balance on hand of Maryland Appropriation.....	638 25
	<hr/>
	7,000 00
	<hr/>
Amount yet required to complete the work.....	\$78,852 82

Sharpsburg, Md., Dec. 22d, 1865.

The 8th section of the law of Maryland, passed March 23, 1865, incorporating the Antietam National Cemetery, reads as follows :

SECTION 8. *Be it enacted*, That the expenses incident to the removal of the dead, enclosing and ornamenting the Cemetery, and all the work connected therewith, and its future maintenance, shall be apportioned among the States connecting themselves with the Corporation, according to their population as indicated by their representation in the House of Representatives of the United States.

The following apportionment has been calculated for and set to each State according to the number of its representatives in the House of Representatives of the United States. The Local Trustees most respectfully and earnestly recommend its immediate adoption by the different State Legislatures :

New York,	31	Representatives,	-	-	\$17,281 88
Indiana,	11	"	-	-	6,132 28
Connecticut,	4	"	-	-	2,229 92
†Maryland,	5	"	-	-	2,787 40
New Jersey,	5	"	-	-	2,787 40
Illinois,	14	"	-	-	7,804 72
Minnesota,	2	"	-	-	1,114 96
Maine,	5	"	-	-	2,787 40
†Rhode Island,	2	"	-	-	1,114 96
Pennsylvania,	24	"	-	-	13,379 52
Ohio,	19	"	-	-	10,592 12
Wisconsin,	6	"	-	-	3,844 88
Michigan,	6	"	-	-	3,844 88
Vermont,	3	"	-	-	1,672 44
Delaware,	1	"	-	-	557 48
West Virginia,	3	"	-	-	1,672 44
N. Hampshire,	3	"	-	-	1,672 44
Massachusetts,	10	"	-	-	5,574 80

†Appropriated, \$7,000. †Appropriated, \$1,000.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 31. The Legislature to-day appropriated \$8,000, making in all \$15,000 appropriated to complete the work of enclosing, grading and ornamenting the Antietam Cemetery, which will be ready early in the spring to receive the bodies of the heroes who fell there. The remains to the number of eight thousand are now buried in the mountains, roadsides and fields of that region.

In accordance with the 7th section of the law incorporating the Antietam National Cemetery, I herewith respectfully submit a statement of money receipts and expenditures of the Cemetery :

Amount received from State of Maryland.....	\$7,000 00
" paid for cemetery grounds, purchased by Gov. Bradford..	\$1,005 00
" paid Dr. A. A. Biggs, General Superintendent, as per statement annexed.....	5,200 00
" paid for traveling and incidental expenses of the Trustees in discharge of their official duties.....	171 10
" paid A. H. Hager, powder, etc.....	8 50
" paid William Motter, for legal advice and writing deed...	20 00
" paid John Cook, for copying list of dead.....	15 00
" paid J. C. Harria, services	1 50
" paid expressage.....	1 25
" paid postage and stationery.....	6 19
	<hr/> \$6,428 64
Balance on hand....	\$571 46

THOS. A. BOULLT, Secretary and Treasurer.

Hagerstown, Md., Dec. 29th, 1865.

To the Trustees of the Antietam National Cemetery :

I submit the following report of work performed by me as General Superintendent of the Antietam National Cemetery, together with amount of money received and expended :

1,800 Perches Building Stone, delivered on the ground.

200 " " " to be delivered.

50 " " " to be burned into lime.

737 " " " Masonry laid.

11,904 yards Grading completed.

561 yards Excavation for Foundation of Wall.

I have expended the funds as follows :

Paid D. Rohrbach, for additional ground,	-	-	\$156 75
" for labor,	-	-	3,209 80
" for horses and carts,	-	-	340 11
" for horses and wagons,	-	-	740 00
" for plow,	-	-	15 62
" to masons,	-	-	209 37
" for scoop,	-	-	55 00
" to managers,	-	-	173 12
" for incidentals, including tools, powder, etc.,	-	-	232 40
Cash on hand,	-	-	67 83
			<hr/> \$5,200 00

A. A. BIGGS,

President and General Superintendent.

Sharpsburg, Md., Dec. 22, 1865.

The ground selected for the Antietam National Cemetery, is a beautiful spot, situated on an elevated tract of land a little out of the village of Sharpsburg, in Washington county, State of Maryland, overlooking the whole field where was fought that memorable battle for the nation's life, when the patriotic soldiers of the Union army met the advancing squadrons of the rebel hordes, with hearts steeled to the conflict and an abiding confidence in the justice of their cause, they turned them back with discomfiture and loss. Here it was, on this elevated spot, where the commander of the rebel forces took his position to survey the field of the contending armies, to direct the cohorts of barbarism how best they could destroy the defenders of liberty, justice and humanity. Here the traveller can stand and view that celebrated stone bridge (twelve feet wide) that spans the Antietam river, where the gallant Burnside led his heroic band of patriot soldiers to charge back the advancing squadrons of the rebel army, and crowned the eagles of the republic with a glorious victory. The brave and noble deeds of the Union soldiers who fell on this bloody field, deserve to be placed side by side on the page of history with those of Maranthon and Thermopylæ, and well might the inscription be written on their monuments, "We fell in the defence of the laws of our country."

Respectfully submitted, by

B. LAPHAM,
Trustee for Rhode Island.

R E P O R T
OF THE
GENERAL TREASURER;
MADE TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
AT ITS
JANUARY SESSION, 1866.

PROVIDENCE:
PROVIDENCE PRESS COMPANY, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1866.

REPORT.

GENERAL TREASURER'S OFFICE,

NEWPORT, January 29th, 1866. }

To the Honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives:

In order that the honorable members of the General Assembly might possess the latest and fullest information in relation to the condition of the finances of the State, I submit herewith an abstract report of the receipts and payments of the Civil Department of the Treasury from April 30, 1865, to January 29, 1866; and of the Military Department from April 22, 1861, to January 29, 1866, which are as follows:

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

RECEIPTS.

State Tax.....	\$559,851 18
Banks for tax on Capital Stock.....	44,480 67
Banks for tax on Surplus Profits.....	719 89
Banks for tax on increased Capital.....	1,591 00
Institutions for Savings.....	19,588 84
Supreme Court.....	2,472 16
Court of Common Pleas.....	2,818 08
Court of Magistrates, Providence.....	2,558 86
Court of Magistrates, Woonsocket.....	187 88
Court of Magistrates, Pawtucket.....	472 60
Court of Justices, Newport.....	219 86
State Insurance Companies.....	10,186 41
Foreign Insurance Companies.....	5,890 66
Auctioneers.....	1,277 78
Justices of the Peace.....	847 50
Town Councils.....	17,866 00
Charters.....	8,055 00
Peddlers' Licences.....	7,690 86
Dividends on School Fund Stock.....	20,990 50
Colonial Records.....	4 25

PUBLIC DOCUMENT.

Civil Commissioners.....	124 00
Providence and Pawtucket Turnpike.....	49 10
Jailers.....	1,405 63
Interest from deposits of the revenue.....	9,112 19
Inspectors of the State Prison.....	1,000 00
Balance in the Treasury, May 1st, 1865.....	185,879 46
	<hr/>
	\$903,064 46

P A Y M E N T S .

Salaries	\$15,612 15
Members of the General Assembly	3,972 09
Expenses of the General Assembly, including pay of officers.....	1,671 42
Supreme Court.....	8,485 34
Court of Common Pleas.....	7,898 58
Court of Magistrates, Providence.....	956 05
" " " Woonsocket.....	125 15
" " " Pawtucket	51 05
" " Justices, Newport.....	37 05
Orders of the Governor	113 75
Printing laws and schedules, and all printing ordered by the General Assembly.....	5,949 58
Appropriation for public schools.....	46,718 58
Expenses for returns of banks.....	545 25
State tax transferred to military departments for payment of interest on bonds.....	468,620 26
Transferred to military departments for redemption of bonds..	111,000 00
Transferred for balance of U. S. direct tax....	100 01
Accounts allowed by the General Assembly.....	50,731 32
	<hr/>
	\$721,687 63
Balance in the Treasury.	181,396 83
	<hr/>
	\$903,084 46

M I L I T A R Y D E P A R T M E N T .

R E C E I P T S .

Notes discounted.....	\$899,250 00
Interest on note taken up before due.....	361 38
	<hr/>
	899,611 33
Sale of bonds.....	4,000,000 00
Premiums on bonds	160,641 90
Accrued interest on bonds.....	59,769 79
Quartermaster General.....	499,328 56
Paymaster	197,516 77
Interest on U. S. Treasury notes and certificates of indebtedness.....	748 88
Interest from bank of North America.....	3,189 61
United States, cash.....	231,478 51
" " for direct tax.....	99,409 12
Civil department for redemption of bonds.....	111,000 00
" " " payment of interest on bonds.....	868,685 78
Miscellaneous....	1,675 00
Overdrawn at bank.....	119,197 34
	<hr/>
	\$7,252,532 59

P A Y M E N T S .

Money hired and interest	\$983,098 70
Quartermaster General	1,710,217 40
Paymaster "	8,009,750 00
Adjutant "	124,800 00
Commissary "	20,000 00
Special bounty fund	6,560 68
Interest, Bank North America	32,255 27
" on bonds, (coupons)	561,040 70
Orders of the General Assembly	10,829 60
Towns, for bounties	399,395 00
Commutation Commissioners' drafts	808,848 00
Salaries	11,486 70
Contingent expenses, bond and coupon plates, printing bonds, advertising sale, &c.	5,000 54
Purchase of bonds	111,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$7,252,532 59

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE STATE.

Bonds	\$3,889,000 00
Net balance in Treasury	62,199 49
	<hr/>
Leaving the present indebtedness	\$3,826,800 51

I have the honor to further report, that the bonds for one million dollars, authorized by the act of January, 1865, have, by the advice of His Excellency the Governor, been destroyed, and the plates upon which they were printed rendered worthless, His Excellency deeming that it would better subserve the interest of the State to make temporary loans rather than to issue the bonds or a portion of them, having thirty years to run, and which might possibly not be available when the State might be in a financial condition to retire a portion of them, but would be compelled to pay the semi-annual interest on them until, perhaps, the time expired for their redemption.

I would further report, that by the advice of His Excellency, one hundred and eleven thousand dollars of previous issues of State bonds have been redeemed, thereby causing a reduction of interest, and leaving a balance of three million eight hundred and eighty-nine thousand dollars on the market.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

SAMUEL A. PARKER, General Treasurer.

ANNUAL STATEMENT,

EXHIBITING THE CONDITION OF THE

BANKS OF RHODE ISLAND,

ON

THURSDAY, THE 23RD DAY OF NOVEMBER,

1865.

PREPARED BY

JAMES C. COLLINS, STATE AUDITOR.

PROVIDENCE:

PROVIDENCE PRESS COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.

1865.

☞ The Circular of the State Auditor was issued on the 23d of November, 1865, requesting the Banks and Institutions for Savings to make returns of their condition on the 23d day of November, 1865. The following return, in answer to said circular, are published in conformity with the requirements of the Act passed by the General Assembly at the January session, A. D. 1858, entitled "An Act in amendment of Chapter 127, Title 19, of the Revised Statutes of Returns of Banks and Institutions for Savings."

JAMES C. COLLINS, *State Auditor.*

PROVIDENCE BANKS.

	Atlas.	Atlantic.	Bank of America.
DUE FROM BANKS.			
Capital Stock actually paid in.	100,000 00	181,300 00	200,000 00
Bills in circulation	45,506 00	80,977 00	117,926 00
Deposits on interest		1,522 83	
Deposits not on interest	16,715 19	41,637 49	70,276 31
Debts due to other Banks			1,296 28
Dividends unpaid	447 00	728 50	1,002 50
Net profits on hand	2,019 86	6,380 98	11,488 47
Total amount of liabilities	164,688 05	262,546 80	401,989 56
RESOURCES OF THE BANK.			
Debts due from Directors	32,402 46	13,000 00	9,955 00
" from other stockholders	3,555 00	22,975 00	2,025 00
" from all others	89,807 34	193,277 69	358,057 51
Specie actually in Bank	568 75	1,052 62	2,553 81
Bills of other Banks	18,600 80	6,891 70	22,017 27
Deposits in other Banks	5,740 92	2,500 00	6,259 65
Its own stock held by the Bank	8,040 00	8,850 00	
Am't of stock in other Banks			*1,100 00
Amount of other stocks owned by the Bank		\$14,050 00	
Real estate	3,504 20		
Other property	2,000 00	125 00	
Expense account	468 58	324 79	21 82
Total amount of resources	164,688 05	262,546 80	401,989 56
ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.			
Increase of capital since last return			4,400 00
Par value of shares	50 00	50 00	50 00
Amount of last dividend	3,000 00	5,528 42	10,526 32
Date of last dividend	Sept. 4th, 1865	Oct. 5th, 1865	Oct. 5, 1865.
Rate per cent. of last dividend	3 per cent.	|| 4 per cent.	5 per cent.
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend		4,524 72	7,000 00
Debts due and not paid	†24,157 31	818 37	
Am't of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful	12,532 42		
Amount loaned on pledges of Stock in the Bank	2,140 79		
Amount of stocks held as collateral security for loans. For description see notes	9,250 00	† 7,000 00	
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm	22,986 00	17,000 00	23,255 17
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars	14,797 00	14,000 00	†46,301 00

* 22 shares Atlantic Bank stock. † Nov. 26, 1865. ‡ December 4, 1865. \$9,422 62, secured by collaterals.
 § 7 2-10 Government Bonds. || Government tax. ¶ 7 2-10 Government Bonds.

PROVIDENCE BANKS.

	Butchers and Drovers Bank.	Grocers and Producers Bank.	High Street Bank.
DUE FROM BANKS.			
Capital Stock actually paid in..	246,450 00	160,000 00	120,000 00
Bills in circulation.....	85,079 00	75,407 00	40,245 00
Deposits on interest.....			
Deposits not on interest..	48,901 25	112,517 30	29,899 66
Debts due to other Banks.....		121 82	1,000 00
Dividends unpaid.....	1,883 25	923 75	42 00
Net profits on hand....	8,476 31	9,583 37	6,909 88
Total amount of liabilities.....	390,289 81	358,553 24	198,096 54
RESOURCES OF THE BANK.			
Debts due from Directors....	20,654 86		500 00
“ from other Stockholders	24,110 00	39,950 00	4,285 00
“ from all others ..	301,372 19	257,371 51	181,224 64
Specie actually in Bank.....	3,052 84	3,700 00	2,173 57
Bills of other Banks.....	9,885 26	37,933 45	5,304 75
Deposits in other Banks.....	22,134 45	13,598 28	8 58
Its own stock held by the Bank	9,350 00	6,000 00	
Am't of stock in other Banks.			
Amount of other stocks owned by the Bank.....			
Real estate.....			4,600 00
Other property.....			
Expense account.....	230 21		
Total amount of resources....	390,289 81	358,553 24	198,096 54
ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.			
Increase of capital since last return.....		4,500 00	
Par value of Shares.....	50 00	50 00	50 00
Amount of last dividend.....	8,625 75	6,400 00	4,800 00
Date of last dividend.....	Oct. 6, 1865.	Sept. 4th.	Aug. 3d, 1865.
Rate per cent. of last dividend, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per ct. 6 mos.		4 per cent.	8 per ct. per an.
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend	5,800 00	5,700 00	3,456 66
Debts due and not paid.....	7,400 00	350 00	1,462 16
Am't of suspended paper con- sidered bad or doubtful.....			
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in the Bank	14,685 00	56 25	460 00
Amount of stocks held as col- lateral security for loans. For description see notes.....	*1,000 00	†21,621 94	
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm...	37,000 00	21,621 94	10,000 00
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars.....	27,000 00		

* United States Bond \$500, due 1881; ditto Treasury Notes 1-50 \$300. † 126 shares Prov. & War. B. B.

PROVIDENCE BANKS.

	Jackson.	Liberty.	Northern.
DUE FROM BANKS.			
Capital Stock actually paid in..	285,250 00	121,150 00	228,200 00
Bills in circulation.	182,882 00	66,841 00	95,357 00
Deposits on interest.		19,675 00	2,000 00
Deposits not on interest.	91,195 28	47,944 69	38,420 62
Debts due to other Banks.			
Dividends unpaid.	704 00	1,216 25	2,090 00
Suspense account.			1,915 46
Net profits on hand.	13,858 68	2,227 86	14,745 20
Total amount of liabilities.	473,889 91	259,054 80	382,728 28
RESOURCES OF THE BANK.			
Debts due from Directors.	18,237 95	18,050 00	12,940 00
“ from other Stockholders.	25,520 00	27,440 00	9,500 00
“ from all others.	401,025 51	182,302 39	329,119 30
Specie actually in Bank.	3,157 44	2,110 34	1,390 19
Bills of all other Banks.	7,857 70	6,968 04	16,020 08
Deposits in other Banks.	18,091 31	22,040 78	13,758 71
Its own stock held by the Bank.			
Am't of stock in other Banks.			
Amount of other stocks owned by the Bank.		†	
Real estate.			
Other property.			
Expense account.		143 25	
Total amount of resources.	473,889 91	259,054 80	382,728 28
ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.			
Increase of capital since last return.	700 00		
Par value of shares.	50 00	50 00	100 00
Amount of last dividend.	11,747 50	4,240 25	9,128 00
Date of last dividend.	July 1st, 1865.	Oct. 2d 1865.	June 1, 1865.
Rate per cent. of last dividend.	* 5 per cent.	3½ per cent.	4 per cent.
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend.	4,680 49	43 30	6,930 44
Debts due and not paid.		4,937 45	86,189 67
Am't of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.	1,000 00		
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in the Bank.	7,220 00	1,040 00	
Amount of stocks held as collateral security for loans. For description see notes.		\$3,250 00	¶ 27,500 00
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm.	35,000 00	13,500 00	184,000 00
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars.	†16,903 00	12,500 00	23,637 00

* Above U. S. tax. † Nov. 28th ‡ United States 5-20 Bonds \$35,000; United States 6 per cent. Bond of \$1, 85,000. § United States Bonds. ¶ Collateral held for the payment, also good names
 † American Screw Co's stock, Providence.

PROVIDENCE BANKS.			
	Pawtucket.	State.	Union.
DUE FROM BANKS.			
Capital Stock actually paid in.	150,000 00	154,450 00	500,000 00
Bills in circulation.	38,610 00	95,515 00	198,868 00
Deposits on interest.		1,800 00	70,000 00
Deposits not on interest.	8,164 26	27,871 03	177,468 15
Debts due to other Banks.			28,452 35
Dividends unpaid.	2,664 00	1,146 50	842 00
Net profits on hand.	9,678 51	3,738 58	33,104 29
Total amount of liabilities.	209,116 77	284,521 11	1,008,734 79
RESOURCES OF THE BANK.			
Debts due from Directors.	6,000 00	12,675 00	32,500 00
“ from other Stockholders.	950 00	5,450 00	4,540 00
“ from all others.	194,897 49	184,275 54	814,204 12
Specie actually in Bank.	2,200 80	659 00	7,247 00
Bills of other Banks.	3,065 40	6,910 78	66,845 28
Deposits in other Banks.	607 41	4,399 69	69,614 34
Its own stock held by the Bank.		5,101 10	
Am't of stock in other Banks.			
Amount of other stocks owned by the Bank.		†65,000 00	
Real estate.		50 00	13,784 05
Other property.			
Expense account.	1,395 67		
Total amount of resources.	209,116 77	284,521 11	1,008,734 79
ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.			
Increase of capital since last return.			
Par value of shares.	50 00	50 00	50 00
Amount of last dividend.	5,250 00	6,503 16	20,000 00
Date of last dividend.	August 6th.	Oct. 7, 1865.	July 1, 1865.
Rate per cent. of last dividend.	7 per cent.	4 per cent.	4 per cent.
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend.	5,000 00	1,907 93	13,785 11
Debts due and not paid.	2,978 49	3,204 43	
Am't of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.		2,604 43	
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in the Bank.	5,450 00	15,625 00	800 00
Amount of stocks held as collateral security for loans. For description see notes.	*		†.
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm.	32,000 00	19,000 00	51,000 00
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars.		18,193 00	56,150 00

* Cotton Manufacturing Co. Stock \$20,000; eighty shares Bank Stock \$4,000.

† \$50,000 U. S. 7 & 10 Treasury Notes.

\$15,000 U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness.

\$65,000

‡ 330 shares, Providence and Worcester Rail Road.

	PROVIDENCE BANKS.		NEWPORT.
	Westminster.	What Cheer.	Merchants.
DUE FROM BANKS.			
Capital Stock actually paid in..	109,600 00	160,400 00	100,000 00
Bills in circulation.....	68,906 00	65,549 00	23,413 00
Deposits on interest.....	25,544 56	.....	.....
Deposits not on interest.....	74,276 01	13,490 17	65,748 12
Debts due to other Banks.....	.....	.....	2,058 28
Dividends unpaid.....	731 05	.....	928 00
Net profits on hand.....	5,814 35	2,543 22	3,528 64
Total amount of liabilities....	284,871 97	241,982 39	195,676 04
RESOURCES OF THE BANK.			
Debts due from Directors.....	.....	7,300 00	8,275 00
“ from other Stockholders..	31,000 00	.....	16,775 00
“ from all others.....	200,952 31	224,856 17	99,472 19
Specie actually in Bank.	2,745 33	500 00	2,543 16
Bills of other Banks.....	34,425 33	2,606 05	5,336 28
Deposits in other Banks.....	15,738 50	6,200 00	3,874 41
Its own stock held by the Bank.....	.....	.....	5,400 00
Am't of stock in other Banks..	.....	.....	.....
Amount of other stocks owned by the Bank.....	.....	.....	† 50,000 00
Real estate.....	.....	.....	4,000 00
Other property.....	.....	520 17	.....
Expense account.....	10 50	.....	.....
Total amount of resources....	284,871 97	241,982 39	195,676 04
ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.			
Increase of capital since last return.....	.....	.....	.....
Par value of shares.....	50 00	50 00	100 00
Amount of last dividend.....	4,884 00	6,753 68	† 4,210 50
Date of last dividend.....	Nov. 1, 1865.	Oct. 5, 1865.	Oct. 4, 1865.
Rate per cent. of last dividend.	4 per ct. 6 mos.	* 4 per cent.	4 per ct. 6 mos.
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend.....	4,183 92	1,679 96	754 42
Debts due and not paid.....	1,000 00	.....	14,223 71
Am't of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in the Bank.....	.....	.....	5,775 00
Amount of stocks held as collateral security for loans. For description see notes.....	.....	* 300 00	\$.....
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm.....	20,000 00	62,000 00	.....
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars.....	12,684 00	22,514 00	.....

* United States 5-20's.

† \$40,000 5-20's; † 10,000.

‡ Including Government Tax.

§ Mortgage for \$3,800; \$3,500 7-30 United States Bonds; 5 shares Bank North America, N. Y.; 12 shares Metropolitan Bank, N. Y.; 16 shares Bank of Commerce, N. Y.

BANK RETURNS.

	NEWPORT BANKS.		COVENTRY.
	New England Com- mercial.	Rhode Island Union.	Bank of Kent.
DUE FROM BANKS.			
Capital Stock actually paid in..	75,000 00	173,700 00	50,000 00
Bills in circulation	27,171 00	72,581 00	25,440 00
Deposits on interest			
Deposits not on interest	15,761 75	57,099 66	490 85
Debts due to other Banks		5 50	
Dividends unpaid	851 50	881 50	
Net profits on hand	4,989 73	8,087 38	2,263 60
Total amount of liabilities	123,773 98	312,355 04	78,194 42
RESOURCES OF THE BANK.			
Debts due from Directors	10,450 00	25,600 00	5,138 38
“ from other Stockholders	8,050 00	25 50	818 00
“ from all others	11,080 00	254,348 14	** 54,299 18
Specie actually in Bank	802 92	642 50	1,845 48
Bills of other Banks	1,613 00	2,098 21	†† 659 32
Deposits in other Banks	12,718 06	10,652 75	9,523 65
Its own stock held by the Bank	3,146 00	† 821 00	4,700 00
Am't of stock in other Banks	1,000 00	† 5,400 00	
Amount of other stocks owned by the Bank	72,000 00		
Real estate	7,500 00	10,000 00	
Other property	414 00	242 44	800 00
Expense account			410 46
Total amount of resources	123,773 98	312,355 04	78,194 47
ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.			
Increase of capital since last return		8,700 00	
Par value of shares	50 00	100 00	50 00
Amount of last dividend	2,625 00	6,079 50	1,837 50
Date of last dividend	July 1, 1865.	July 1, 1865.	May 27, 1865.
Rate per cent. of last dividend	* 3½ per cent.	\$ 3½ per cent.	3½ per cent. 6 mos.
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend	2,427 66	1,392 11	36 02
Debts due and not paid	1,700 00	11,875 00	1,676 62
Am't of suspended paper con- sidered bad or doubtful			953 82
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in the Bank	7,200 00	8,725 00	5,256 38
Amount of stocks held as col- lateral security for loans. For description see notes		18,900 00	
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm	9,950 00	† 108,160 00	8,500 00
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars	5,036 00	16,000 00	7,178 00

* Semi-annual. † 9 shares. ‡ National Bank of Redemption, Boston. § Free of Government Tax.
 ¶ U. S. Five-Twenties \$15,100; Bonds of 1881 \$500; U. S. 7 3-10's \$3,300. †† United States. ** Includ-
 ing Government securities. †† Including checks and Government Scrip. U. S. gold paying 6 per cent.
 bonds, \$2,000; U. S. Treasury Notes 7-30's, \$1,300.

BANK RETURNS.

9

	BRISTOL.		CRANSTON BANKS.	
	Commercial.	Cranston.	Kimwood.	
DUE FROM BANKS.				
Capital Stock actually paid in..	52,500 00	37,500 00	82,650 00	
Bills in circulation.....	32,647 00	5,700 00	45,912 00	
Deposits on interest.....		4,000 00		
Deposits not on interest.....	5,399 96	2,079 33	6,921 18	
Debts due to other Banks.....	3,956 21			
Dividends unpaid.....	1,056 05	186 75	534 00	
Net profits on hand.....	375 15	1,044 38	6,445 59	
Total amount of liabilities....	95 934 37	50,510 46	142,462 77	
RESOURCES OF THE BANK.				
Debts due from Directors.....	9,525 00	3,100 00	12,700 00	
“ from other Stockholders..	500 00	500 00	14,500 00	
“ from all others.....	64,742 25	35,501 00	100,557 90	
Specie actually in Bank.	1,175 50	132 23	35 00	
Bills of other Banks.....	1,868 49	943 00	5,140 03	
Deposits in other Banks.....	6,223 13	4,664 23	4,346 53	
Its own stock held by the Bank.....				
Am't of stock in other Banks..		5,000 00		
Amount of other stocks owned by the Bank.....	100 00			
Real estate... ..	11,800 00		4,000 00	
Other property.....		670 00	1,183 31	
Expense account.....				
Total amount of resources....	95,934 37	50,510 46	142,462 77	
ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.				
Increase of capital since last return... ..				
Par value of shares.....	35 00	25 00	50 00	
Amount of last dividend.....	1,837 50	1,125 00	3,306 00	
Date of last dividend.....	Oct. 23, 1865.	June 30, 1865.	July 1, 1865.	
Rate per cent. of last dividend.	3½ per cent.	3 per ct. 6 mos.	4 per cent.	
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend.....	191 70	11 17	2,624 00	
Debts due and not paid.....	14,591 97	14,770 00		
Am't of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful....	1,830 28	240 00		
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in the Bank.....	8,050 00	2,000 00		
Amount of stocks held as collateral security for loans. For description see notes	22,125 00		250 00	
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm ..	6,200 00	11,700 00	10,000 00	
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars.	Cannot tell.	1,034 00		

	GLOUCESTER. NORTH PROVIDENCE BANKS.		
	Franklin.	N. England Pacific.	North Providence.
DUE FROM BANKS.			
Capital Stock actually paid in..	50,000 00	185,150 00	135,000 00
Bills in circulation.....	31,338 50	101,869 00	54,161 00
Deposits on interest.....		2,300 00	
Deposits not on interest.	20,052 77	73,026 08	41,557 03
Debts due to other Banks.....		4,672 90	4,219 86
Dividends unpaid.....		690 50	
Net profits on hand.....	10,436 35	24,412 22	8,062 84
Total amount of liabilities.....	111,827 62	392,120 67	243,000 73
RESOURCES OF THE BANK.			
Debts due from Directors.....	3,809 60	15,600 00	1,760 00
“ from other Stockholders.....	500 00	300 00	4,465 00
“ from all others.....	79,007 55	337,332 76	224,188 23
Specie actually in Bank.....	1,143 00	1,439 17	2,913 50
Bills of other Banks.....	1,278 06	6,386 58	6,174 00
Deposits in other Banks.....	20,208 78	26,877 16	
Its own stock held by the Bank.....	153 00		1,100 00
Am't of stock in other Banks.....	3,600 00	3,600 00	2,400 00
Amount of other stocks owned by the Bank.....			
Real estate.....	2,127 63	585 00	
Other property.....			
Expense account.....			
Total amount of resources.....	111,827 62	392,120 67	243,000 73
ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.			
Increase of capital since last return.....			
Par value of shares.....	50 00	50 00	50 00
Amount of last dividend.....	2,000 00	7,406 00	4,725 00
Date of last dividend.....	Oct. 2, 1865.	June 30, 1865.	July 1, 1865.
Rate per cent. of last dividend.....	4 per cent.	8 per cent.	7 per cent.
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend.....	8,750 00	8,404 08	4,665 19
Debts due and not paid.....	8,023 55	3,400 00	1,175 00
Am't of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.....	1,255 55		
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in the Bank.....	4,309 60	4,900 00	
Amount of stocks held as collateral security for loans. For description see notes.....			
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm....	22,500 00	26,000 00	15,000 00
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars.....	Don't know.	28,237 00	Not ascertained.

AGGREGATE.

	14 Banks in Providence.	10 Banks out of Providence.	Of all the Banks in the State.
DUE FROM BANKS.			
Capital Stock actually paid in.	2,616,800 00	941,500 00	3,558,300 00
Bills in circulation...	1,207,668 00	420,232 50	1,627,900 50
Deposits on interest.....	120,542 39	6,300 00	126,842 39
Deposits not on interest.....	798,777 41	288,136 70	1,086,914 11
Debts due to other Banks.....	30,870 45	14,912 75	45,783 20
Dividends unpaid.....	13,920 80	5,128 30	19,049 10
Net profits on hand.....	130,569 51	69,645 90	200,215 41
Suspense Account.....	1,915 46	.....	1,915 46
Total amount of liabilities....	4,921,064 02	1,745,856 15	6,666,920 17
RESOURCES OF THE BANK.			
Debts due from Directors.....	184,215 27	95,957 98	280,173 25
“ from other stockholders..	201,300 00	43,958 00	245,258 00
“ from all others.....	3,912,743 71	1,260,529 20	5,173,272 91
Specie actually in Bank.....	38,111 69	12,672 46	45,784 15
Bills of other Banks.....	244,831 89	31,496 97	276,328 86
Deposits in other Banks.....	200,692 62	99,088 70	299,781 32
Its own stock held by the Bank	36,841 10	15,320 00	52,161 10
Am't of stock in other Banks.	1,100 00	21,000 00	22,100 00
Amount of other stocks owned by the Bank.....	79,050 00	122,100 00	201,150 00
Real estate.....	21,938 25	40,012 63	61,950 88
Other property.....	2,645 17	3,309 75	5,954 92
Expense account.....	2,594 32	410 46	3,004 78
Total amount of resources.....	4,921,064 02	1,745,856 15	6,666,920 17
ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.			
Increase of capital since last return.....	9,600 00	8,700 00	18,300 00
Par value of shares.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount of last dividend.....	106,887 08	35,152 00	142,039 08
Am't of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.....	16,136 85	4,279 65	20,416 50
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend.....	64,692 53	29,256 35	93,948 88
Amount loaned on pledges of Stock in the Bank.....	53,045 79	41,215 98	94,261 77
Amount of stocks held as collateral security for loans. For description see notes.....	.....	.....	.....
Debts due and not paid..	82,497 86	71,435 85	153,933 71
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars. ....	.....	.....	.....

NOTES.

DESCRIPTION OF STOCK IN OTHER BANKS, AND OTHER STOCK OWNED BY THE BANK.

Atlantic Bank, Providence.

7 3-10 Government Bonds.....\$14,050 00

Bank of America, Providence.

22 shares Atlantic Bank Stock... 1,100 00

Liberty Bank, Providence.

U. S. 5-20 Bonds.	25,000 00
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.....	5,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$30,000 00

State Bank, Providence.

U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.....	50,000 00
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness.....	15,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$65,000 00

Merchants Bank, Newport.

U. S. 5-20.....	40,000 00
U. S. 7-30.....	10,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$50,000 00

Rhode Island Union Bank. Newport.

9 shares National Bank of Redemption, Boston..... \$5,400 00

New England Commercial Bank, Newport.

10 shares Merchants Bank, Newport.....	1,000 00
U. S. 5-20 6 per cent Stock..	40,000 00
U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.....	32,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$73,000 00

Cranston Bank, Cranston.

100 shares National Bank of North America, Providence.....	5,000 00
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Franklin Bank, Gloucester.

36 shares National Bank of Redemption, Boston.....	3,600 00
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New England Pacific Bank, North Providence.

National Bank of Redemption, Boston.....	3,600 00
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North Providence Bank, North Providence.

24 shares of stock in National Bank of Redemption, Boston....	2,400 00
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STOCKS HELD AS COLLATERAL SECURITY.

Atlas Bank, Providence.

138 shares	Arcade Bank Stock.....	\$3,450 00
15 "	Eagle " ".....	750 00
52 "	Bank of Commerce Stock.....	2,600 00
29 "	Merchants Bank ".....	1,450 00
20 "	Marine " ".....	1,000 00
		\$9,250 00

Atlantic Bank, Providence.

7 3-10	Government Bonds.....	7,000 00
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Butchers and Drovers Bank, Providence.

U. S. Bond, due 1881.....	500 00
U. S. Treasury Note 7-30....	500 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,000 00

Grocers and Producers Bank, Providence.

196 shares	Providence and Worcester Railroad Co., for....	21,621 94
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Liberty Bank, Providence.

U. S. Bonds.....	3,250 00
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Northern Bank, Providence.

American Screw Co. Stock, Providence..... 27,500 00

Pawtuxet Bank, Providence.

Cotton Manufacturing Co. Stock..... \$20,000 00
 80 shares Bank Stock..... 4,000 00
\$24,000 00

Union Bank, Providence.

320 shares Providence and Worcester Railroad.....

What Cheer Bank, Providence.

U. S. 5-20..... 300 00

Merchants Bank, Newport.

Mortgage for..... 3,300 00
 \$3,800 7-30 U. S. Bonds.
 5 shares Bank of North America, N. Y.
 12 " Metropolitan Bank, N. Y.
 16 " Bank of Commerce, N. Y.

New England Commercial Bank, Newport.

U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes as security for a note of \$350..... 400 00

Rhode Island Union Bank, Newport.

U. S. 5-20..... 15,100 00
 Bond of 1881..... 500 00
 U. S. 7 3-10... 3,300 00
\$18,900 00

Elmwood Bank, Cranston.

11 shares Arcade Bank Stock.... 250 00

Commercial Bank, Bristol.

Mortgage on Real Estate in Bristol.....	1,375 00
8 Lots in Chicago City.....	3,200 00
1 Lot in Chicago City.....	3,500 00
3 Bonds Hartford and New Haven Railroad Co.....	3,000 00
1 U. S. Bond 1881.....	1,000 00
1 U. S. Bond 5-20.....	1,000 00
340 shares Willimantic Gas Co.....	8,500 00
2 U. S. Bonds 7-30.....	550 00
	<hr/>
	\$22,125 00

BANKS

WHICH HAVE INCREASED THEIR CAPITALS SINCE THE
RETURN OF NOVEMBER, 1864.

PROVIDENCE BANKS.

Bank of America.. .. .	\$4,400 00
Grocers and Producers Bank.....	4,500 00
Jackson Bank.. .. .	700 00
	<hr/>
	\$9,600 00

COUNTRY BANKS.

Rhode Island Union Bank.....	\$8,700 00
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Atlas, Providence.....	3	Liberty, ".....	5
Atlantic, ".....	3	Merchants, Newport.....	7
Bank of America, Providence.....	3	Northern, Providence.....	5
Butchers and Drovers, ".....	4	New England Commercial, Newport.	8
Bank of Kent, Coventry.....	8	New England Pacific, N. Providence.	10
Commercial, Bristol.....	9	North Providence, " ".....	10
Cranston, Cranston.....	9	Pawtuxet, Providence.....	6
Elmwood, ".....	9	Rhode Island Union, Newport.....	8
Franklin, Gloucester.	10	State, Providence.....	6
Grocers and Producers, Providence..	4	Union, ".....	6
High Street, ".....	4	Westminster, Providence.....	7
Jackson, ".....	5	What Cheer "	7

ANNUAL STATEMENT,

EXHIBITING THE CONDITION OF THE

INSTITUTIONS FOR SAVINGS,

ON

THURSDAY, THE 23^d DAY OF NOVEMBER,

1865,

FROM

RETURNS MADE TO THE STATE AUDITOR.

PROVIDENCE:
PROVIDENCE PRESS CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1865.

BRISTOL INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS.

	Resources.	Liabilities.	Miscellaneous.
Amount of deposits.....		166,842 58	
Number of depositors..			888
of \$500 and under \$1,000..			140
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			823 00
Amount invested in bonds and mortgages.....	92,325 30		
Amount invested in stocks.....	47,583 46		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	31,119 00		
Amount of cash on hand.....	3,542 00		
Dividends on Bank stocks.....	1,082 50		
Amount of profit on hand.....		8,809 68	
	\$175,652 26	\$175,652 26	
Amount and rate per cent. of last dividend.....		5,469 35	3 per cent.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			6 per ct. per an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend.....	2,899 94		
Amount of deposits which have not been claimed by individuals for five years or more.....			
Names of depositors whose deposits have remained so unclaimed, and the several amounts of the same.....			

Description of Stocks held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts :

United States Securities.....	\$33,000 00	Merchants National Bank, ..	2,623 78
National Bank of North America, Prov..	5,192 50	First National Bank of Bristol.....	6,750 00
National Bank of Commerce, ..	4,005 68	Freemans Bank, ..	600 00
Commercial Bank, ..	8,871 50		
Marine Bank, ..	2,040 00		
			\$47,583 46

CITIZENS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, WOONSOCKET.

	Resources.	Liabilities.	Miscellaneous.
Amount of deposits.....		103,576 48	
Number of depositors.....			400
of \$500 and under \$1,000..			42
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			18
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			2,193 86
Amount invested in bonds and mortgages.....	80,480 00		
Amount invested in stocks.....	7,979 50		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	18,080 00		
Amount of cash on hand....			
Amount of profit on hand..		2,876 48	
Amount due Citizens National Bank.....		86 54	
	\$106,539 50	\$106,539 50	
Amount and rate per cent. of last dividend.....	7,131 68		*7 per cent.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			6½ per cent.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend.....	292 85		
Amount of deposits which have not been claimed by individuals for five years or more...			
Names of depositors whose deposits have remained so unclaimed, and the several amounts of the same.....			

Description of Stocks held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts :

Butchers and Drovers Bank, Providence..	\$2,944 50	U. S. Bonds.....	34,500 00
Liberty " "	.. 1,500 00		
Bank of Commerce, "	.. 1,536 00		\$42,479 50
Marine " "	.. 2,000 00		

* And Government Tax.

CITY SAVINGS BANK, PROVIDENCE.

	Resources.	Liabilities.	Miscellaneous.
Amount of deposits.....		843,667 81	
Number of depositors.....			1,798
of \$500 and under \$1000...			275
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			206
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			11,219 66
Amount invested in bonds and mortgages.....	496,850 00		
Amount invested in stocks. ...	130,000 00		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	233,000 00		
Amount due old National Bank.		3,055 20	
Amount of profit on hand.....		13,126 99	
	859,850 00	859,850 00	
Amount and rate per cent. of last dividend ...		27,750 82	7 per cent.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			6½ per cent.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend ...			
Amount of deposits which have not been claimed by individuals for five years or more...			
Names of depositors whose deposits have remained so unclaimed, and the several amounts of the same..			

Description of stocks held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Old National Bank Stock.....	\$60,000 00	National Bank of the Republic, Boston..	10,000 00
Commercial National Bank Stock.....	10,000 00	Rhode Island State Bonds.....	68,500 00
National Bank of Commerce Stock.....	20,000 00	City of Providence Bonds.....	2,000 00
National Bank of North America Stock...	10,000 00	Town of North Providence Bonds.....	30,000 00
American National Bank Stock.....	20,000 00	United States Bonds.....	97,600 00

EAST GREENWICH INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS.

	Resources.	Liabilities.	Miscellaneous.
Amount of deposits.		39,031 91	
Number of depositors.			240
of \$500 and under \$1,000.			12
of \$1,000 and upwards.			4
Largest amount due to any one depositor			1,839 61
Amount invested in bonds and mortgages	30,259 00		
Amount invested in stocks.	9,100 00		
Amount loaned on personal security.	500 00		
Amount of cash on hand.	1,042 32		
Amount of profit on hand.		1,869 41	
	40,901 32	40,901 32	
Amount and rate per cent. of last dividend	1,152 33		*3 per cent.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.			5½ per cent.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend.	832 19		
Amount of deposits which have not been claimed by individuals for five years or more.			
Names of depositors whose deposits have remained so unclaimed, and the several amounts of the same.			

Description of Stocks held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts :

70 shares in Atlas Bank, Providence.	\$1,000 00
72 " Greenwich National Bank.	3,000 00
United States 7 & 10 Notes.	4,500 00

* And Government Tax.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, PAWTUCKET.

	Resources.	Liabilities.	Miscellaneous.
Amount of deposits,		120,931 79	.....
Number of depositors,			483
of \$500 and under \$1000,			47
of \$1,000 and upwards,			18
Largest amount due to any one depositor,			5,028 51
Amount invested in bonds and mortgages,	33,400 00		
Amount invested in stocks,	69,950 00		
Amount loaned on personal security,	24,150 00		
Amount of cash on hand,	384 48		
Amount of profit on hand,		6,952 69	
	127,884 48	127,884 48	
Amount and rate per cent. of last dividend,		3,680 49	*7 per cent.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years,			6½ per cent.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend,	3,166 40		
Amount of deposits which have not been claimed by individuals for five years or more,			
Names of depositors whose deposits have remained so unclaimed and the several amounts of the same,			

Description of Stocks held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Slater National Bank of North Providence, Pawtucket, R. I.	\$6,700 00
New England Pacific Bank, Pawtucket, R. I.	750 00
United States 5-20 Bonds,	26,000 01
" " 6 per cent. Bonds, 1881,	8,500 00
" " 10-40 Bonds,	17,500 00
" " 7-30 Notes,	11,500 00
	<u>\$69,950 00</u>

* And Government Tax.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, PROVIDENCE.

	Resources.	Liabilities.	Miscellaneous.
Amount of deposits		588,019 27	
Number of depositors.			2,856
of \$500 and under \$1,000..			202
of \$1,000 and upwards. . .			101
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			10,116 42
Amount invested in bonds and mortgages	141,900 00		
Amount invested in stocks... .	189,500 00		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	182,195 15		
Amount of cash on hand.... .	28,389 28		
Amount of profit on hand.....		8,965 16	
	541,984 43	541,984 43	
Amount and rate per cent. of last dividend		15,091 18	7 per cent.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			6½ per cent.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend.....			
Amount of deposits which have not been claimed by individuals for five years or more...			
Names of depositors whose deposits have remained so unclaimed, and the several amounts of the same.....			

Description of Stocks held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Globe National Bank, Providence.....	\$15,000 00
First " " "	12,000 00
Second " " "	10,000 00
Ocean " " New York.....	2,500 00
Rhode Island State Bonds.....	50,000 00
United States Stocks.....	100,000 00

KINGSTON SAVINGS BANK.

	Resources.	Liabilities.	Miscellaneous.
Amount of deposits.....		64,896 59	
Number of depositors under \$500.....			237
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			24
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			12
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			2,710 03
Amount invested in bonds and mortgages.....	22,330 40		
Amount invested in stocks.....	28,800 00		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	14,128 43		
Amount of cash on hand.....	1,002 95		
Amount of profit on hand.....		1,365 19	
	66,261 78	66,261 78	
Amount and rate per cent. of last dividend.....	3,402 23		*6 per cent.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			†3½ per cent.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend.....			
Amount of deposits which have not been claimed by individuals for five years or more.....			
Names of depositors whose deposits have remained so unclaimed, and the several amounts of the same.....			

Description of Stocks held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

United States 6 per cent. five-twenties.....	\$14,000 00
Seven-Thirty Treasury Notes.....	14,800 00

* And Government Tax.

† Being 6 per cent. per annum for nineteen months, and nothing for the remainder.

MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK, PROVIDENCE.

	Resources.	Liabilities.	Miscellaneous.
Amount of deposits.....		1,386,683 87	.....
Number of depositors.....			3,981
of \$500 and under \$1000....			664
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			154
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			12,480 00
Amount invested in bonds and mortgages.....	625,575 00		
Amount invested in stocks.....	430,442 50		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	321,352 47		
Amount of cash on hand.....	32,242 88		
Amount of profit on hand.....		51,521 21	
Bank Fixtures.....	1,100 00		
Real Estate.....	27,491 73		
	1,438,204 58	1,438,204 58	
Amount and rate per cent. of last dividend.....		47,893 62	8 per cent.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			6½ per cent.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend.....		20,875 35	
Amount of deposits which have not been claimed by individuals for five years or more.....			
Names of depositors whose deposits have remained so unclaimed and the several amounts of the same.....			

Description of Stocks held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts :

Jackson Bank Stock.....	\$5,800 00
Merchants " ".....	5,800 00
City " ".....	25,129 00
Westminster Bank Stock.....	14,850 00
Line Rock " ".....	5,000 00
Second National Bank, Providence.....	10,000 00
Bank of America, ".....	5,008 50
Farmers and Millers Bank, Milwaukee.....	1,990 00
First National " ".....	2,900 00
U. S. 5-20 Bonds.....	100,000 00
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.....	19,000 00
U. S. 7 8-10 Treasury Notes.....	231,500 00
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness.....	5,000 00
	\$430,442 50

PASCOAG SAVINGS BANK.

	Resources.	Liabilities.	Miscellaneous.
Amount of deposits		27,413 38	
Number of depositors.			198
of \$500 and under \$1,000.			12
of \$1,000 and upwards.			3
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			1,627 18
Amount invested in bonds and mortgages	20,612 50		
Amount invested in stocks.			
Amount loaned on personal security.....	6,500 00		
Amount of cash on hand.	448 74		
Amount of profit on hand.		147 86	
	27,561 24	27,561 24	
Amount and rate per cent. of last dividend	654 57		6 per cent.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.			6 per cent.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend.	12 58		
Amount of deposits which have not been claimed by individuals for five years or more.			
Names of depositors whose deposits have remained so unclaimed, and the several amounts of the same.			

Description of Stocks held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

PAWTUCKET INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS.

	Resources.	Liabilities.	Miscellaneous.
Amount of deposits.....		758,131 24	
Number of depositors.....			2,430
of \$500 and under \$1000...			311
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			214
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			2,232 51
Amount invested in bonds and mortgages	384,542 00		
Amount invested in stocks.	30,000 00		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	108,425 33		
Amount of cash on hand....	10,536 59		
Amount of profit on hand.....		32,272 68	
U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes....	256,900 00		
	790,403 92	790,403 92	
Amount and rate per cent. of last dividend		22,477 89	6 per ct. per an.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			6 per cent.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend		15,742 27	
Amount of deposits which have not been claimed by individuals for five years or more			
Names of depositors whose deposits have remained so unclaimed, and the several amounts of the same.			

Description of stocks held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

New England Pacific Bank.....	\$10,000 00
North Providence ".....	8,000 00
Weybosset ".....	8,000 00
Fourth National ".....	8,000 00
Bank of Commerce.....	8,000 00
Bank of North America.....	8,000 00
	\$30,000 00

PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK, PROVIDENCE.

	Resources.	Liabilities.	Miscellaneous.
Amount of deposits.....		1,839,269 48	
Number of depositors.....			4,691
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			855
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			407
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			8,000 00
Amount invested in bonds and mortgages.....	260,000 00		
Amount invested in stocks.....	1,250,000 00		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	369,387 97		
Amount of cash on hand.....	17,225 87		
Amount of profit on hand.....		72,344 36	
Bank Estate.....	15,000 00		
	1,911,613 84	1,911,613 84	
Amount and rate per cent. of last dividend.....		53,797 10 3 per ct. 6 mos.	
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			3 per ct. 6 mos.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend.....		33,331 00	
Amount of deposits which have not been claimed by individuals for five years or more.....			
Names of depositors whose deposits have remained so unclaimed, and the several amounts of the same.....			

Description of Stocks held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts :

National Bank of Commerce, of Providence.....	\$100,000 00
American National Bank, ".....	50,000 00
Globe " " ".....	20,000 00
Old " " ".....	20,000 00
Fourth " " ".....	10,000 00
Merchants " " ".....	10,000 00
What Cheer " " ".....	5,000 00
Grocers and Producers Bank, ".....	5,000 00
Providence City Bonds, 6 per cent.....	160,000 00
" " " ".....	40,000 00
State of Rhode Island Bonds.....	125,000 00
U. S. 6 per cent. Registered Bonds of 1861.....	250,000 00
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.....	250,000 00
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds, (Act of June 30th, 1864).....	40,000 00
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.....	60,000 00
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes.....	45,000 00
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, (Act of March 3d, 1865).....	25,000 00
U. S. Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness.....	10,000 00

PEOPLES SAVINGS INSTITUTION, WOONSOCKET.

	Resources.	Liabilities.	Miscellaneous.
Amount of deposits.....		104,721 09	
Number of depositors.....			398
of \$500 and under \$1,000..			89
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			2
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			3,007 59
Amount invested in bonds and mortgages.....	15,800 00		
Amount invested in stocks.....	46,715 34		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	46,500 00		
Amount due 1st National Bank.....		124 40	
Amount of profit on hand.....		4,169 85	
	109,015 84	109,015 34	
Amount and rate per cent. of last dividend.....		6,638 04	7 per ct. per an.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years... ..			6½ per cent.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend.		2,447 13	
Amount of deposits which have not been claimed by individuals for five years or more...			
Names of depositors whose deposits have remained so unclaimed, and the several amounts of the same.....			

Description of Stocks held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

National Union Bank, Woonsocket, 10 shares of \$50 cost.....	\$540 17
First National " " 105 " 50 "	5,007 75
National Eagle " Providence, 20 " 50 "	1,048 50
Mechanics National Bank. " 55 " 50 "	2,906 43
National Bank of North America, Providence, 60 shares of \$50 cost.....	3,112 50
United States Bonds	23,500 00
" " Treasury Notes, 7-30.....	10,000 00
	<u>\$48,715 34</u>

PHENIX SAVINGS BANK, WARWICK.

	Resources.	Liabilities.	Miscellaneous.
Amount of deposits.....		108,682 28	
Number of depositors....			392
of \$500 and under \$1,000....			34
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			17
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			4,258 48
Amount invested in bonds and mortgages.....	20,343 00		
Amount invested in stocks....	56,350 00		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	9,967 37		
Amount of cash on hand.....	4,546 46		
Amount of profit on hand.....		1,024 55	
Notes of town of Warwick....	18,500 00		
	109,706 83	109,706 83	
Amount and rate per cent. of last dividend.....	2,925 08		6 per cent.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			6 per cent.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend.....	1,002 60		
Amount of deposits which have not been claimed by individuals for five years or more....			
Names of depositors whose deposits have remained so unclaimed, and the several amounts of the same.....			

Description of Stocks held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts :

National Bank of North America, Providence.....	\$5,000 00
National Bank of Commerce, ".....	1,200 00
American National Bank, ".....	500 00
Liberty Bank, Providence.....	600 00
State " ".....	500 00
Northern " ".....	1,000 00
Phoenix National Bank, Phenix.....	2,500 00
United States Securities.....	45,000 00

PROVIDENCE INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS.

	Resources.	Liabilities.	Miscellaneous.
Amount of deposits.....		3,420,783 97	
Number of depositors.....			13,812
of \$500 and under \$1,000...			1,975
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			288
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			5,331 46
Amount invested in bonds and mortgages.....	781,725 00		
Amount invested in stocks....	2,136,150 00		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	669,804 00		
Amount of cash on hand and subject to call.....	92,468 69		
Amount of profit on hand*....		258,863 72	
	3,679,647 69	3,679,647 69	
Amount and rate per cent. of last dividend.....		177,888 99	6 per cent.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			6 per cent.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend.....		71,421 52	
Amount of deposits which have not been claimed by individuals for five years or more....			
Names of depositors whose deposits have remained so unclaimed, and the several amounts of the same.....			

Description of Stocks held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

American Bank.....	\$8,800 00	American Exchange Bank, New York...	\$25,000 00
Blackstone Canal Bank.....	23,250 00	Metropolitan " "...	25,000 00
Bank of Commerce.....	20,000 00	City of Providence Bonds.....	325,000 00
Exchange Bank.....	8,100 00	United States " ".....	650,000 00
Bagle " ".....	13,400 00	" " Notes.....	50,000 00
Globe " ".....	500 00	Rhode Island State Bonds.....	125,000 00
Manufacturers Bank.....	22,400 00	Maine " ".....	25,000 00
Mechanics " ".....	9,700 00	Massachusetts " ".....	30,000 00
Merchants " ".....	15,000 00	City of New York " ".....	150,000 00
Pawtucket " ".....	11,850 00	State of " ".....	50,000 00
Phoenix " ".....	8,650 00	City of Brooklyn " ".....	50,000 00
Providence " ".....	15,400 00	City of Newport " ".....	50,000 00
Roger Williams " ".....	10,650 00	City of Boston " ".....	50,000 00
State " ".....	7,500 00	Town of North Providence Bonds.....	30,000 00
Union " ".....	17,950 00	Iowa State Bonds.....	18,000 00
Globe Bank, Boston.....	5,000 00	Illinois " ".....	99,300 00
Revere " ".....	20,000 00	Ohio " ".....	50,000 00
Webster " ".....	10,000 00	New York Central Railroad Bonds.....	100,000 00

* Exclusive of Banking Estate but including a Dividend of eight per cent., payable in January next.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK, NORTH PROVIDENCE.

	Resources.	Liabilities.	Miscellaneous.
Amount of deposits		684,765 21	
Number of depositors.			2,045
of \$500 and under \$1,000			207
of \$1,000 and upwards			166
Largest amount due to any one depositor			16,793 29
Amount invested in bonds and mortgages	282,166 70		
Amount invested in stocks	171,000 00		
Amount invested in U. States Securities	247,000 00		
Amount loaned on personal security	10,696 50		
Due First National Bank, Pawtucket		13,942 88	
Amount of profit on hand		12,215 11	
	710,863 20	710,863 20	
Amount and rate per cent. of last dividend	24,985 ⁹² / ₁₀₀		8 per ct. per an.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years			6 ¹ / ₂ per ct. per an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend			
Amount of deposits which have not been claimed by individuals for five years or more			
Names of depositors whose deposits have remained so unclaimed, and the several amounts of the same			

Description of Stocks held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts :

Globe Bank, Providence	\$2,500 00
Liberty " "	5,500 00
Butchers and Drovers Bank, Providence	10,000 00
Merchants " "	20,000 00
American " "	15,000 00
National " "	10,740 00
Bank of Commerce " "	25,000 00
Newport Exchange Bank, Newport	700 00
Slater National Bank, North Providence	6,100 00
North Providence Bank, " "	1,700 00
First National Bank, Pawtucket	60,600 00
National Bank of Redemption, Boston	8,400 00
Premium on the above Stocks	5,000 00
	\$171,000 00

SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT.

	Resources.	Liabilities.	Miscellaneous.
Amount of deposits.....		1,245,545 89	
Number of depositors.....			2,928
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			395
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			322
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			9,722 97
Amount invested in bonds and mortgages.....	474,851 55		
Amount invested in stocks....	865,976 00		
A'mt loaned on personal security	3,780 00		
Sam'l S. Gyles.....	651 43		
Amount of cash on hand.....	9,045 48		
Suspense.....	1,172 20		
Amount of profit on hand*....		109,930 77	
	1,355,476 66	1,355,476 66	
Amount and rate per cent. of last dividend.....		34,903 40	*3 per ct. 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			6 per cent.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend.....			70,193 99
Amount of deposits which have not been claimed by individuals for five years or more.....			
Names of depositors whose deposits have remained so unclaimed, and the several amounts of the same.....			

Description of Stocks held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

U. S. 7 2-10 Treasury Notes.....	\$396,500 00	Roger Williams, Providence.....	\$300 00
Brooklyn, N. Y., Water Loan Bonds....	5,000 00	Weybosset, ".....	2,000 00
Central Park Improvement Bonds, N. Y.	5,000 00	Arcade, ".....	4,000 00
Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. Bonds, "	1,000 00	American, ".....	5,000 00
State of Tennessee Bonds.....	6,060 00	Shawmut National Bank, Boston.....	7,500 00
State of Missouri Bonds.....	4,610 00	National Exchange ".....	14,000 00
R. I. Bridge Co. Stock, Portsmouth.....	1,196 00	Second National ".....	10,000 00
National Bank of R. I. Stock, Newport..	1,800 00	National Bank of Commerce, ".....	12,300 00
First National Bank ".....	2,000 00	National Bank of N. America, Boston...	12,000 00
Newport " " " ".....	6,840 00	Blackstone National, Boston.....	24,700 00
R. I. Union " " " ".....	10,070 00	Metropolitan National Bank, New York..	12,000 00
N. E. Commercial Bank " ".....	2,300 00	Continental, New York.....	2,800 00
Mechanics " " " ".....	2,900 00	Hanover, ".....	2,500 00
Fall River National Bank Stock.....	6,800 00	National Bank of Commonwealth, N. Y.	1,000 00
National Bank of Commerce, N. Bedford	600 00	National Bank of North America, ".....	5,000 00
Mechanics National, New Bedford.....	1,500 00	National Bank of Commerce, ".....	18,700 00
Mechanics " " " ".....	3,500 00	Gallatin National Bank, ".....	5,000 00
First " " " ".....	8,800 00	National American Exchange, ".....	5,000 00
New England Pacific, North Providence.	1,000 00		
Mechanics Bank, Providence.....	9,300 00		
Engle National, ".....	2,200 00		
			\$945,976 00

* Free of Government Tax.

WAKEFIELD INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS.

	Resources.	Liabilities.	Miscellaneous.
Amount of deposits		122,274 69	
Number of depositors.			442
of \$500 and under \$1,000..			27
of \$1,000 and upwards. . .			20
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			5,712 44
Amount invested in bonds and mortgages.....	51,467 25		
Amount invested in stocks... .	61,575 00		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	9,598 34		
Amount of cash on hand.... .	198 80		
Amount of profit on hand.		564 70	
	122,839 39	122,839 39	
Amount and rate per cent. of last dividend		5,495 18	5 per cent.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			5 per cent.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend.....		14 44	
Amount of deposits which have not been claimed by individuals for five years or more...			
Names of depositors whose deposits have remained so unclaimed, and the several amounts of the same.			

Description of Stocks held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Stock in National Niantic Bank. Westerly.....	26,000 00
Stock in National Bank of Commerce, Providence, including premium thereon.....	10,575 00
U. S. 5-20 Bonds.....	20,000 00
U. S. 7-30 "	25,000 00
	<u>\$81,575 00</u>

WARWICK INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS.

	Resources.	Liabilities.	Miscellaneous.
Amount of deposits.....		547,363 63	.....
Number of depositors.....			1,607
of \$500 and under \$1000....			191
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			114
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			17,849 70
Amount invested in bonds and mortgages.....	200,329 23		
Amount invested in Bank stocks.....	127,975 00		
*Amount loaned on personal security.....	213,770 53		
Amount of cash on hand.....	29,148 73		
Amount of profit on hand.....		23,859 86	
	571,223 49	571,223 49	
Amount and rate per cent. of last dividend.....		84,515 57	6 per cent.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			6 per cent.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend.....			3,334 32
Amount of deposits which have not been claimed by individuals for five years or more.....			
Names of depositors whose deposits have remained so unclaimed and the several amounts of the same.....			

Description of Stocks held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts :

Stock in National Bank of North America, Providence.....	\$35,000 00
" " " Commerce, ".....	25,100 00
" American National Bank, ".....	25,000 00
" Globe " ".....	10,500 00
" Northern Bank, ".....	10,000 00
" Merchants National Bank, ".....	5,400 00
" Rhode Island " ".....	4,525 00
" Mechanics and Manufacturers National Bank, Providence.....	1,450 00
" Centreville National Bank, Warwick.....	10,000 00
	<u>\$127,975 00</u>

* Included in the amount reported as loaned on Personal security, ac., are \$70,000 U. S. Notes, and \$10,000 R. I. Bonds.

WOONSOCKET INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS.

	Resources.	Liabilities.	Miscellaneous.
Amount of deposits...		793,162 82	
Number of depositors...			2,895
of \$500 and under \$1,000...			419
of \$1,000 and upwards...			102
Largest amount due to any one depositor...			4,000 00
Amount invested in bonds and mortgages...	238,525 00		
Amount invested in stocks...	347,250 00		
Amount loaned on personal security...	251,201 07		
Amount of cash on hand...	12,427 07		
Amount of profit on hand...		56,340 32	
	849,403 14	849,403 14	
Amount and rate per cent. of last dividend...		47,597 45	7 per cent.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years...			6½ per cent.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend...		25,847 65	
Amount of deposits which have not been claimed by individuals for five years or more...			
Names of depositors whose deposits have remained so unclaimed, and the several amounts of the same.			

Description of Stocks held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

National Bank of North America, Providence...	\$11,000 00
Old National Bank, Providence...	10,000 00
National Globe Bank, Woonsocket...	400 00
Weybosset National Bank, Providence...	1,000 00
First " " Woonsocket...	2,000 00
Roger Williams National Bank, Providence...	3,750 00
Woonsocket National Bank, Woonsocket...	3,100 00
Manufacturers National Bank, Providence...	14,000 00
National Bank of Commerce, "...	10,000 00
American National Bank, "...	20,000 00
Globe " "...	2,500 00
National Eagle " "...	2,500 00
U. S. Twenty Year 6 per cent. Bonds...	80,000 00
U. S. Seven-Thirties...	230,000 00
	\$347,250 00

WARREN INSTITUTION, FOR SAVINGS.

	Resources.	Liabilities.	Miscellaneous.
Amount of deposits.....		99,313 74	
Number of depositors.....			461
of \$500 and under \$1,000..			40
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			17
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			1,075 00
Amount invested in bonds and mortgages.....	37,547 00		
Amount invested in stocks.....	48,700 00		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	12,599 12		
Amount of cash on hand....	1,814 43		
Amount of profit on hand..		846 81	
	100,160 55	100,160 55	
Amount and rate per cent. of last dividend.....		3,621 $\frac{41}{100}$	4 per ct. 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ct. per an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend.....	386 41		
Amount of deposits which have not been claimed by individuals for five years or more....			
Names of depositors whose deposits have remained so unclaimed, and the several amounts of the same.....			

Description of Stocks held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

First National Bank of Warren.....	\$500 00
Weybosset National Bank, Providence.....	1,000 00
National Bank of North America, Providence.....	1,000 00
" " Commerce, " 	2,000 00
" Eagle Bank, " 	1,500 00
American National Bank, " 	2,000 00
Merchants " " 	1,000 00
Commercial " " 	1,000 00
Old " " 	2,000 00
United States Securities.....	35,700 00
	<u>\$49,700 00</u>

WESTERLY SAVINGS BANK.

	Resources.	Liabilities.	Miscellaneous.
Amount of deposits.....		262,916 77	
Number of depositors.....			1,178
of \$500 and under \$1000....			104
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			42
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			3,995 79
Amount invested in bonds and mortgages.....	81,780 48		
Amount invested in stocks....	31,708 50		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	11,085 00		
Amount of cash on hand....	5,617 90		
Amount of profit on hand.....		13,575 11	
A'mt invested in U. S. Securities	146,300 00		
	276,491 88	276,491 88	
Amount and rate per cent. of last dividend...		7,596 08	*6 per cent.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			5½ per cent.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend...			4,222 60
Amount of deposits which have not been claimed by individuals for five years or more...			
Names of depositors whose deposits have remained so unclaimed, and the several amounts of the same.....			

Description of stocks held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Rhode Island National Bank, Providence.....	\$2,250 00
American " " " ".....	3,180 00
National Bank of Commerce, ".....	3,180 00
City National Bank, ".....	2,180 00
Commercial National Bank, ".....	2,484 00
Merchants " " " ".....	3,180 00
Weybosset " " " ".....	2,882 00
Continental " " New York.....	4,197 50
National Mechanics Banking Association, New York.....	2,070 00
Metropolitan National Bank, New York.....	2,295 00
National Shoe and Leather Bank, New York.....	4,840 00

\$31,708 50

* And Government Tax.

WICKFORD SAVINGS BANK.

	Resources.	Liabilities.	Miscellaneous.
Amount of deposits.....		198,871 39	
Number of depositors.....			698
of \$500 and under \$1,000..			72
of \$1,000 and upwards....			50
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			2,185 43
Amount invested in bonds and mortgages.....	63,210 00		
Amount invested in stocks....	47,657 66		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	34,635 00		
Amount of cash on hand.....	4,851 68		
Amount of profit on hand.....		5,982 95	
U. S. Notes and Bonds.....	40,000 00		
Amount loaned on pledge of U. S. Bonds.....	14,000 00		
	204,354 34	204,354 34	
Amount and rate per cent. of last dividend.....		5,579. 63	6 per ct. per an.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years....			5½ per cent.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend.		1,609 48	
Amount of deposits which have not been claimed by individuals for five years or more...			
Names of depositors whose deposits have remained so unclaimed, and the several amounts of the same.....			

Description of Stocks held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts :

8 shares Wickford National Bank.....	\$821 49	20 shares Arcade Bank, Providence.	\$861 01
35 " Continental Bank, Providence	1,812 54	100 " Bank of N. America, "	5,169 92
65 " Bank of Commerce. "	3,449 15	17 " Manufacturers Bank, "	1,547 38
80 " American Bank, "	4,225 92	100 " Nat'l Bank Commerce, N. Y. .	10,007 50
60 " Butchers & Drovers Bank, Prov	2,981 17	50 " Amer. Ex. Nat'l Bank, " ..	4,780 00
10 " Westmpster Bank, Providence	508 00	50 " Merchants Nat'l " " ..	2,256 25
50 " Lime Rock " " "	2,522 76	Providence Institution for Savings.....	2,142 75
32 " Globe " " "	1,631 37		
50 " Merchants " " "	3,185 50		
			\$47,657 66

AGGREGATE OF TWENTY-THREE INSTITUTIONS FOR SAVINGS.

Names of Banks.	Amount of Deposits.	Number of Depositors.
Bristol Institution for Savings.....	\$116,842 58	838
Citizens Institution for Savings, Woonsocket.....	103,576 48	400
City Savings Bank, Providence.....	843,667 81	1,793
Coddington Five Cents Savings Bank, Newport...	112,396 79	1,081
East Greenwich Institution for Savings.....	39,031 91	240
Franklin Savings Bank, Pawtucket.....	120,931 79	483
Franklin Institution for Savings, Providence.....	533,019 27	2,856
Kingston Savings Bank.....	64,896 59	237
Mechanics Savings Bank.....	1,386,683 37	3,981
Pascoag Savings Bank.....	27,413 38	138
Pawtucket Institution for Savings.....	758,131 24	2,430
Peoples Savings Bank, Providence.....	1,839,269 48	4,691
Peoples Savings Bank, Woonsocket.....	104,721 09	393
Phoenix Savings Bank.....	108,682 28	392
Providence Institution for Savings.....	3,420,783 97	13,312
Providence County Savings Bank, N. Providence.	684,705 21	2,045
Savings Bank of Newport.....	1,245,545 89	2,923
Wakefield Institution for Savings.....	122,274 69	442
Warwick Institution for Savings.....	547,363 63	1,607
Woonsocket Institution for Savings.....	793,062 82	2,895
Warren Institution for Savings.....	99,313 74	461
Westerly Savings Bank.....	262,916 77	1,178
Wickford Savings Bank.....	198,371 39	698
Totals...	\$13,533,602 17	45,514

TWENTY-THREE INSTITUTIONS FOR SAVINGS.

Number of Depositors in all the Savings Banks in the State.	45,514
Amount of Deposits.....	\$13,533,602 17

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TWENTY-FIRST

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

IN

RHODE ISLAND,

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT THE JANUARY SESSION, 1866.

PROVIDENCE:
PROVIDENCE PRESS COMPANY, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1866.

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REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable the General Assembly :

GENTLEMEN:—It is my privilege and duty to present to you the **TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT** on the state and condition of the schools and of education, in **RHODE ISLAND**, with plans and suggestions for their improvement.

To one standing by the side of the glaciers for a few days only, these immense fields of ice seem as immovable as the mountains and valleys upon whose sides, and within whose basins they are formed ; but if he will continue his observations for a few months, he will find that what he supposed a fixed and motionless mass has made a continued and steady progress down the mountain, and out of the valley. So it is with our school system, or with any great reform,—its advance is slow but certain. As we watch our schools from year to year, we notice but little change ; but if we compare the last ten years with the ten years which immediately preceded, we shall find much to gratify and encourage. We shall find, with the people of the State, a more general and abiding conviction, not only of the value of education, but of the necessity for it. We shall find very many better school-houses, longer school terms, a larger number of

graded schools, a higher standard of intellectual and moral culture, a more careful supervision by school officers, a more generous expenditure of money, better school books, and, in many instances, the adoption of the most approved methods of instruction and government; although in this last particular there is lack enough yet. We sadly need better instruction and government.

In noticing the changes which our system of education is effecting, and the good which it is accomplishing, it must be remembered that we can only note the outward and the visible. We can not observe, much less measure, its influence upon the vast inner life; awakening and giving vigor to thought, increasing, and rendering useful, knowledge, and supplying an inexhaustible fountain of enjoyment to tens of thousands of young intellects just brightening into action. If we could see all this, if it could become visible we should be amazed at the result, and wonder how there could remain so much indifference to it. Every year would bring with it a greater interest, and a more careful consideration; and we should take especial care that a system which is accomplishing so much for the children, should not suffer by reason of any indifference or neglect of the fathers.

The number of public schools in the State is five hundred and twelve. The number of teachers employed during the winter terms was six hundred and forty-eight; of these, one hundred and ninety-nine were males, and four hundred and forty-nine were females. For the summer terms the proportional number of females was much larger. The number of pupils in attendance during the winter months was twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine,—being seventy-two more than the year previous. Of these, fourteen thousand seven hundred and seven were boys, and thirteen thousand one hundred and ninety-nine were girls. The average attendance exceeded that of the year previous by five hundred and four,—a most encouraging fact.

The whole amount of money available for educational purposes was, \$174,191 71, being an increase over the sum for the year before of \$6,113 94. This, also, is encouraging. The amount expended in building and repairing school-houses was \$17,578 29, an increase over the previous year of \$7,874 72. The continued increased cost of construction, has further postponed many improvements which have been, for some time, in contemplation. It is hoped that these will not be much longer delayed.

One very great defect in nearly all our school-houses is, they are too small for the number of pupils crowded into them. They do not give room enough for them to sit comfortably, and they do not contain air enough for them to breathe healthfully: two very serious inconveniences which those who are erecting school-houses will do well to consider. If a child is not at ease in the school-room, how can he be expected to be quiet,—and how *can* he be at ease when his little body is forced into a stiff, hard place every way too strait for him. I wish some of those parents, who are so terribly economical in expenditures to render the school-house comfortable, could be compelled to sit on the hard, narrow benches which they provide for their children, three hours in the morning, and three hours in the evening, for one whole year. I apprehend nothing farther would be required, either by way of illustration or argument, to secure the change now so much needed.

Again, the whole compass of the school-rooms is too limited. They do not contain fresh air enough to supply the pupils for one quarter of the time they are required to remain there. Ventilation is imperfect, or impossible; in winter the rooms are either not uniformly, or too much heated; the whole atmosphere is completely vitiated by impure exhalations; it is breathed over and over again; and the wonder is not that the children sit with flushed cheeks, cold feet, head-ache, languid and restless; but that

so many of them survive. They survive indeed ; but if the injury which this wicked imposition and neglect inflict upon them for life could be made visible, the result would be startling and appalling. When will we learn that, without good animals, we can not have good men and women ; and that any injury done to the body is a blow upon the life of our being. If an appropriation should be made sufficient to secure the services of some one thoroughly qualified, like Mr. Calthrop, of Connecticut, or Mr. Lewis, of Massachusetts, to deliver a series of Lectures upon physical development and culture throughout the State, it would serve a most benevolent and economical purpose, by awakening the attention of the good people of the State to the vast importance of the subject.

As required by statute, the appropriation of \$15,000 was apportioned equally among the districts, each district receiving \$37 50 ; while the appropriation of \$35,000 was divided among the several towns in proportion to the number of children therein, according to the last census, under the age of fifteen years.

The following table shows the number of school districts in Rhode Island, the division of the annual appropriation by the State, of \$50,000, among the several towns, the time at which it was paid, and the number of children in the State, at the last census, under fifteen years of age :

NAMES OF TOWNS.	No. of Districts.	Apportionment of \$15,000 payable July 15th.	Apportionment of \$85,000, payable Dec. 31st.	Total Apportionment.	Population of the Towns under 15 Years of age.
Barrington	3	112 50	162 90	275 40	265
Bristol	5	187 50	949 71	1,137 21	1,545
Burrillville	16	600 00	859 97	1,459 97	1,399
Charlestown	7	262 50	194 86	457 36	317
Coventry	18	675 00	772 68	1,447 68	1,257
Cranston	11	412 50	1,708 87	2,121 37	2,780
Cumberland	20	750 00	1,667 06	2,417 06	2,712
East Greenwich	5	187 50	510 20	697 70	830
East Providence	8	300 00	398 94	698 94	649
Exeter	13	487 50	378 04	865 54	615
Foster	19	712 50	395 87	1,108 37	644
Glocester	15	562 50	466 56	1,029 06	759
Hopkinton	12	450 00	587 04	1,037 04	955
Jamestown	2	75 00	70 08	145 08	114
Johnston	15	562 50	676 17	1,238 67	1,100
Little Compton	10	375 00	240 35	615 35	391
Middletown	5	187 50	209 61	397 11	341
Newport	6	225 00	1,914 79	2,139 79	3,115
New Shoreham	5	187 50	330 09	517 59	537
North Kingstown	14	525 00	621 46	1,146 46	1,011
North Providence	10	375 00	2,487 08	2,862 08	4,046
Portsmouth	7	262 50	372 51	635 01	606
Providence	23	862 50	9,649 56	10,512 06	15,698
Pawtucket	5	187 50	866 11	1,053 61	1,409
Richmond	13	487 50	437 05	924 55	711
Scituate	19	712 50	845 21	1,557 71	1,375
South Kingstown	21	787 50	988 44	1,775 94	1,608
Smithfield	36	1,350 00	2,572 52	3,922 52	4,185
Tiverton	12	450 00	418 00	868 00	680
Warwick	15	562 50	1,779 56	2,342 06	2,895
Warren	5	187 50	486 84	674 34	792
Westerly	13	487 50	721 66	1,209 16	1,174
West Greenwich	12	450 00	257 56	707 56	419
Totals	400	15,000 00	34,997 35	49,997 35	56,984

The following table showed the average cost of educating each scholar in the city of Providence, in the five counties, and the average in the whole State, for the previous year. It was about the same for this year:

	No. of Scholars.	Cost per Scholar.
Providence.....	6,756	\$9 61
Providence County.....	14,367	7 02
Newport ".....	1,918	12 63
Washington ".....	2,176	5 32
Kent ".....	1,618	5 03
Bristol ".....	1,019	9 90
Average in the State... ..		\$7 89

THE FOLLOWING TABLES SHOW THE AMOUNT OF MONEY EACH TOWN APPROPRIATED, AND THE MONEY EACH TOWN RECEIVED FROM THE STATE TREASURY, FOR THE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 30TH, 1866.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	Amount received from the General Treasury.	Amount of Town Tax.	Amount of Registry tax, and from other sources.	Rate Bills.	Balance Unexpended.	Total from all sources.	Actual Expenditures, exclusive of School Houses.	Expended on School Houses.	Amount of Tax next year.	State Appropriation for next year.
PROVIDENCE COUNTY.										
Providence.....	\$10,512 06	\$65,000 00	\$3,604 77	.....	.....	\$79,616 83	\$64,972 41	\$2,000 00	\$60,000 00	\$10,512 06
North Providence.....	2,862 08	7,500 00	823 79	.....	1,017 34	11,186 87	10,943 14	.....	7,500 00	2,862 08
Smithfield.....	3,922 62	4,500 00	609 01	.....	.....	9,031 63	9,178 62	.....	4,500 00	3,922 62
Cumberland.....	2,417 06	2,700 00	291 00	.....	50 00	5,384 31	5,334 31	65	3,000 00	2,417 06
Scituate.....	1,657 71	1,000 00	392 25	176 96	598 44	3,126 72	2,877 09	380 57	1,200 00	1,657 71
Cranston.....	2,121 37	4,000 00	362 46	.....	.....	6,473 82	6,473 82	.....	4,000 00	2,121 37
Johnston.....	1,238 67	700 00	211 14	.....	.....	2,139 81	2,139 81	.....	1,000 00	1,238 67
Glocester.....	1,029 06	400 00	114 00	117 00	67 16	1,660 06	1,586 16	187 00	400 00	1,029 06
Foster.....	1,108 37	237 68	146 85	68 16	622 35	1,651 06	1,616 35	38 50	335 87	1,108 37
Burrillville.....	1,459 97	1,200 00	268 98	154 01	98	3,417 96	3,416 98	.....	1,200 00	1,459 97
East Providence.....	698 94	1,200 00	66 69	.....	.....	1,965 63	1,933 12	3,565 63	1,200 00	698 94
Pawtucket.....	1,053 61	3,500 00	14 00	.....	270 98	4,838 59	4,276 63	.....	3,000 00	1,053 61
Totals.....	\$29,981 42	\$61,937 68	\$6,324 94	\$506 13	2,627 25	\$130,392 19	\$114,748 44	\$6,173 35	\$87,335 87	\$29,981 42
NEWPORT COUNTY.										
Newport.....	\$2,139 79	9,500 00	690 00	.....	.....	13,502 00	.....	2,000 00	14,000 00	2,139 79
Portsmouth.....	635 01	400 00	147 00	271 70	.....	1,453 71	1,801 25	625 00	600 00	635 01
Middletown.....	387 11	500 00	55 83	381 25	99	1,333 69	1,332 70	.....	500 00	387 11
Tiverton.....	968 00	600 00	.....	97 36	20 00	1,667 36	1,667 36	316 00	600 00	968 00
Little Compton.....	615 35	500 00	39 24	570 96	.....	1,726 54	1,725 64	1,667 87	650 00	615 35
New Shoreham.....	617 69	184 65	43 00	.....	.....	745 24	745 24	.....	184 65	617 69
Jamestown.....	145 08	85 00	29 82	169 60	2 02	379 53	377 48	.....	75 00	145 08
Totals.....	\$5,317 93	\$11,619 65	\$1,004 39	\$1,480 86	\$22 91	\$20,707 04	\$7,569 21	\$4,608 87	\$16,509 65	\$5,317 93

TABLE OF APPROPRIATIONS.—CONTINUED.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	Amount received from the General Treasury.	Amount of Town Tax.	Amount of registry tax, and from other sources.	Rate Bills.	Balance unexpended.	Total from all sources.	Actual expenditures, exclusive of School Houses.	Expended on School Houses.	Amount of appropriation for next year.	State appropriation for next year.
WASHINGTON COUNTY.										
South Kingstown.....	\$1,775 94	\$481 00	\$96 90	\$360 11	\$288 23	\$2,803 51	\$2,445 72	\$1,439 35	\$983 44	\$1,775 94
Westerly.....	1,209 16	370 00	100 00	50 80	.....	1,729 96	1,679 16	102 55	350 00	1,209 16
North Kingstown.....	1,146 46	450 00	277 66	.....	297 82	2,272 75	1,677 11	.....	450 00	1,146 46
Exeter.....	865 54	189 02	48 34	55 36	83 18	1,158 27	1,277 66	15 00	378 04	865 54
Charlestown.....	457 36	200 00	66 00	.....	.....	713 00	.....	.....	200 00	457 36
Hopkinton.....	1,037 04	330 00	64 17	427 82	.....	1,859 03	1,862 99	59 18	330 00	1,037 04
Richmond.....	924 55	300 00	107 55	300 00	143 51	1,633 10	1,489 59	3,800 00	600 00	924 55
Totals.....	\$7,416 05	\$2,320 02	\$750 62	\$1,194 09	\$792 74	\$12,169 55	\$11,145 23	\$5,416 08	\$3,196 48	\$7,416 05
KENT COUNTY.										
Warwick.....	2,342 06	2,000 00	392 00	.....	177 06	4,734 06	4,778 57	.....	2,000 00	2,342 06
Coventry.....	1,447 68	400 00	265 00	222 14	.....	2,428 67	1,822 64	846 30	800 00	1,447 68
East Greenwich.....	697 70	400 00	199 00	.....	227 00	1,333 70	1,333 00	.....	400 00	697 70
West Greenwich.....	707 56	162 35	78 49	215 17	47 57	1,212 34	1,210 82	.....	162 35	707 56
Totals.....	\$5,195 00	\$2,962 35	\$944 49	\$437 31	\$451 57	\$9,708 77	\$9,145 03	\$845 30	\$3,362 35	\$5,195 00
BRISTOL COUNTY.										
Bristol.....	1,137 21	4,055 84	234 17	1,066 25	.....	251 48	6,821 86	339 65	4,200 00	1,137 21
Warren.....	674 34	2,400 00	82 00	69 10	.....	3,225 44	3,398 14	196 04	3,000 00	674 34
Barrington.....	276 40	300 00	43 65	166 70	.....	785 75	785 75	.....	400 00	276 40
Totals.....	\$2,086 95	\$6,755 84	\$359 82	\$1,302 05	.....	\$4,262 67	\$11,005 75	\$655 69	\$7,600 00	\$2,086 95
RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.										
Providence County.....	29,981 42	81,937 08	6,824 94	506 13	2,027 25	130,302 19	114,748 44	6,172 35	87,335 87	29,981 42
Newport County.....	5,317 93	11,619 05	1,004 39	1,480 86	22 91	20,707 04	7,569 21	4,098 87	16,509 05	5,317 93
Washington County.....	7,416 05	2,320 02	750 62	1,194 09	792 74	12,169 55	11,145 23	6,416 08	3,196 48	7,416 05
Kent County.....	6,195 00	2,962 35	844 49	437 31	451 57	9,708 77	9,145 03	845 30	3,362 35	6,195 00
Bristol County.....	2,086 95	6,755 84	359 82	1,302 05	.....	4,262 67	11,005 75	655 69	7,600 00	2,086 95
Totals.....	\$49,997 35	\$105,595 54	\$9,784 20	\$4,920 44	\$3,804 47	\$177,240 22	\$143,613 60	\$17,578 20	\$118,004 36	\$49,997 35

The following tables show the number of teachers of both sexes, the number of boys and girls registered, and the average attendance of the same, in the Public Schools of this State, for the school-year ending April 30th, 1865.

SUMMER RETURNS.							WINTER RETURNS.						
NAMES OF TOWNS.	Male Teachers.	Fem. Teachers.	Boys.	Girls.	Whole No.	Average Attendance.	Male Teachers.	Fem. Teachers.	Boys.	Girls.	Whole No.	Average Attendance.	
PROVIDENCE COUNTY.													
Providence.....	10	143	8,580	4,008	7,588	6,756	10	143	8,580	4,008	7,588	6,756	
North Providence.....	7	28	935	899	1,834	1,405	8	27	1,159	843	1,902	1,416	
Cranston.....	8	15	827	717	1,544	1,068	8	15	827	717	1,544	1,058	
Johnston.....	0	14	825	829	654	442	4	10	336	293	629	429	
Scituate.....	1	16	236	288	524	358	10	10	351	271	622	466	
Foster.....	0	17	135	226	361	221	13	5	233	213	446	281	
Glocester.....	0	17	215	236	451	315	5	10	235	186	421	300	
Burrillville.....	1	18	439	448	887	620	4	14	479	375	845	589	
Smithfield.....	6	40	1,158	1,297	2,455	1,621	13	33	1,151	1,057	2,208	1,473	
Cumberland.....	8	28	399	400	799	853	5	18	551	472	1,021	853	
East Providence.....	1	9	191	187	378	283	1	7	210	175	385	309	
Pawtucket.....	2	10	279	280	559	417	2	12	304	302	606	465	
Totals.....	34	850	8,719	9,315	18,034	14,849	78	304	9,807	8,910	18,217	14,855	
NEWPORT COUNTY.													
Jamestown.....	0	2	24	34	58	40	1	1	37	26	63	40	
New Shoreham.....	1	4	213	168	381	290	4	1	230	155	385	294	
Newport.....	5	28	490	540	1,030	889	5	28	490	540	1,030	889	
Middletown.....	0	5	71	84	155	111	5	0	119	60	179	124	
Portsmouth.....	1	5	87	78	165	90	3	5	216	114	330	191	
Tiverton.....	0	11	140	189	329	212	3	9	221	186	407	290	
Little Compton.....	0	10	96	115	211	145	7	3	146	111	257	192	
Totals.....	7	65	1,121	1,218	2,339	1,727	28	47	1,459	1,192	2,651	1,970	
KENT COUNTY.													
Warwick.....	7	14	569	609	1,178	786	8	14	629	555	1,184	770	
Coventry.....	1	1	192	212	404	246	5	9	252	218	470	296	
West Greenwich.....	0	5	34	65	99	62	6	0	179	152	331	179	
East Greenwich.....	1	8	41	48	89	60	3	5	204	151	355	418	
Totals.....	9	34	826	934	1,770	1,154	22	34	1,264	1,076	2,340	1,663	
WASHINGTON COUNTY.													
Kreter.....	1	5	66	96	161	112	8	2	153	117	270	162	
Hopkinton.....	2	6	129	170	299	192	7	5	291	233	524	381	
Westerly.....	2	12	297	284	581	396	9	6	357	265	622	490	
Charlestown.....	0	5	37	6	97	69	3	4	79	76	155	112	
South Kingstown.....	4	14	256	326	582	446	12	12	443	512	755	546	
North Kingstown.....	1	8	49	63	112	73	10	7	393	268	661	455	
Richmond.....	1	8	66	91	157	106	12	1	158	138	296	209	
Totals.....	11	53	900	1,089	1,989	1,393	61	36	1,874	1,409	3,283	2,296	
BRISTOL COUNTY.													
Barrington.....	0	3	65	75	140	97	0	3	91	53	144	114	
Warren.....	2	16	329	356	685	504	5	14	334	337	671	512	
Bristol.....	4	12	309	337	646	419	5	11	368	325	693	563	
Totals.....	6	31	703	768	1,471	720	10	28	793	715	1,508	1,189	

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

Providence County.....	34	850	8,719	9,315	18,034	14,849	78	304	9,807	8,910	18,217	14,855
Newport County.....	7	65	1,121	1,218	2,339	1,727	28	47	1,459	1,192	2,651	1,970
Kent County.....	9	34	826	934	1,770	1,154	22	34	1,264	1,076	2,340	1,663
Washington County.....	11	53	900	1,089	1,989	1,393	61	36	1,874	1,409	3,283	2,296
Bristol County.....	6	31	703	768	1,471	720	10	28	793	715	1,508	1,189
Totals.....	67	583	12,279	13,314	25,693	19,343	199	449	14,697	13,302	27,999	21,502

•The following table shows the number of towns, school districts, the number of children under fifteen years of age, the amount of school moneys appropriated, expended, &c., &c., in the State :

Number of towns in Rhode Island.....	33
“ “ “ “ Providence County.....	12
“ “ “ “ Newport County.....	7
“ “ “ “ Washington County.....	7
“ “ “ “ Kent County.....	4
“ “ “ “ Bristol County.....	3
Children under 15 years of age in Rhode Island..	56,934
“ “ “ “ Providence County.....	36,756
“ “ “ “ Newport County.....	5,784
“ “ “ “ Washington County.....	6,391
“ “ “ “ Kent County.....	5,401
“ “ “ “ Bristol County.....	2,602
Number of School Districts in the State.....	400
“ “ Schools in the State.....	512
“ “ Teachers.....	648
“ “ Male Teachers.....	199
“ “ Female Teachers.....	449
“ “ Scholars in Summer Schools.....	25,693
“ “ “ “ “ last year.....	26,071
Decrease.....	378
Average attendance.....	19,343
“ “ last year.....	19,485
Decrease.....	142
Number of Scholars in Winter Schools.....	27,899
“ “ “ “ “ last year.....	27,827
Increase.....	72
Average attendance.....	21,502
“ “ ..	21,098
Increase	504
Amount of Permanent School Fund.....	\$397,803 00
Amount appropriated annually by the State....	\$50,000 00
“ “ last year by towns.....	105,595 54
“ from registry taxes.....	9,784 26
“ “ rate bills.....	4,920 44
Balance from year before last..	3,894 47
	<hr/>
	\$174,194 71

Increase over last year.....	\$6,113 94
Amount expended on School Houses.....	17,578 29
Increase over last year.....	7,874 72
Annual appropriation for Normal School.....	2,500 00
“ “ “ R. S. Schoolmaster.....	300 00

The following table shows what sums were appropriated by the General Assembly, last year, for the support of the Indian School, and reformatory and benevolent institutions;

Indian School in Charlestown.....	\$75 00
Reform School in Providence.....	12,000 00
Butler Hospital for insane, deaf, dumb, blind and idiotic, insane poor.....	17,000 00

Total.....\$29,075 00

It is charged against most school reports that they are too lengthy. I will take care that this shall not be the fault of the present one. I will call your attention to two or three considerations only,—and to these in as few words as I can,—and first :

THE IMPORTANCE OF TOWN SUPERINTENDENTS.

The business of education is not so widely different from all other business, as not to be governed by the same principles. All divisions of business require a competent supervision. The farmer employs his head man, because he knows that his farming operations will not be conducted skillfully and profitably without him. The manufacturer has his overseer, deems him indispensable, and compensates him accordingly. In every department of business the management and general supervision is confided to one or more men competent for the work. All organizations, corporate or otherwise, transact their business mainly through an agency,—and we all know that the smaller the number which constitutes such agency, the more efficient it is. It is a universal rule that the less divided the responsi-

bility for the performance of any work, the greater is the probability that the work will be done well.

When one thoroughly competent man is employed and compensated for his labor, the supervision is more frequent and careful. He feels that the character and efficiency of all the schools in the town depend upon his energy and faithfulness. He understands the peculiar condition and needs of all. It is his work, and he feels a special interest in it. He will see that the school house is properly arranged and under proper care and management. He will have an eye to the discipline and government of the school; taking care that the pupils are not injured by too intense application to study, or by too severe and injudicious methods of punishment. He will labor to secure a more uniform and correct culture, of mind and morals. The unfaithful teacher will feel his scrutiny, and will be more cautious. The faithful teachers will receive his encouragement and will be more efficient.

A competent and faithful superintendent will exercise more care in the examination of teachers. Many teachers are now admitted into our schools without any examination at all. No wonder that so many fail. It is no trifling matter to intrust the interests of a whole neighborhood of children to the guidance of a single hand. Care should be taken that the hand is competent to guide.

Again, a competent superintendent will select the best text books, those best adapted to the needs of the school. No one not frequently visiting the schools, and not thoroughly conversant with the science and art of teaching, can possibly make this selection judiciously. A great deal of meaning is wrapped up in the phrase, "a good text book;" and no one but he who is practically familiar with teaching can appreciate it.

It will be inquired, can not our school committees do all this as well as one superintendent? Experience answers

the question. They have not done it as well. Wherever a competent superintendent has been employed, there has been a uniformity, a simplicity and a vigor in the management of our schools, which did not exist under the old method of supervision. A superintendent, if he is compensated as he ought to be, (and this is always pre-supposed,) makes the supervision of primary importance. His visits are frequent. He not merely knows the schools and their teachers,—he is intimately acquainted with them. They are his, and he is amenable for their management. He has a responsibility and a personal inducement, which are wanting when the labor is divided among three or five persons, and these without adequate compensation.

In one of the towns of this State the teachers have held social meetings, under the direction of the very efficient superintendent, for the purpose of counsel and mutual interchange of thought upon all matters of educational interest, and especially upon those which relate to the best methods of government and instruction. The result is, a very largely increased interest in the cause of education in that town, and very much improved schools. Let all the towns do likewise, and in two years Rhode Island schools would be in the van. They are not much behind already.

It will be replied, this is all very well, but where shall we obtain the competent man? I answer, it will be here as everywhere,—demand always creates supply. Call for them and pay them well and they will come.

SPEAKING AND READING.

Sufficient care is not given in the schools to speaking and reading the English language correctly. Conversations and recitations,—both on the part of teachers and pupils,—abound in awkward and ungrammatical expressions. The power of language is one of the most remarkable gifts to

man. It is one of the mysteries that we should be able, by audible and visible signs, to convey to others, and receive from others thoughts and feelings just as perfectly as we could do if thoughts and feelings were themselves audible and visible. It is of the first consequence that these should be well and correctly expressed; that our conversation should be pure and proper.

Reading is, as a study, very imperfectly conducted, or very much neglected in all our schools. In not a few there are some classes which do not read at all. I have found some schools which had almost run mad upon Arithmetic, Geography and History, and where it was evident that it was considered quite an indignity that they should be required to read or spell. The young gentlemen deemed themselves too large for such exercises, and the misses were too far in their teens to be required to read and spell. The examination almost invariably proved that they were incompetent to do either the one or the other correctly. In one or two instances, no concealed indignation was manifested on the part of the teacher when exceptions were taken to the grossest violations of rhetorical reading.

I would especially enjoin upon those having the supervision of our schools, that more careful and critical attention be given to the studies of reading and spelling. See to it that they *are studies*. Let the lesson,—in reading for example,—be short, perhaps only one or two paragraphs. Let it be adapted to the age and comprehension of the pupil, so that it will be possible for him to read it understandingly. Then, when the lesson is assigned, let the teacher read it as well as he can, and require each pupil to repeat it, in precisely the same way, having regard to force, tone, stress, modulation, inflection, &c. This pre-supposes that the teacher reads well himself. Good reading is taught by a good model. But very many of our teachers are themselves poor readers. This is true. I know of but just

one way of correcting this and several other grievous evils, and this is, by the establishment of a State Normal School, in the city of Providence, upon a liberal base, so that it could, in connection with our city schools, employ a thoroughly competent teacher of elocution; so that all the teachers of the State could receive, without cost to them, such instruction as they so much need. Such an institution would be an unmeasured blessing. Our schools will never become what they ought to be until this is accomplished. I repeat it: what we need more than any thing else in this State, is a thoroughly equipped, *distinct* Normal School, and not a mere appendage to any academic institution, however worthy such an institution by itself may be.

Another very general fault in reading is, the pupils speak too low, as though there was no depth, volume, or compass to the human voice. I am pleased to learn that the rehearsal of "The Great Rebellion," in this city, has awakened the teachers and pupils to the seriousness of this defect. Good reading is of the very first importance. As a study, it connects itself with all other studies. There is no other study of the schools, of which we take so much into after-life. Upon this depends, in large degree, all future education and progress. Fellow school officers and teachers, let us see to it, that it be no longer so shamefully neglected.

MODIFICATION OF THE SCHOOL LAWS.

Permit me to call your attention, as legislators, to a single modification of our school law, the need of which has been long and very seriously felt. It would have received the approval of all your school superintendents, and by several of them, has been asked for. By the present law, trustees are authorized and required to employ teachers. (Title XIII; Chap. 65, Sec. 1, Revised Statutes.) It is asked that this power be taken from the trustees and given to the

School Committee, and for the following reasons: first, the School Committee are the men best qualified to make the selection. They are almost invariably the best educated men in the town. The choice is made from the whole town. The choice of trustee is limited to the school district, and the best qualified man may not be there. It is not affirmed that this is always so. There are some very excellent trustees,—every way equal to school committee men,—but as a rule it is not so. School committees are generally chosen as men of education, or experienced teachers, or as possessing some peculiar fitness for the office. Being so, they will naturally attach more importance to the duty of selecting teachers, and will exercise more circumspection in the discharge of the duty.

Again: trustees often select teachers because they are favorites, or in some way related to them, and not because of any peculiar fitness they may possess as teachers. This being so, it often becomes a very delicate matter for the school committee to reject them. In a town having thirty or more trustees, but only one or five committee men, this evil, even on the supposition that the committee was governed in some of their selections, by the same motives, would be greatly reduced.

Again: and this is a very important consideration; when a trustee makes selection of a teacher, it is for a particular district, and for no other. Now it not unfrequently happens that when a teacher is presented by the trustee for examination, he is found quite unqualified for the school for which he is selected, when, if the committee had the power of distribution, he might succeed very well in some other school in the town. This is a very serious disadvantage, and my attention has been called to it again and again by various school committees throughout the State. School committees being familiar with all the schools of the town, and understanding their various conditions and wants, could

make an adjustment which it is not possible for trustees to make.

It will be objected that this change will impose too onerous duties upon school committees, and that it will be found difficult to find men willing to assume the labors of the office. To this it is replied : that these men are the very persons who most desire the change, and simply because they are satisfied that the best good of our schools require the change. Trustees will not object, for the most of them now regard the office as an irksome task, and would be very glad of any diminution of its duties.

Many more arguments might be urged why this change should be made, but with these two or three suggestions, I will fulfill the promise that my report should be brief, and submit the matter to your wise discretion. For a more full discussion of the subject, I would refer you to the very able report of President Sears, made to the Legislature of Massachusetts, while he was chairman of the Board of Education of that State.

J. B. CHAPIN,

Commissioner of Public Schools.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, }
PROVIDENCE, R. I., January, 1866. }

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

To the Honorable the General Assembly :

The Trustees of the Normal School ask leave to submit their Fifth Annual Report :

Mr. Kendall, the very excellent Principal of the School, retired at the close of the winter term, as intimated in our last report that he would do. This left the school in the charge of Miss Ellen R. Luther, who had been for several years connected with it, and who proved herself to be a teacher of much accomplishment and of marked ability. The uncertain condition of the school as to its future location, and whether the Trustees would be enabled and authorized by your honorable body to remove it to a more central and accessible location, (we mean accessible so far as it relates to the practicability of pupils from various parts of the State attending the School and returning to their homes on the same day, as was the case when it was located at Providence,) induced your Trustees to suspend the School from March until after the meeting of the Legislature at its May session. At a subsequent meeting of your Trustees, in April, the subject of connecting the School with the Providence High School was considered. A committee

was appointed to confer with the Committee and Superintendent of the Providence schools, but it was found that no satisfactory arrangement could be made that would be likely to prove at all advantageous to the Normal School.

Seeing no prospect of relief, your Board, at its quarterly meeting in July, suspended the School indefinitely. Thus it remains awaiting your further action.

Of the necessity of a well-established Normal School, and of the great good which such an institution always secures, no enlightened mind will doubt. To advocate its establishment, would be to repeat what has been said and written over and over again by the best educators of this and other lands. We will not insult your good sense by presenting you with anything further, either by way of illustration or argument. It remains for you, as wise legislators, to determine the time and the manner for securing a distinct Normal School, whose doors shall be freely open to all the teachers of the State.

The property of the School is under insurance, and is deposited in the High School building at Bristol.

The following account shows the disposition of the funds of the School :

RECEIPTS.

Balance of annual appropriation for 1864,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$250 01
Appropriation for 1865,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500 00
							<hr/>
							\$2,750 01

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries of Teachers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$286 50
Printing Appeal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 00
Expenses of Trustees, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	79 19
							<hr/>
							\$385 69
Unexpended balance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,364 32
							<hr/>
							\$2,750 01

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the Trustees,

J. B. CHAPIN, *Secretary.*

January, 1866.

APPENDIX.

EXTRACTS FROM SCHOOL REPORTS.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

CITY OF PROVIDENCE.

To the Honorable the City Council of the City of Providence :

Gentlemen :— The Special Committee, to whom has been assigned the duty of preparing for the Council and the citizens at large, the Annual Report of the School Committee of Providence for the year ending May 5th, 1865, find reason for gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of Nations, that the deadly strife of civil war has been so far from our doors ; and that epidemics have not prevailed so as to interrupt seriously the exercises of the schools. The past year, notwithstanding our civil embarrassments and the burdens attendant thereon, has been one of prosperity and success, so far as relates to educational affairs. Never, in any previous period of their history, have our Public Schools, as a whole, been in a more satisfactory condition than at the present time. This fact is specially gratifying when we consider that for four long, weary years the nation has been engaged in a domestic war of gigantic proportions, involving immense sacrifices of treasure and of life, and tending to interrupt and derange all ordinary and peaceful pursuits.

SCHOOL ORGANIZATION.— Our system of public instruction comprises one High School of eight classes or departments, of which three are for boys and five are for girls ; six Grammar Schools ; nineteen Intermediate Schools ; and twenty-two Primary Schools. Also one Grammar School, one Intermediate School, and two Primary Schools, for colored children. The average number of pupils in attendance upon these fifty-two schools, as appears from the Quarterly Reports

of the Superintendent, herewith submitted, is between seven and eight thousand. The Committee take pleasure in referring to these Reports of the Superintendent, not only for the valuable information which they give on various points of interest relating to the schools, but as evidence of the zeal and ability with which he has discharged the duties of his office. The whole number of teachers employed in the public service is one hundred and fifty, of whom twelve are males, and one hundred and thirty-eight are females.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.—The general oversight of our Public Schools is entrusted to a School Committee consisting of the Mayor, the President of the Common Council, the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Education of the Council, and forty-two persons elected by ballot at the annual State elections in April. The High School, and each Grammar School district, is placed under the care of a Special Committee, who, according to the printed Laws and Regulations, visit and examine the several rooms in the High School, or the several schools in the district, at least once a quarter. When the citizens of Providence consider how much time is spent by the various members of the School Committee in the discharge of their arduous and responsible duties, and that too, without any compensation whatever, they cannot feel otherwise than grateful for their disinterested self-sacrificing services for the public good.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—Without remarking in general upon the various grades of schools, the Committee here take occasion to recommend that particular attention be given to the Primary Schools. They are the lowest in rank, being elementary, but their importance in the great work of education can hardly be exaggerated. They deserve and require most earnest and faithful supervision; more, it is to be feared, than they generally receive. It is here, as a writer has well said, "that the foundations of a future character and excellence are, or should be, laid; that a permanent impulse is, or should be given to the intellect, the affections and the will." These schools, of all others, should be in the care of teachers who love their work, and who, in addition to their gifts and attainments, are "apt to teach." Yet it is to be feared that not a few regard the duties of the Primary Room as a most wearisome drudgery, to be escaped from at the earliest opportunity. In passing, we may remark, so important does this matter appear to others, that in one of our western cities the salary of a Primary School teacher is made equal to that of teachers in the Intermediate and Grammar Schools.

COLORED SCHOOLS.—A vexed question which has engaged the attention of the School Committee for many years, and especially during the year that is past, is that of separate schools for colored children. Having been established for more than one-third of a century, shall they now be abolished? To a majority of the Committee it has seemed

unwise, to say the least, to suddenly change the present arrangement of the schools in order to conform them to the progressive spirit of the age, and to what at first sight appears to be the teaching of humanity and simple justice. While they gratefully acknowledge the services of the colored man in subduing the rebellion, and are disposed to grant him all his rights and privileges as a citizen, they cannot feel that it would be expedient, in the present state of public opinion, to introduce into the schools the dreaded elements of contention and strife. They have too great a regard for what they deem to be the best interests of the colored children themselves, to disturb their present peaceful relations by exposing them to unkind treatment on the part of those with whom they would of necessity be brought in daily contact, were the Pond Street and the Meeting Street Schools abolished. Whenever the time shall come for the proposed change to be made without injury to the colored children, and without detriment to the schools as a whole, the members of the Committee will most cheerfully lend their voice and their influence in favor of its accomplishment. In the ordinary course of human events, prejudice must soon yield to the rapidly changing sentiments of the people in regard both to slavery and the colored race. Then our Public Schools will be thrown open to all children and youth of a proper age, without any distinction whatever of nationality or complexion.

MORAL TRAINING.—The subject of the moral education of our pupils is one of paramount importance. By this is meant, not the inculcation of tenets and dogmas, or instruction in particular creeds and doctrines. All these religious distinctions are justly excluded from the public schools. Specific instruction in matters pertaining to religious faith and worship, is properly left to the family, the Sunday School, and the Bible class. But there is a broad ground of morality on which all meet in harmony. Principles which govern the conduct and the life, which form and sustain a high and honorable character, these should be inculcated and enforced in the daily training and culture of our youth. This most important part of all education, there is reason to fear, is too often neglected, amidst the throng and pressure of daily cares and toils. "Too much reliance," says a writer on this subject, "is placed upon instruction given elsewhere, forgetting that it is by line upon line, and precept upon precept, given everywhere, under every condition in which the child is placed, in the changing circumstances amidst which it is thrown, in the house, in the school, in the play-ground, when alone, and with its companions, that the training of the child to righteousness and holiness must be carried forward." The Committee would urge upon their fellow citizens a more earnest attention to this all-important subject.

HYGIENE.—Much attention has, of late years, been given to the subject of Hygiene. This the Committee also deem to be of the

utmost importance. It cannot have escaped the attention of educators, and especially of parents, that the requirements of our present system of public instruction are oftentimes apparantly at variance with the laws of health. Indeed, a serious objection to our public schools is, that the regular hours are too much crowded with general exercises, and that the pupils are consequently compelled to devote to study the time which should properly be given to out of door recreations, and to home employments. This is an evil which can and should be remedied. Teachers should be strictly charged not to waste the time which belongs to the scholar, in needless explanations, protracted recitations, lengthy remarks, or in general exercises at unreasonable hours. The school room should be regarded and sacredly held as a place for quiet *study*, as well as for *recitation*. There is danger that, in the multiplicity of studies, in the introduction of singing and calisthenics, and in the various exercises of a modern school, the attention of the pupil may be diverted from his lessons, and his mind become emasculated by too much teaching, while his physical energies may not be properly developed, in consequence of over much study and confinement out of school hours.

EXPENSE AND TAXES.—The great increase in the expense of living consequent upon the war, and the comparative low rates of compensation heretofore allowed for the services of teachers, has rendered an increase in their salaries, a matter of necessity to the schools, as well as of justice to the teachers themselves. This has, of course, increased the expenditures of the city, swelling the appropriations for public instruction, including the amount received from the State, to nearly ninety thousand dollars. Large as is this sum, it will be found, upon comparison, that in no other city in New England is money thus appropriated, more judiciously and economically expended than in Providence. While here the cost for each scholar is but a little more than ten dollars per annum; in Boston, for example, the education of the same grade of scholar, costs nearly twice that sum. It is due to the members of the City Council to say, in this connection, that appropriations for educational purposes have thus far been made with promptness and liberality. Still, there are not a few of our fellow citizens, who feel that they are too heavily taxed for the support of public schools, and especially for the support of the High School; that education beyond the merest rudiments is a luxury to be enjoyed by those only upon whom Providence has conferred ample means; and that the mental and moral culture of the poor, at the expense of the rich, is uncalled for and unjust. Such were not the sentiments of our New England Fathers, and such are not in accordance with the teachings of history upon this point. It may not be regarded as out of place in this report, if we turn for a moment to the records, and examine, in brief, the lessons of the past in reference to the great subject of popular instruction.

FREE SCHOOLS IN MASSACHUSETTS.—In the autumn of 1636, the General Court of Massachusetts, over which body Henry Vane presided, voted four hundred pounds towards the creation of a public "School or College." This appropriation was equivalent to the Colony tax for a year. Regarded in that light, says Barry, a million of dollars at the present day would inadequately represent it. This was only six years from the first settlement of Boston. "Provision," to use the language of Palfrey, "had hardly been made for the first wants of life,—habitations, food, clothing, and churches. Walls, roads and bridges were yet to be built. The power of England stood in attitude to strike. A desperate war with the natives had already begun, and the government was threatened with an Antinomian insurrection." Through and beyond these dark complications of the present, the New England founders looked forward to the great necessities of the future, and cheerfully endured privation and toil, that they might advance human learning, and perpetuate it for the benefit of posterity. The special motive and object of all this are plainly indicated by the motto "*Christo et Ecclesiae*," on the seal of Harvard College or University, the foundations of which were thus laid.

In the early part of the previous year, provision had been made for instruction in the elementary branches of learning. At a public meeting held in Boston, on the 13th day of April, 1635, so runs the record, "It was generally agreed upon, that our Brother Philander Purmont shall be entreated to become schoolmaster, for the teaching and nurturing of children with us." In 1642, the General Court of the Colony, by a public act, enjoined upon the municipal authorities the duty of seeing that every child, within their respective jurisdictions, should be educated. Five years later, a law was passed making the *support* of schools compulsory, and education both universal and free. Every town of fifty families was bound to maintain a school, in which children should be taught to read and write; and every town of one hundred families was obliged to maintain a grammar school, the master whereof should be able to qualify youth for the University.

Thus, the early settlers of Massachusetts conceived, and, in their poverty, executed a scheme, which had proved too high for the intellect, and too vast for the power of every previous potentate or people. Universal education, at the public expense, was now inaugurated. On this rock, says the lamented Edward Everett, the infant settlement was laid, and on this it has ever rested. And more than two centuries of successful operation proclaim the firmness of the foundation, and the wisdom and beneficence that planned the structure. Every community in the civilized world awards it the meed of praise; and states at home, and nations abroad, in the order of their intelligence, are copying the bright example. To her free school system it is mainly owing that Massachusetts, with an area of but eight

thousand square mile, without mines or precious metals, with a sterile soil, a cold climate, and a "rock bound coast," has been enabled to rear and support, within her narrow limits, a population, according to the last census, of nearly a million, being a greater population, in proportion to her size, than that of any other State in the Union; and this besides sending forth, from year to year, a host of intelligent and enterprising emigrants to people the sunny lands of the South, and the fertile prairies of the West. To this, too, it is mainly owing that, in her political history, in commerce and manufactures, in science, literature and the arts, in statesmanship, in wealth, in efforts to ameliorate the condition of suffering humanity and to improve the human race, in everything that makes and constitutes influence, she has always held the first and foremost rank among all her sister States. True, there are political and moral causes for prosperity, which should not, says Everett, be overlooked. A free popular government, which extends an equal protection to all; a greater degree of practical equality than exists in any other highly civilized country; a traditional respect for the law; a good state of public morals; a pervading religious sentiment; these have all been conducive, in a greater or less degree, to the prosperity which Massachusetts, as a State, has so preëminently enjoyed. It need hardly be said, however, that some of these influences owe their existence to the intelligence which education has fostered and diffused in the community, and that all of them operate through that intelligence.

FREE SCHOOLS IN RHODE ISLAND.—More than a century and a half elapsed before Rhode Island followed the bright example of Massachusetts, in establishing free public schools. Perhaps there were grave reasons why she should be unwilling to imitate a State from which her founder had been banished, and in which her teachers of religion had been scourged and imprisoned "for conscience sake." These, however, are matters which it is not necessary to discuss in the present report. Whatever may have been the causes, it is certain that here the people, as a whole, have never been peculiarly favorable to schools or institutions of learning. Providence has manifested more interest in them than the other towns, yet, even here, the record, until within a comparatively recent period, is not especially flattering. It may be gratifying to the public to have the facts pertaining to the origin and early history of our own free public schools, embodied in pamphlet form, for circulation and future reference.

ORIGIN OF FREE SCHOOLS IN PROVIDENCE.—In the spring of 1770, the Rev. Dr. James Manning, President of Rhode Island College, now Brown University, removed from the town of Warren and settled in Providence. He found here a population of less than four thousand inhabitants, not a few of whom were unable to write even

their names. Whatever efforts had previously been made by the town in behalf of popular instruction, and they may be found recorded in full in Staples' "Annals," "Schools, at this period," says the late Samuel Thurber, "were but little thought of," and ignorance and her twin sister, prejudice, generally prevailed. Dr. Manning at once addressed himself to the work of "enlightening and informing the people," in which, again quoting the words of Thurber, he "did great things." Under his genial and all pervading influence, schools of various grades were established, the present commodious and elegant meeting house of the First Baptist Church was built, and the forms of worship, especially in his own religious denomination, were greatly improved. For this work he was singularly well adapted by nature, and qualified both by position and superior culture and attainments. He was himself the Principal of a Grammar or Latin School, in addition to his duties as a College instructor, and for many years, even until the day of his death, he was the Chairman of the School Committee of the town. Through the columns of the weekly press, and by means of private conversation and public addresses, a feeling was awakened, on the part of the people, in favor of popular education. In creating and developing this feeling or sentiment, Dr Manning was greatly assisted by his friend and associate the Rev. Dr. Enos Hitchcock, Pastor of the First Congregational Church, and for many years a prominent Fellow of the College.

At length, the favorable time seemed to have arrived for the establishment of free public schools in Providence. At the annual town meeting held on the 6th day of June, 1791, the subject came up in the form of a petition, praying that a sufficient number of schoolmasters be appointed to instruct all the children in town, at the public expense. The petition was read and referred to the School Committee, consisting, besides the Chairman, Dr. Manning, of the Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, the Rev. Joseph Snow, pastor of the Beneficent Congregational Church, the Rev. Moses Badger, pastor of St. John's Church, the Rev. Jonathan Maxcy then the youthful Pastor of the First Baptist Church, and Messrs. Jabez Bowen, Moses Brown, John J. Clark. David Howell, Theodore Foster, John Dorrance, Welcome Angell and Benjamin Bowen. The consideration of the subject, says the "*Providence Gazette*," was referred to the adjournment, on Monday next, (June 13,):—and the School Committee were requested to report, at that meeting, rules and regulations for the government of such Schools, &c. From the almost unanimous approbation this important measure received from all quarters, "we anticipate," says the *Gazette*, "with the greatest pleasure, the happy consequences that may be reasonably expected to result from an establishment which will do honor to the town, be of infinite service to the rising generation, and which must interest every humane mind in its final success. We cannot close this article without saying, what we deem it but just should be generally known, that a number of the most opulent gen-

tle men in town, who will pay largely on this establishment, have interested themselves warmly in its favor."

At the next meeting, the Committee found themselves unprepared to report in full upon a subject of such vast importance, and again the meeting was adjourned until the first Monday in August. Meanwhile the matter was discussed in the columns of the weekly press, and the advantages of free public schools were fully and ably set forth. In the *Gazette* for Saturday, July 30, every male inhabitant, and heads of families especially, are requested to lay aside other concerns, "and attend on the town meeting next Monday, in the afternoon, to consider and decide on the important measure of establishing town schools." The report presented on that memorable occasion was prepared by Dr. Manning, but the author, alas! was no longer living to advocate, and, by his resistless eloquence, enforce its claims. On the Friday previous to the meeting, he had ceased from his earthly toils and labors, after a brief illness of less than a week. We may be pardoned if we introduce here this remarkable report in full, embodying as it does, in clear and decisive language, the great fundamental principles for which the advocates of popular education must always contend, and constituting in reality the CHIEF CORNER STONE of the FREE SCHOOL SYSTEM of Providence.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE IN 1791.—At a town meeting of the Freemen of the town of Providence, held, by adjournment, at the State House, on Monday the 1st day of August, 1791.

WHEREAS, the School Committee, who were, on the 6th and 13th days of June last, appointed and continued to make report respecting a petition pending before the meeting, for the erection of schools in this town, the expense whereof is to be paid out of the town treasury, presented the following report, to wit;

To the Freemen of the Town of Providence, to be convened next by adjournment, the underwritten members of your School Committee, in pursuance of your resolution at your last meeting, report:

After the most deliberate and mature consideration of the subject, we are clearly of opinion, that the measure proposed by the petitioners is eligible, for many reasons:

1st. Useful knowledge generally diffused among the people is the surest means of securing the rights of man, of promoting the public prosperity, and perpetuating the liberties of a country.

2d. As civil community is a kind of joint tenancy, in respect to the gifts and abilities of individual members thereof, it seems not improper that the disbursements necessary to qualify those individuals for usefulness, should be made from common funds.

3d. Our lives and properties, in a free State, are so much in the power of our fellow citizens, and the reciprocal advantages of daily intercourse are so much dependent on the information and integrity of

our neighbors, that no wise man can feel himself indifferent to the progress of useful learning, civilization, and the preservation of morals, in the community where he resides.

4th. The most reasonable object of getting wealth, after our own wants are supplied, is to benefit those who need it ; and it may with great propriety be demanded,—in what way can those whose wealth is redundant, benefit their neighbors more certainly and permanently, than by furnishing to their children the means of qualifying them to become good and useful citizens, and of acquiring an honest livelihood ?

5th. In schools established by public authority, and whose teachers are paid by the public, there will be reason to hope for a more faithful and impartial discharge of the duties of instruction, as well as of discipline among the scholars, than can be expected when the masters are dependent on individuals for their support.

These, among other reasons, have led your Committee to investigate the means of accomplishing an object so desirable as the establishment of a competent number of schools in this town, to be supported at the town's expense. The Brick School House and Whipple Hall are buildings conveniently situated for our present purpose ; but, as the former is, in part, and the latter wholly, private property, it will become necessary that the individual owners should be compensated, and the entire property of those buildings vested in the town.

The large number of inhabitants on the west side of the river renders it indispensably necessary that a suitable School House be erected on a lot to be provided for that purpose on that side of the river. It would also be proper that a fourth School House should be provided on a convenient lot to be procured near the lower end of the town.

When your Committee consider, that, according to the late enumeration, there are in this town twelve hundred and fifty-six white males, under sixteen years of age, they cannot estimate the number of scholars lower, than to require, at the Brick School House, a principal Master and Assistants ; at the School House on the west side of the river, a principal Master and Assistants ; and a principal Master and Assistants at each of the other School Houses ; to be appointed by, and amenable to, a committee to be chosen by the Freemen annually assembled according to law, to be called the Town's School Committee, for the time being ; by whom also the salaries of such teachers, from time to time, shall be contracted for, and paid by orders by said Committee, drawn on the town treasury. The Assistants to be occasionally appointed, when need may require.

Your Committee are further of opinion that, all the aforesaid schools be subjected to such rules and regulations, from time to time, as may be devised and formed by the School Committee, for the time being, after the same shall have received the approbation of the Freemen of this town, in town meeting legally assembled.

And as the Society of Friends have a convenient School Room of their own, and choose to educate their children under the tuition of their own members, and the direction of Committees of their own Meeting; it is recommended, that they receive, from time to time, of the money raised for schooling, according as the proportion which the number of scholars in their school shall bear to the whole number educated out of the town's funds, to be ascertained by their Committee to the Town's Committee, who are to give orders on the town treasury for the same, as in the case of other schools;—their school being open to the Town's Committee, for their inspection and advice in regard to the moral conduct and learning of the children, not interfering in respect to the address or manners of the Society, in relation to their religious opinions.

Finally, your Committee recommend, as new and further powers are hereby proposed to be granted to, and exercised by, the Town's future School Committee, which were not in contemplation at the time of their appointment, that they have liberty to resign their places, and that a School Committee be appointed for the Town of Providence, to remain in office till the next annual choice of Town Officers, and instructed to report the rules and regulations aforesaid to the next town meeting: That a committee be also appointed to contract, in behalf of the town, for suitable lots where to build the two new School Houses proposed to be erected, and to form plans and an estimate of the expense of such buildings; and to report the same to the next town meeting: That said committee last mentioned also inquire and report on what terms the proprietors of the Brick School House and Whipple Hall will relinquish their claims to the town.

JAMES MANNING,
ENOS HITCOCK,
MOSES BROWN,
JOSEPH SNOW,
MOSES BADGER,

JABEZ BOWEN,
DAVID HOWELL,
BENJAMIN BOURN,
JOHN DURRANCE,
THEODORE FOSTER,

WELCOME ARNOLD.

PROVIDENCE, July (7th month,) A. D. 1791.

And the said report having been duly considered, *It is Voted and Resolved*, That the same be received and adopted, except as to the resignation of the School Committee, who are hereby continued, and directed to draft rules and regulations for the government of said schools, and to make report at the next town meeting.

It is further Resolved, That Messrs. Moses Brown, John Brown, Welcome Arnold, Edward Thurber, Charles Keene, Zephaniah Andrews and Charles Lippitt, or the major part of them, be and they are hereby appointed a Committee to procure the lots in said report mentioned; to inquire the terms on which the proprietors of Whipple Hall, and the Brick School House, will relinquish their rights in said buildings to the town; to estimate the expense of the two new School

Houses, and to perform all other business required of the Committee last mentioned in said report ; and that they also make report to the next town meeting.

Ordered, That these resolutions be published in the newspapers in this town.

A true copy — witness,

DANIEL COOK, Town Clerk.

The foregoing Report, it will be seen as above, was adopted, and a Committee was appointed to procure lots, make inquiries, &c., and make report at the next town meeting. Here the matter was permitted to slumber until September, 1792, when the town resolved to establish Free Schools, and the Town Council was directed to carry into effect the recommendations and provisions of the aforesaid Report of the School Committee. Three years later, the said Report was again revived, and again the Town Council was directed to carry its provisions into effect. Why these early efforts in behalf of Free Public Schools failed, for the time being, cannot perhaps be certainly and definitely known. It may be that the sudden removal by death of Dr. Manning, who appears to have been the prime mover in the enterprise, retarded for a while the good cause. Possibly the recommendation of the report in favor of a separate school for the Quakers, or Friends, may have been the main difficulty in the way. "It would have been indeed humiliating," says Staples, "if public education had been subjected to evident sectarian influence by the descendants of those who had first severed all connection between religion and civil government," or, if we may add a qualifying expression, between Church and State.

In 1800, commenced a new era in the annals of education in Rhode Island. During this year, the General Assembly passed their first act in relation to the establishment of Free Schools in every town. The subject had been brought before the House of Representatives, in the form of a memorial and petition of the Providence Association of Mechanics and Manufacturers, drawn up and presented by the late venerable John Howland. To the influence of this organization of the working classes, so to speak, and especially to the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Howland, we, at the present day, are greatly indebted for the blessings of popular instruction. The act of the Assembly met with great opposition and was soon afterwards repealed, but not before Providence had purchased of the proprietors their interest in Whipple Hall and the Brick School House, and built a new house in the lower part of the town, and another on the west side of the river, thus establishing four Grammar Schools, in accordance with the provisions of the report of 1791. A tax of six thousand dollars was ordered, which, with other funds, were appropriated toward carrying the system into operation. The first School Com-

mittee under the aforesaid act of the General Assembly, was appointed by the town in August, 1800. It consisted of the Rev. Dr. Maxcy, Manning's successor in the presidency of the College, the Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, the Rev. Stephen Gano, pastor of the First Baptist Church, and Messrs. William Jones, James Burrill, Jr., John Howland, Jabez Bowen, David L. Barnes, Amos M. Atwell, and John Carlile. The schools were opened on the last Monday in October, 1800, and on the 23d of December following, there were in attendance 180 pupils in the First District, 230 in the Second, 240 in the Third, and 338 in the Fourth, making a total of 988 pupils, out of a population of 7615.

From this time onward, the successful career of Providence has afforded a happy illustration of the oft repeated maxim, that the growth of knowledge is the growth of sound principles and pure morals. As a city, she now ranks the second in New England. Her ascending series of excellent Free Public Schools affords to the entire population the means of elementary education, of which the poorest as well as the wealthiest citizen may avail himself. Her High School prepares the youth for College, for the counting room, the office of the engineer, the shop of the artisan, the field of war, and for whatever employments in life they may be destined. It disciplines the mental and moral faculties, improves the taste, and promotes and cherishes a desire and love for knowledge. The noble University, whose first Centennial has but recently been celebrated, and the Athenæum, founded by the liberality of her great hearted and philanthropic merchants, crown and perfect the work. Far distant be the day when short sighted economy, or selfish, narrow minded municipal policy shall sap the foundations of the glorious structure of FREE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, which our fathers have reared and the men of the present day thus far sustained, with such praiseworthy self-sacrificing efforts, and with such gratifying and successful results.

Respectfully submitted.

REUBEN A. GUILD,
CHARLES T. ROBBINS,
FREEBORN COGGESHALL.

Providence, May 25, 1865.

QUARTERLY REPORTS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

July, 1864.

To the School Committee of the City of Providence.

Gentlemen:—There have been no important changes, the past term, in the character and condition of our schools; neither have there been any very marked improvements or decided failures either in teaching or in discipline. Many schools might be better taught and more efficiently governed, were teachers more earnest and faithful in their labors. A few schools have not been kept up to the high stand-

ard to which they have been carried. There has evidently been less effort and earnestness than in previous terms.

Objections have been frequently brought against our schools and school system, on the ground that pupils are forced too much, and are compelled to study more than they ought, and that girls, especially, suffer from having imposed on them too severe tasks. These objections are deserving of serious consideration, and if true, our schools and school system should be so modified and changed that the evils complained of should at once be remedied. It is no doubt true, and lamentably true, that a large number of girls and some boys, attending our schools, suffer from an over-excited brain. Their whole nervous system is deranged and their physical energies impaired, and premature death or insanity is sometimes the fatal consequence of this violation of Nature's laws. Are our schools responsible for this breaking down of the health and strength of so many promising youth? Is it the fault of our schools alone, or in part, that so many carry the honors of their graduation to an untimely grave? This is an important question, and should be thoroughly considered. From a very careful examination of this subject for a series of years, I am fully satisfied that our schools are not responsible for the decay of physical strength and vigor that is so often lamented; but that there are other causes which are producing these disastrous results. It is the mental excitement *out of* schools, and the palpable violation of the very laws of life, to which these evils are to be attributed.

It is the light literature of the day, and the vile trash with which the press is teeming, that is so sadly weakening and deranging the mental organism of the young. It is not the study of our schools alone, but the sensation tales and stories in the Ledgers and Dime Novels that are undermining the health and corrupting the morals of the youth of the present day. To be convinced of this, we need only to visit our circulating libraries and our periodical depots to learn what a mass of crude, puerile, and often objectional matter is furnished as food for the mind. This is being devoured with the greatest eagerness by most of the pupils attending our schools; and the inevitable consequence is, that their brain and nervous system are excited to the highest intensity of feeling, and all their worst passions aroused.

It is not easy to enumerate all the evils produced by this excessive excitement of the passions and the brain. A large number of pupils, even in the dead hours of night, are intensely engrossed in the perusal of works, on no page of which ought the eye of youth ever to rest. Such a practice, besides its immoral tendency, completely destroys all the disciplinary power of our schools. Habits of continued, patient, concentrated thought, are broken up; and a large part of that which is learned in school is crowded out of the mind and is soon forgotten.

Parents sometimes complain that their children are obliged to study four or five hours out of school to learn the lessons, assigned them. This is undoubtedly true, but the difficulty is not in the length of the lessons, but in the condition of the mental power, that has been rendered unfit for study or for any concentrated effort. Let any one make the trial, and attempt to demonstrate a proposition in Geometry, after his mind has been inflamed by a glowing and graphic description of the vices and follies of some imaginary monster, and he will no longer be disposed to complain that the ordinary tasks of the school room are too long. His own experience will teach him where the difficulty lies.

There are, doubtless, some few children who are injured by studying too much in school. Those of a delicate frame and feeble constitution may, if they are ambitious to excel, tax their minds to severely, but these are exceptions to the general rule, and ought to be carefully watched both by parents and teachers. But where there is one injured by studying too much, there are hundreds who might and ought to study more. The lessons now assigned to be learned in our schools are not two-thirds of the length they were formerly.

The remedy for the evil complained of must be sought in the vigilance of parents and in the united efforts of the friends of education. The public taste is evidently becoming more and more vitiated every year, as the demand for these poisonous publications is constantly increasing. The vilest and most objectionable of them are now being scattered broad cast, and, like the frogs of Egypt, are filling every part of our land.

Objections are sometimes urged against our schools that the teachers are negligent in their supervision of the school yards and grounds, and that there is often a want of neatness in and around the schools. Such things ought not to be. There is no duty of a teacher more important and imperative than that of inspecting, daily, every part of the school premises, so that nothing can be seen that will leave a stain upon the youthful mind. Many of our school yards, with but little labor and expense, can be ornamented with shrubbery and flowers and rendered attractive and pleasing to the eye. Such aids to education should not be overlooked or undervalued. They are of great utility in the formation of whatever is beautiful and lovely in character. Early impressions remain through life and tend either to elevate or debase the mind. A taste for the beautiful, both in nature and art, cannot be too early or too assiduously cultivated. And the first lessons may, very wisely, be taught in the school room.

The whole number of pupils that have been registered the past term is 7,588. Of this number, 252 have been received into the High School, 2,013 into the Grammar Schools, 1,813 into the Intermediate Schools, and 3,509 into the Primary Schools.

NOVEMBER, 1864.

To the School Committee of the City of Providence :

Gentlemen :—The results of the examinations recently made, are, on the whole, as satisfactory as in any former term. We have now but a few schools that are not in a good condition—a much smaller number than ever before. There is yet, however, much to be done to elevate all our schools to a still higher point of excellence. Parents and committees should manifest a higher appreciation of the incomparable value of public education, and should show a deeper interest in the welfare of our schools, by a more active co-operation and sympathy with those who are engaged in the arduous duties of bringing them up to the highest standard. Unless supported liberally and generously by public sympathy, our schools must languish, and fail of that vigor and efficiency they might and ought otherwise to possess.

It has been my purpose in previous reports, to point out what teachers should avoid and what they should aim at, to perfect their work. This I shall continue to do, although many of the suggestions I shall now make I have before made; but so long as errors and faults exist, teachers should be warned against them.

One of the first requisites for a good school is good order. A school that is not well governed is comparatively worthless. A teacher may possess every other qualification in an eminent degree, but, if he cannot discipline his school wisely and judiciously, he is not fitted for the responsible position he occupies. It is a great mistake to suppose that obedience can be best enforced by a stern, harsh and repulsive manner. Those who act under this belief will sooner or later assuredly fail. A gentlemanly and courteous demeanor is never incompatible with firmness and decision, in maintaining the right.

The most common mistake made by teachers, is, they govern too much. They have too much machinery and too many rules. They are not systematic and uniform; sometimes they are rigid and exact in enforcing obedience, and at other times they are indulgent, careless and lax. Much valuable time is often wasted in inquiring into what may be called petty offences and the violation of some useless regulation in school. The laws of a school should be few and of a general character, and always so clearly stated as never to be misunderstood. Many teachers err in announcing to the school before hand, the exact penalty for each offence. This is a great mistake. No one can decide wisely what ought to be done in any particular case till it occurs. This should be determined by an examination of all the facts and circumstances connected with it. Disobedience that is the result of thoughtlessness and inattention, should never be punished in the same way as that which is deliberate and willful. Teachers often feel compelled to inflict corporal punishment because they have threatened it, when they would not have inflicted it, if it had not been threatened. By such injudicious punishments the moral force of discipline is entirely lost.

The veracity and honesty of pupils should never be doubted, without the most decisive proof, and when this exists, it should never be proclaimed to the school, but should be corrected by personal and private interviews with the pupils. Corporal punishments are not proper means to enforce moral duties. The conscience is not moved or softened by the infliction of bodily pain. There are motives, however, which a skillful teacher knows how to use with effect. Nothing is ever gained in disgracing a pupil in the eyes of his companions, but a great moral force is lost. The teacher who is continually telling his scholars how stupid and how bad they are, seldom, if ever, gains access to the conscience and the heart.

One of the most imperative duties of teachers is to make continued efforts to render their schools as attractive and pleasant as possible. This is especially important where the pupils are of that age when they begin to feel the confinement and restraints of the school-room to be irksome. Many attend school who have no natural love or taste for study, and who are not old enough to judge wisely what is best for their future good. Such do not and cannot appreciate the full value of a liberal education. Much can be done to interest and to gain the confidence of such scholars. By kind attention, by sympathy, friendly caution and advice, an influence may be exerted for good that shall extend through their whole life. There are many attractions in this city, for the young, to divert their minds from their studies and to draw them away from school. Almost every conceivable temptation is thrown around them to entice them into the forbidden paths of vice. Our schools, as far as possible, should become barriers against the evils which are assailing them on every side. Parents and teachers should unite heartily and perseveringly to save every child from the threatening ruin.

There are mistakes in teaching as well as in discipline, that ought to be avoided. The most prominent fault in teaching now noticed is, that pupils are taught words without ideas. This practice has been pointed out and condemned in almost every Teacher's Institute, and in every educational journal, and yet there is no error into which young teachers especially are more prone to fall. The memories of children are crowded with words, and terms, and processes, but their perceptive and reasoning faculties are seldom called into activity. Many teachers tell their pupils that they must think and reason, but do not explain to them what thinking and reasoning are. They do not point out clearly the first steps in each process, and lead them along gradually and pleasantly, till they have acquired strength and confidence to trust in their own powers.

Some fall into the opposite error. They explain too much. They leave but little or nothing for the pupil to do for himself. Instead of teaching how to think and reason, they think and reason for him; and all that is required is to commit to memory the processes after they have been reasoned out. Such methods of teaching should be most

studiously avoided. It would be no more absurd for a nurse to attempt to teach a child to walk by carrying him continually in her arms, than to expect that the reasoning powers of children will be developed and cultivated while the thinking and reasoning is performed for them. Many attempt to explain what needs no explanation. They do not discriminate between those studies which are acquired solely or mainly by an effort of the memory and those which are acquired by a process of reasoning. The memory is undoubtedly the first faculty that is called into active exercise ; and this should be most assiduously cultivated.

Teachers sometimes err in assigning lessons that are too long and too difficult, so that pupils are too often discouraged and lose their interest in their studies and in their school, or else over-exert themselves and suffer both in body and mind in consequence. This error, by no means uncommon, should be most carefully guarded against. Great skill and judgment are required in always adapting the lesson to the understanding and capabilities of the pupils ; without this, no teacher can be eminently successful. There are great diversities in pupils in their ability to understand a principle or to comprehend an explanation. What will suffice for one-half of a class will be wholly inadequate for the remainder. The dull scholars, and not the bright ones, should receive the special, personal attention of the teachers. There is also another extreme to be avoided. Not unfrequently too little is required of pupils. The tasks are so easy that scarcely any mental effort is needed to master them. They are compelled to review what they have passed over, so many times, that there is no stimulus arising from the pleasures and consciousness of new acquisition. And, as a consequence, they become idle, careless, and often subjects of discipline. Besides all this, much precious time is wasted, and the most valuable discipline of mind lost.

There has been a diminution in the number of children attending school the past term. Roman Catholic children continue to leave to attend private schools of their own. More than seven hundred have left within two years. Nearly one hundred have recently left the Hospital Street School, so it will be necessary to close one or more rooms. The whole number of pupils registered is 7,410. There have been received 287 into the High School, 1,875 into the Grammar School, 1,774 into the Intermediate, and 3,534 into the Primary Schools.

FEBRUARY, 1865.

To the School Committee of the City of Providence :

Gentlemen : — Our schools have suffered, the past term, more from absence and irregular attendance than in any previous term of which there is any record. Much of this absence has been caused by sickness, which has been unusually prevalent in every part of the city. In some schools the attendance has not been sixty-five per cent. of the

whole number belonging. With such obstacles, the usual satisfactory results ought not to be expected. In most of our teachers there has been no lack of interest or of earnest and faithful effort to improve and elevate their schools. In the High School, in particular, and in the Grammar Schools, the instruction has never been more thorough and of a higher order. I regret to add that we still have schools that might and ought to be improved. While the Committee should be extremely careful that no injustice be done to any teacher, they should also not fail to protect the rights of children, in providing for them that thorough instruction which is justly their due.

There are but few duties more delicate or difficult to perform than that of deciding upon the true character and condition of a school, and awarding, both to teachers and pupils, that praise or censure which they most truly deserve. Different examiners have different standards of excellence by which they judge of a school, and these are sometimes of an opposite character, so that the same school may be by one standard considered excellent, and by another, almost worthless. Many judge of a school by its appearance at the examination at the close of the term, without making any inquiry how such results have been obtained. If the school is orderly, the recitations prompt and accurately recited, and most of the questions answered correctly, they decide, without hesitation, that the school must be a good one, and that teachers and pupils are deserving of high commendation. But at such an examination, or rather exhibition, it does not appear how long the scholars have been preparing to exhibit themselves in this creditable manner. None but those most interested know how many times the same questions have been asked and repeated during the term. Many teachers feel that the reputation and character of their schools depend upon the show they can make at these quarterly exhibitions. So long as this is the case, their main efforts will be to secure, some way or other, the approbation of the Committee on these occasions; and they will have before them continually a temptation too powerful for most to resist — to review previous studies unnecessarily — to make but slow progress and to keep back their brightest scholars, that they make a brilliant show.

Some make good order and discipline the criterion of excellence in a school. If the pupils sit erect and motionless like little statues, fearing to turn either to the right or left, lest they should break some petty and unnecessary rule, and are watched by the teacher with an eagle eye, and with the rattan ready to inflict a blow for the slightest movement, whether it be involuntary or otherwise, they are too ready to decide that such a school must be in a most excellent condition, and teachers are often misled by the approbation they receive from visitors for such kind of rigid discipline. There is also great liability to err in forming a correct judgment of a school by comparing one with another of the same grade, without making due allowance for the superior advantages and the greater facilities one has over the other.

In some, the attendance is much more regular and constant than in others. The per centage of absence in our schools varies from two per cent. to forty. Many teachers receive very important aid from the coöperation of parents. This can be fully appreciated by those only who have to conduct their schools without it. Truancy, with its train of evils, which never have been and never can be adequately portrayed, casts its blighting influence unequally in different parts of the city. Some teachers have to struggle and contend continually against it, while others have much less annoyance from this source.

The standard of scholarship in each grade is not always the same. There is frequently a great difference in this respect. This must, of necessity, be the case where the population is fluctuating. When the lowest grade of a school is crowded, the scholars in the next higher must be advanced to make room, even if they are not fully prepared for promotion, so that a comparison with other schools would be not only unfavorable, but also unjust to teacher and scholars. In forming a correct opinion of a school or in judging of the character and efficiency of a teacher, we should, in the first place, ascertain how much has been accomplished in a given time, and whether this is advance or review. This is absolutely essential to a correct decision. We should then carefully examine how perfectly and thoroughly the work has been done, and what have been the facilities the teacher has enjoyed, and what obstacles and hindrances he has had to encounter. These should have their full weight and influence in making up our judgment of a teacher or a school. There are other considerations, also, which should be taken into the account. The methods of teaching and kind of discipline are by no means to be overlooked. A teacher may be successful in securing obedience to his authority, he may know how to adapt his explanations exactly to the capacity and comprehension of each pupil, and the recitations in all the studies may be prompt and nearly perfect, and yet he may be far from being a teacher of the highest order. This discipline may be harsh, unfeeling, and unnecessarily severe, and there may be but little or no sympathy between him and his pupils. The moral power of personal intercourse may be entirely wanting, and the relation of teacher and pupil may be rather of a military than a parental character.

But the highest qualities of a teacher and the most valued characteristic of a school cannot be subjected to any test or examination. They can be fully appreciated only by the pupils themselves, and by those who see the fruits in an after life. A true teacher has higher motives of action than the approbation of those who employ him. His reward comes through the consciousness of having discharged his whole duty. The routine of the school room he regards as an indispensable and important work, and he prepares himself for it daily, that it may be performed in the most unexceptionable manner; but he does not rest satisfied with this. There is something nobler at which he aims — the formation of a character, pure, elevated and enduring when all else shall fail.

As a method of teaching somewhat novel has been revived and recently urged upon the attention of our teachers, it may be well to point out some of the errors that may result from its adoption. I refer to what is called object or representative teaching. I am not disposed to object to all that is included in this method. There is in it much that is valuable, and in the hands of a skillful teacher it will give life and power to his teaching. But inexperienced teachers, who do not understand its proper limits, nor know how to apply it, often make the most ludicrous caricature of teaching that can be imagined. One of the common errors to which teachers are prone, and which attracts the attention of examiners of schools, is that of crowding and burdening the memories of children with words without ideas. This has often been pointed out as a great fault, and should be most assiduously avoided.

To remedy this, the object method has been introduced, which often leads to the opposite extreme. One of its fundamental principles is that pupils should never attempt to commit anything to memory which they do not fully understand. This error is equally fatal to all successful teaching. There can be no question of the very great utility of visible objects in quickening and aiding the memory, in making all teaching life-like and real, in giving substantial verity to every mental act. And this, undoubtedly, has been undervalued and too much neglected by the great body of teachers. The perceptive faculties of children have not been called into actual exercise as often as they ought to have been. Pupils, after learning the names of objects, should associate with them their form, color, qualities, and uses. Under proper limitation this is wise and skillful teaching. But to require children to understand the meaning of every word before learning to spell them, and to have clear and correct ideas associated with every word in a sentence before reading it, is not only impracticable, but preposterous and absurd; and how any one who has had any experience in teaching could adopt and advocate such a theory, is unaccountable. The first step in teaching children how to spell, is to require them to make certain articulate sounds, and then to connect, by an effort of memory, the proper representations of these sounds, whether they be letters or words. The knowledge of the meaning or the use of words, if it could be acquired, would not aid the pupil, in the least, in learning to spell it, but would, in most cases, be a hindrance by distracting his mind, and thus lessening the impression on the memory. The same is equally true in regard to the first exercises in reading. Pupils can acquire distinctness of articulation and correct pronunciation, which are the prime elements of all good reading, quite as well, and even better, without a knowledge of the meaning of words than they can with this knowledge. This is in accordance with that well known and established principle, that when the mind is concentrated upon one thing at a time it can accomplish it better than when distracted by several objects.

It is also a significant fact that children learn to spell much more readily when young than they do after they become interested in other studies. Every teacher of experience understands this. But after they have learned to spell and pronounce correctly the names of objects, then they should be made acquainted with their form, qualities and uses. And this can be best done by visible representations. The process is similar in reading. When children have acquired a clear and distinct articulation, and can pronounce words at sight, readily and correctly, then, and not till then, are they prepared to advance another step, and to learn the meaning of words when used singly, and when arranged in sentences. It will then be proper to teach gradually, tone, modulation and emphasis.

Frequent mistakes are committed in making children acquainted with the meaning of words. They are often required to explain or define the meaning of a word of which they are ignorant, by the use of another of which they know even less. This is quite common in some of our school books. The only true method is to explain and illustrate what is unknown by that which is well known. A child must be taught to employ a word to express thoughts and ideas of his own, before he can understand its meaning or its use. He may learn to define words as they are defined in some of the *Primary School Dictionaries*, as follows: A letter is an epistle, and an epistle is a letter; an event is an incident, and an incident is an event; jagged is jaggy, and jaggy is jagged; astonishment is amazement, and amazement is astonishment; and he may be both astonished and amazed at how much he knows, but the bright and happy vision will, sooner or later, pass away like mist, before the true light of knowledge.

The number of pupils registered the past term is smaller than in several of the preceding terms. The whole number is 7119. In the High School there is 269; in the Grammar, 2122; in the Intermediate, 1891, and in the Primary, 2837.

MAY, 1865.

To the School Committee of the City of Providence.

Gentlemen :—It is fitting, in this sad hour of our nation's grief, to endeavor to trace out the origin of the dire calamities that have befallen us, and to ascertain what connection they may have had with a false or defective system of education.

At first view it has seemed impossible to account for a rebellion so causeless and of such fearful magnitude, in an age so enlightened as the present—a rebellion unparalleled for fiendish atrocity, in the darkest ages of the world's history. Pagan Greece and Rome would have shrunk with horror from the savage barbarity that has characterized this treasonable warfare. But a more careful examination into the social and civil condition of the revolted states, discloses the prime cause of all our woes. Slavery, the curse of man, has covered our nation in sackcloth and filled our homes with mourning.

It is this accursed institution that has blighted the fairest portion of our land. Its influence is seen and felt in every member of the body politic. It has changed and modified all the relations of life. It has degraded labor and established an indolent and pleasure-seeking aristocracy. It has divided society into distinct classes, separating them by almost impassible barriers, thus rendering universal and popular education wholly impracticable. In the training of the young, their moral nature has been almost entirely ignored and the culture of the heart and conscience sadly neglected. By one class, intellectual refinement and courtly etiquette have been regarded among the noblest virtues. The laws of chivalry have often been established for the laws of God, and the skillful use of the bowie-knife and the revolver has been a passport to the best society, and deemed the highest accomplishment of a gentleman.

A high moral and Christian culture are utterly impossible amid the abominations of slavery. It is but solemn mockery to attempt to inculcate moral precepts when they are universally violated with impunity. How can children be taught to love their neighbors as themselves, when their neighbor's dearest rights are taken from them and trampled in the dust?

How can they be taught to do to others as they would that they should do to them, when those who teach these sacred truths hold others in cruel bondage, and treat them but little better than the brutes? How can they be made to understand and to feel that without purity, both in heart and life, there can be no moral virtue whatever; when the violation of every social tie is ignored, and the vilest debaucheries, sanctioned by practice, if not by law, are constantly before their eyes?

Had the youth of the revolted states enjoyed the privileges of a wise and generous culture; had they been taught to fear God, to obey His laws, and to respect all the rights of man; had they been trained from early childhood to revere the eternal principles of righteousness, justice and purity; had they been taught to believe that the wicked shall not go unpunished, but that sooner or later a righteous retribution awaits all evil doers,—this most infernal rebellion would never have cursed our land.

Whilst we deplore the awful scourge that has been brought upon us by the institution of slavery, let us now rejoice that this blighting curse is forever removed.

May we not, in this hour of our trial learn a lesson of wisdom, which should lead us to examine more carefully and rigidly our own system of education; to ascertain whether there may not be incipient evils with which we are threatened. Does not the efficiency and excellence of our schools, in the estimation of many, depend more upon the extent and thoroughness of the pupils, in the different branches of study, than upon their pure and elevated character? and are we not in danger of giving to much prominence to intellectual culture to the neglect of moral?

If we would shield our youth against the evils with which they are surrounded we must begin in early childhood. It is then truth makes the deepest and most indelible impression ; before the poison of bad examples has been infused into the heart ; before the understanding has been blinded by prejudice, perverted by false opinions or enslaved by scepticism. Unless this precious season is rightly improved, we cannot reasonably expect, in manhood, the mature fruits of patriotism and virtue.

It is to be feared that we are gradually becoming an irreligious people ; that infidelity, scepticism and immorality are increasing on every side ; that the elements of disorder, anarchy and ruin are gathering their forces for a fearful contest. Our only hope, our only safety, is in the redemptive power of education—moral, Christian, intellectual education—a perfect and harmonious development of the entire man. No narrow or partial culture will suffice. It must be as broad as man's sphere of duty. It must not only be a safeguard and shield against all temptations, but it must possess a vital power to control the passions and propensities of a fallen nature. It must embrace every known duty, social, civil and religious.

The present age is fraught with peculiar dangers. Many of the evils of war continue after the return of peace. A familiarity with the terrible scenes of the battle fields, and the debasing and demoralizing influence of camp life, have a tendency to blunt the moral sensibility of our youth, by rendering less odious every species of wickedness. To guard against this, a new duty is imposed upon all who are entrusted with the nurture and care of the young. Parents, teachers and the friends of humanity, should unite in persevering efforts to stay the new tide of evil which is threatening our land. All the means and agencies that a Divine Providence has placed in our hands, to invigorate the intellect and to quicken the sensibilities of the heart, should be employed. No higher duty can be conceived. No more responsible trust can men assume.

There is also danger from another source. Much of the popular and current literature of the day, which is being devoured by the young with great avidity, contains an insidious poison of impurity and infidelity. This is now vitiating the public taste, lowering the high tone of moral purity, and fast corrupting the nation's heart. There is another class of publications which are being widely but stealthily circulated, of the very vilest character ; these have a debasing and demoralizing influence on the minds of the young which cannot be described. They are furnishing food and stimulants for the very worst passions, which are often excited into a whirlwind of fury that no human person can control. They are sowing broadcast the seeds of wickedness, which will, as certainly as harvest follows seed-time in the natural world, produce a harvest of crime which we must, sooner or later, reap.

There has been no marked changes in the general character of our schools, since my last report. Most of them are justly entitled to high commendation for the faithful manner in which both teachers and pupils have performed their works ; and I wish I could add that there were no exceptions to be made ; but I am compelled to say that for the lack of interest or skill, or from some other cause, there are schools that have not accomplished all that they ought.

So long as there are teachers who are often late and who seem anxious to close their schools before the regular time, who appoint monitors for their classes while they write notes or visit other rooms ; we shall be sure to find indifferent schools. In no sphere of duty are faithful labor and earnest effort more apparent than in the school room. The inexperienced may sometimes be deceived, but the practiced eye can detect any defect or irregularity, as readily as the skillful mechanic can discover the slightest friction in the most perfect machinery. Much valuable time is lost in school by long and tedious attempts to explain what needs no explanation ; and also by the introduction of many useless rules and regulations in school discipline. The fewer and more simple the rules are the better ; and those schools are the best governed where children are taught mainly to govern themselves ; and those are usually the best taught whose pupils are instructed to rely mostly upon their own powers.

The number of pupils registered the past term, is somewhat smaller than usual. The principal cause of this diminution, is the removal of Roman Catholic children, to attend schools of their own denomination. The whole number admitted is 7332. In the High School there have been received 259, in the Grammar Schools, 1988 ; in the Intermediate, 1840 ; and in the Primary, 3245.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

DANIEL LEACH,

Superintendent Public Schools.

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS OF THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE, JUNE, 1865.

DANIEL LEACH, Superintendent of Public Schools.

THEODORE M. HOBIGAND, Teacher of French.

SETH SUMNER, CHARLOTTE O. DOYLE, Teachers of Vocal Music.

GEORGIANA B. HUGHES, Teacher of Drawing.

HIGH SCHOOL. Classical Department, Edward H. Cutler ; English Department, David W. Hoyt ; Junior Class of Boys, Thomas B. Stockwell ; Senior Class of Girls, Susanna E. Jackson ; Middle Class of Girls, Sarah E. Doyle ; Junior Class of Girls, 1st Division, Emma Brown ; Junior Class of Girls, 2d Division, Ellen Haskell ; Junior Class of Girls, 3d Division, Mary C. Lewis.

BENEFIT STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL. Noble W. DeMunn, Principal ; Martha F. Thurber, M. S. D. Gower, Sarah Pollard, Elizabeth Helme, Eliza J. Yeomans, Susan Joslin, Mary E. Anthony, Assistants.

PROSPECT STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL. Albert J. Manchester, Principal ; Cornelia W. Latham, Martha J. Guild, Mary A. Lee, Candace G. Wilcox, Assistants.

ARNOLD STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL. Thomas W. Bicknell, Principal; Caroline Sherman, Fanny Stebbins, Frances Gruber, Charlotte R. Hoswell, Susan P. Sherman, S. Elizabeth Perry, Assistants.

FOUNTAIN STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL. Albert A. Gamwell, Principal; Rebecca E. Chase, Elizabeth J. Chase, Elizabeth C. Capron, Eleanor Bliss, Rebecca O. Sheldon, Mary M. Angell, Assistants.

ELM STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL. Thomas Davis, Principal; Asenath Tetlow, Ann M. Barrows, Celia J. Lewis, Mary Cole, Eliza M. Ingraham, Almira Marshall, Assistants.

BRIDGHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL. Francis B. Snow, Principal; Julia A. Osgood, Mary E. Scarborough, Sarah C. Alden, Lizzie E. Osgood, Sarah Dean, Lizzie Wilcox, Sarah C. Padelford, Rosamond R. Leavens, M. Austania Babcock, Susan M. Shelley, Assistants.

MEETING STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL. A. C. Robbins, Principal.

BENEFIT STREET INTERMEDIATE. Mary L. Jenks, Principal.

STATE STREET INTERMEDIATE. Abby C. Salisbury, Principal; Catharine H. Scott, Assistant.

SCOTT STREET INTERMEDIATE. Ann E. Avery, Principal; Elizabeth Passmore, Assistant.

GRAHAM STREET INTERMEDIATE. Harriet J. Helme, Principal; Maria L. Taft, Assistant.

WALLING STREET INTERMEDIATE. Elizabeth B. Carpenter, Principal.

PROSPECT STREET INTERMEDIATE. Amelia Angell, Principal; Harriet L. Bucklin, Assistant.

ARNOLD STREET INTERMEDIATE. Emma Shaw, Principal.

EAST STREET INTERMEDIATE. Mary W. Armington, Principal; Delia Armington, Assistant.

TRANSIT STREET INTERMEDIATE. Sarah Shaw, Principal; Charlotte M. Hodges, Assistant.

FOUNTAIN STREET INTERMEDIATE. Anna M. Sessions, Principal; Mary J. Cleveland, Assistant.

CARPENTER STREET INTERMEDIATE. Eliza B. Barnes, Principal; Adela Padelford, Assistant.

FEDERAL STREET INTERMEDIATE. Abby M. Tanner, Principal; Sarah E. Tanner, Assistant.

HOSPITAL STREET INTERMEDIATE. Diana S. Parkhust, Principal; Angeline Haskell, Assistant.

RICHMOND STREET INTERMEDIATE. Helen Carrique, Principal; Abby G. Dudley, Assistant.

PLANE STREET INTERMEDIATE. Martha R. Congdon, Principal; Rebecca C. Sessions, Assistant.

SUMMER STREET INTERMEDIATE. Annie S. Fielding, Principal; Harriet R. Greene, Susan T. Gladding, Janette Tingley, Assistants.

HAMMOND STREET INTERMEDIATE. Mary F. Irons, Principal; Kate R. Jackson, Assistant.

FRIENDSHIP STREET INTERMEDIATE. Margaret E. Palmgreene, Principal; Anna T. Whitney, Assistant.

RING STREET INTERMEDIATE. Mary E. Logee, Principal; Emily E. Potter, Assistant.

POTTER'S AVENUE INTERMEDIATE. Emeline A. Sayles, Principal; Julia A. Waterman, Assistant.

BENEFIT STREET PRIMARY. Mary D. Armington, Principal.

STATE STREET PRIMARY. Abby A. Evans, Principal; Eliza R. Henry, Assistant.

SCOTT STREET PRIMARY. Ann M. Yerrington, Principal; Anna B. Osborn, Assistant.

GRAHAM STREET PRIMARY. Harriet C. Randall, Principal.

WALLING STREET PRIMARY. Lucy W. Smith, Principal.

PROSPECT STREET PRIMARY. —————, Principal; Juliana T. Armington, Assistant.

MEETING STREET PRIMARY. Elizabeth H. Smith, Principal.

ARNOLD STREET PRIMARY. Mary F. Hunt, Principal; Margaret Phillips, Assistant.

EAST STREET PRIMARY. Rebecca B. Armington, Principal; Ellen Wright, Deney Dunbar, Caroline E. Work, Assistants.

TRANSIT STREET PRIMARY. No. 1. Lydia M. Carpenter, Principal; Sarah A. Purkis, Assistant.

TRANSIT STREET PRIMARY, No. 2. Juliet Allen, Principal; Josie Kent, Assistant.

MASON STREET PRIMARY. Anna E. Searle, Principal; Sarah Martin, Assistant.

FOUNTAIN STREET PRIMARY. Laura Greene, Principal; Martha W. Hall, Assistant.

CARPENTER STREET PRIMARY. Abby Harvey, Principal; —————, Assistant.

FEDERAL STREET PRIMARY. Abby N. Hendricks, Principal; Susan J. Gorton, Ellen M. Arnold, Assistants.

HOSPITAL STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL. Abby F. Butler, Principal; Ellen Salisbury, Abby C. Jones, Assistants.

RICHMOND STREET PRIMARY. Mary R. Wicks, Principal; Elnora Read, Harriet Swan, Helen M. Cook, Assistants.

PLANE STREET PRIMARY. Anna E. Edmonds, Principal; Frances D. Browning, Assistant.

SUMNER STREET PRIMARY. Abby W. Jackson, Principal; Sarah Austin, Elizabeth J. Cory, Mary A. H. McQueen, Assistants.

HAMMOND STREET PRIMARY. Frances A. Remington, Principal; Caroline F. Andrews, Lucy V. Cole, Phebe A. Andrews, Assistants.

FRIENDSHIP STREET PRIMARY. Sarah M. Farmer, Principal; Georgianna Read, Assistant.

RING STREET PRIMARY. Maria W. Wilbur, Principal; Phebe Wood, Assistant.

POTTER'S AVENUE PRIMARY. Maria Essex, Principal; Eliza Smith, Assistant.

POND STREET PRIMARY. Mary H. Field, Principal; Harriet N. White, Assistant.

MEMBERS OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE, JUNE, 1855.

Ezek Aldrich,
Samuel Allen,
Henry J. Angell,
Hervey Armington,
S. Augustus Arnold,
Burrell Bartlett,
William Binney,
Frederic Burgess,
Henry H. Burrington,
George I. Chace,
George W. Chapin,
Freeborn Coggeshall,
James H. Coggeshall,
James E. Cranston,
Thomas A. Doyle.

John Eddy,
Charles W. Fabyan,
Cyrus H. Fay,
Thomas J. Gardiner,
Edward A. Greene,
Samuel S. Greene,
William T. Grinnell,
Reuben A. Guild,
John B. Hartwell,
Daniel Henshaw,
Henry A. Howland,
George B. Jastram,
Howard W. King,
William Knowles,
J. Erastus Lester,

Moses B. Lockwood,
Merrick Lyon,
Lemuel Osler,
Seth Padelford,
Jonathan G. Parkhurst,
George B. Peck,
Elias H. Richardson,
Charles T. Robbins,
William M. Rodman,
William C. Snow,
Edwin M. Stone,
Charles L. Thomas,
Edmund Thurber,
Albert G. Utley,
Charles H. Wheeler.

THOMAS A. DOYLE, President

REUBEN A. GUILD, Secretary.

TOWN OF NORTH PROVIDENCE.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 30, 1866.

THE School Committee of the town of North Providence beg leave to submit the following Report :

The Committee as elected consisted of Henry Armington, Alvin C. Robbins, John Lovett, George A. Kenyon, Charles A. Boyd and John H. Stiness.

The first meeting of the Committee was held at the Town Clerk's office on the 18th day of June, 1864, at which time Messrs. Armington, Robbins, Lovett, Boyd and Stiness were present and duly qualified by Royal Lee, Esq. ; and the Committee organized by electing Mr. Armington, Chairman, and Mr. A. C. Robbins, Clerk, for the year ensuing.

Messrs. Robbins, Stiness and Lovett were chosen a Committee to apportion the money to the several districts.

At a subsequent meeting of the Committee held June 28th, 1864, Mr. G. A. Kenyon was present and duly qualified, taking his place with the Committee. Messrs. Robbins, Stiness and Kenyon were appointed a Committee on qualifications of teachers, and Mr. Alvin C. Robbins was chosen Superintendent.

There have been no changes in Text Books authorized by the Committee during the past year.

At the recommendation of the Committee, the Honorable Town Council passed an ordinance requiring all children attending the public schools to be in possession of certificates showing that they are protected by vaccination or otherwise, against small pox ; and all teachers are required to present similar certificates to the School Committee before receiving certificates of qualification to teach.

The Committee recommend that the town appropriate for the present year, for school purposes, the same amount as appropriated last year, viz. : \$7,500 00.

The total amount of money for the support of schools in the town, and subject to the orders of the Committee, was \$11,185 87 ; received as follows, viz. :

Town's share of State appropriation of		
\$35,000, amounting to - - - - -	\$2,487 08	
Town's share of State appropriation of		
\$15,000, amounting to - - - - -	375 00	
Appropriated by the town, June, 1864 -	7,500 00	
Balance from last year - - - - -	823 79	
		\$11,185 87
Deduct for salary of Superintendent -	200 00	
“ “ printing - - - - -	20 00	220 00
Leaving for teachers' salaries - - - - -		\$10,965 87

For any information concerning the condition of our public schools, we would respectfully invite your attention to the report of the Superintendent, which accompanies this report.

Respectfully submitted. .

HENRY ARMINGTON, *Chairman.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the School Committee of North Providence :

*Gentlemen :—*Having been appointed by you Superintendent of the Public Schools of the town, I have attended to their visitations as required by the statute, and according to usage I herewith present this my Annual Report.

It is pleasant to say, now that we behold the dawn of peace from a four years' painful civil war that has devastated some of the fairest portions of our country, embarrassing public instruction and the cause of education, that our public schools have still continued in their usual prosperity and usefulness.

I do not deem it advisable to give the condition of each school separately, thereby pointing out the merits and demerits ; but trust that the few hints and suggestions offered may serve to encourage and stimulate alike, the sensitive teacher and parent, to greater activity in the great work of educating the children entrusted to their charge, in which all should have more than a common interest. Presuming all to be actuated with this motive, I doubt not each will strive to correct any fault portrayed, as applicable, and emulate any meritorious qualities not possessed.

Several hindrances have operated in some schools to an unusual degree during the past year. There has been more change of teachers than known for several years. With a single exception, every district in town has experienced a change of at least one, and in one instance, three of our longest continued teachers. Most of these changes have been voluntary, some taking up new vocations, others have felt it incumbent upon them to leave for other fields where their services would be better remunerated, while in a few cases the good of a school has seemed to demand a change. Ill health compelled one of our most successful teachers to leave a school, which by several years of faithful and untiring labors, had brought it to rank among the first in point of intellectual attainments. Four teachers who have since succeeded him have not, as might be expected, improved it. The greatest advancement of a school requires the yearly continuance of a good teacher.

The prevalence of varioloid and scarlet fever has seriously disturbed several of the schools, particularly in districts Nos. 3, 8 and 10 ; and for a time seriously threatened their discontinuance. The establishment of a Catholic School in District No. 3, has greatly decimated those school.

For the reasons above stated, the regular daily attendance of pupils has been seriously affected. The demand for labor, with wages paid a man but a few years ago, has induced many of the older lads to accept the offer, when they should be at school. Too many pupils are allowed to absent themselves from school by trivial excuses, through a mistaken indulgence of parents. On inquiry of teachers generally, I find that for absenteeism and tardiness parents are very much to blame. They are too apt to think that the only one affected is the child; not considering the progress of the school is affected, while the advancement of the class is seriously retarded. The apportionment of money for each district is based upon the average attendance of pupils for the year. Amounting to upwards of six dollars per scholar, as it has for the past year, it should be a matter of *moral* consideration with each parent to see that no trifling cause detains his child from school, thus diminishing the aggregate amount. Some teachers are so interested in this, and a desire for the pupils' standing in the class, as to acquaint the parent of their absence, and request their attendance; which is very proper.

I am happy to state that no serious rupture has occurred between parents and teacher, to call for adjustment either from Superintendent or Committee.

It will be noticed by the appended table that the appropriation as voted in June last, was a very liberal increase from that of previous years. Yet, by the increase of compensation demanded by the good teacher, in common with the increased wages of all kinds of mechanical and manual labor, (though by no means in the same ratio,) it was found to be insufficient in several districts to continue their schools the requisite time; and several of those districts have been forced to tax themselves for their continuance. We trust, therefore, that the liberal spirit which has heretofore characterized the tax payers of this town by thus generously providing for our excellent public school instruction, and for the maintenance of which, together with various religious and benevolent institutions connected therewith, has cost us so much blood and treasure, no diminution in this direction will be thought advisable on the ground of retrenchment of town expenditures.

Good teachers will demand a compensation commensurate with that paid to other professions and callings. Our best schools are those where the services of the faithful teacher are the best remunerated, watched and encouraged by the intelligent Trustee, who visits the school room, not merely with a view of fulfilling his requirements by law, but with a heartfelt desire for their highest elevation and greatest usefulness. Not a few of the Trustees of the town have been of this type, and the schools show the results of their faithfulness. It is a source of no little regret when I hear that such connections have been severed, believing such changes detrimental to those schools.

Many of our teachers have been long in the field and veterans in the service ; and it would be a work of supererogation for me to say anything relative to their indispensable usefulness. I most heartily commend the wisdom of those Trustees, who will not, as is too often the case, let petty jealousies, unimportant local considerations, or the matter of dollars and cents, sever a connection which has amicably existed for years, and become akin to that of parent and child.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.—The instruction in several of our Primary departments is of the most pleasing character ; being that of the tenderness of the judicious parent, yet firm in discipline and thoroughness in drill of those elementary principles so essential to be taught in this department. Where there is so large a foreign element as is found in our several manufacturing districts, it is of the utmost importance that incorrect tones and inflections of voice so often observed in reading and speaking should be corrected. It is of such importance in the pronunciation of words that it should constantly be endeavored.

In this connection I cannot pass unnoticed the importance attached to spelling by several of our Primary and Intermediate teachers. Words of the most familiar use as well as of difficult orthography, are completely mastered by a constant review and drill, while a hesitancy and failure mark the scholars of other schools in very much simpler combinations.

Every pupil should be provided with slate and pencil, and early taught to print the letters and words of his spelling lesson, and soon a love and habit of industry will be formed, busying the roguish eye and trespassing hand, bent upon mischief for the want of something better to do, which I have not unfrequently noticed through the want of skill and tact of the teacher to give employment.

Reading also receives its proper attention. Instead of permitting the pupil to pass rapidly through the lesson,—each scholar in course, being able simply to call the words, with a frequent help of the teacher,—each sentence and paragraph is taken up, so that the proper emphasis, inflection and modulations of voice are brought out correctly by every scholar before leaving it. The benefit derived from such a course will clearly be seen, on passing to the Intermediate and thence to the Grammar rooms. The pupils may then at once pursue geography, arithmetic and writing, which so naturally follow the thorough primary instruction. I am happy to say that those studies, in most cases, have been well taught by teachers of the Intermediate rooms. Map drawing has been successfully taught in one or two rooms. Scholars soon form a taste for this exercise ; and the location of towns, rivers and mountains fixes them definitely in the mind.

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.—In our Grammar departments I have found branches pursued with a good degree of thoroughness, which but

a few years ago were taught only in our High Schools and Academies. But I much regret that mental arithmetic has been superseded in several rooms by the written ; writing is practiced only as an occasional exercise ; while reading, instead of being pursued with a view to its highest intellectual development and cultivation of voice, is conducted in a mechanical and monotonous manner. There are meritable exceptions however, and several of our teachers teach reading with marked success.

All of these branches should receive daily the most thorough drill. I am happy to say in one school at least, which has an enviable reputation for mathematics, I have witnessed the most satisfactory results in mental as well as written arithmetic. Some teachers have formed classes in "Leach's Intellectual Arithmetic." I trust others will ; as the benefits derived by pupils for close thinking and rapid calculation, would be most valuable.

WRITING.—Writing, to be successfully taught, should receive the whole attention of the teacher. Every pupil should attend to it, and should write in the same number of Potter & Hammond's excellent book, and upon the same copy. If writing should be pursued in the Intermediate schools in this methodical manner, and continued in the Grammar room, and proper instruction given in holding the pen, and position at the desk, the complaint that so few good writers leave our schools will soon cease to exist.

COMPOSITION AND DECLAMATION.—Composition writing and declamation, as will be noticed by the appended table, receive a fair share of attention. These exercises are so important that they should receive constant attention. The practice of writing and speaking should commence in the Primary room, as soon as the pupil can print the letters. His little request should be printed for the teacher's perusal and approbation, and a choice stanza of poetry or paragraph from the reader committed, to be recited at the proper time. This practice, thus systematically continued through the several grades of lower rooms, would soon relieve the pupil of that mountain of dread so frequently experienced upon being called for the first time to perform these duties in the Grammar room. The habit of expressing his thoughts clearly on paper and the proper forms for letter writing would be acquired, and a gracefulness of bearing when required to address a public assembly, which will relieve him of that embarrassment so common to inexperienced speakers.

DISCIPLINE.—I have noticed a marked difference in the order of schools. Teachers who know how to keep their pupils at work, have but little necessity to look after the discipline of their school. There will be but little time for whispering or moving about. Some have the faculty of carrying their pupils along with them,—leading them,

as it were, rather than driving. The less machinery in the school room the better.

In this connection, neatness and proper care of the school room should be looked to by every good teacher. That teacher who cannot keep the floor from filth and dirt, and a mutilation of school furniture and buildings painful to behold, should not murmur when told their services are no longer needed.

TO PARENTS.—Parents should seek the acquaintance of the teacher, not waiting for some accidental introduction, but an early visit should be made at the school room, each new term, thereby encouraging both teacher and pupil, that both may be convinced of the confidence reposed in them. By reference to the School Register, not four parents, on an average, visit the school per term. This ought not so to be. The mother who would have her daughter taught music, is very particular that the best instructor be selected, and the most proficient professor secured, that the rudiments of this delightful accomplishment be well learned, and she will watch with most anxious solicitude her daily progress. A desire for the tasteful attire of the child, will not unfrequently return the garment for the third or fourth time if needs be for its proper fit. The shrewd father will calculate closely how he can avail himself of the eighth or quarter per cent. advance on gold or government bonds and loans, discussing very properly, by the hour, our national affairs, without considering it a loss of time or detriment to his daily business. As you very properly care for these things, should you be less mindful of the training of the intellect and watching its daily growth in the school room? Again: a familiar acquaintance would settle many a difficulty that perchance might arise between pupil and teacher, with a five minutes explanation, thus preventing days and weeks of magnified district gossip.

HINTS TO TEACHERS.—All that may be said of parents visiting schools, and a familiar acquaintance, will apply equally to teachers. Let the work be reciprocal, and the highest good is the result. As teachers are interested in their work, so will they interest their pupils and stimulate them in such a manner as to bring parents into the school room. Seek to make the pupil feel by your interest in his welfare that you are, next to his parent, his best friend. Take every means and opportunity to perfect yourself in your profession, by taking and reading the educational journals of the day and making frequent visits to other schools, that you may be refreshed and stimulated to greater usefulness in imparting instruction in your own. And above all, look to the **MORALS** of your pupils. Never had a teacher a better opportunity or more occasion to impress upon the minds of those under his charge, his moral obligations to his Maker, to those around him, and his loyalty to his country. See that you improve the opportunity.

It is a pleasing reflection at this time, that my visits to the various schools from time to time, have been received both by teachers and pupils with marked courtesy, and whatever suggestions I have offered have been accepted in as kindly a spirit as they were given.

Permit me, gentlemen, to express the pleasure that our official acquaintance has afforded me, and to express to you my thanks for your kindness, and for the essential aid rendered by your frequent visits as a body, with me to the Schools.

Respectfully submitted.

ALVIN C. ROBBINS, Superintendent.

No. Dist.	LOCAL NAME.	TEACHERS' NAMES.	STATION.	TRUSTEES' NAMES.
1	High Street, Pawtucket.	Ell H. Howard..... Harriet F. Bennett..... Abbie F. Littlefield..... Harriet A. Sherman..... Sarah Harrington.....	Gram. Department..... Assistant..... Intermediate..... Prin. Primary..... Assistant.....	Royal Lee, Daniel Wilkinson, Rev. A. Sherwin.
2	Church Hill, Pawtucket.	Le Roy L. Chilson..... Frances A. Browning..... Mary E. Barrows..... Mary T. Jenks..... Jennie Horswell.....	Gram. Department..... Assistant..... 1st Intermediate..... 2d Intermediate..... Primary.....	Charles Payne, Daniel Hale, George E. Newell.
3	Hopkins School House.	Geo. Henry Kenyon..... Frank Fitz..... James M. Collins..... Caroline W. James..... Georgiana A. Flitner..... Edna A. Blake..... L. S. Tingley..... Maria E. Williams.....	Gram. Department..... Gram. Department..... Gram. Department..... Gram. Department..... 2d Intermediate..... Assistant..... Assistant..... Assistant.....	Herbert E. Dodge, John Trainor, Albert Bowen.
	River St. School House.	Eliza M. Kenyon..... Sarah J. Bacon.....	1st Intermediate..... Primary.....	
4	Woodville.....	Lizzie D. Kenyon..... George W. Edwards..... Harriet C. Collins.....	Gram. and Intermed..... Gram. and Intermed..... Primary.....	Otis N. Angell, Martin K. Cowing, C. H. Reynolds.
5	Centredale.....	Daniel W. Irons..... George W. Guild..... Mary F. Westcott..... Annie F. Westcott.....	Gram. Department..... Gram. Department..... Gram. Department..... Prim. and Intermed.....	Caleb V. Waterman.
6	Manton.....	James Bowen..... Benjamin Knight, Jr..... Laura M. Steere.....	Gram. Department..... Gram. Department..... Prim. and Intermed.....	Elisha O. Angell.
7	Fruit Hill.....	Lucy H. Garlin.....	School not graded.....	L. M. E. Stone.
8	Mount Pleasant.....	Jenks Mowry..... Lizzie Drowne..... Hannah D. Mowry..... Julia Waddell..... Lizzie Brown..... L. E. Winsor..... L. G. Maxfield..... S. J. Cheney..... Ada Adams.....	Gram. Department..... Assistant..... Assistant..... Assistant..... Intermediate..... Assistant..... Prin. Primary..... Assistant..... Assistant.....	Ralph P. Devereux, Henry Armington, Charles A. Boyd.
9	Toll Gate, Prov. Pike.....	Mary L. Jenckes.....	School not graded.....	George A. Kenyon.
10	Smith's Hill.....	Samuel Olney..... Nancy A. Collins..... Rosa Collins..... Anna B. Congdon..... J. Annie Tripp..... Eunice A. Kenyon..... F. M. Steere.....	Gram. Department..... 1st Intermediate..... 2d Intermediate..... 1st Primary..... 1st Primary..... 2d Primary..... Assistant.....	John Lovett, Patrick Donnelly, John Behan.

TOWN OF NORTH PROVIDENCE.

[illegible]

TOWN OF SMITHFIELD,

FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1865.

The School Committee of the town of Smithfield hereby submit their Annual Report.

The supervision of the Schools in the town was intrusted at the opening of the year to a committee of four.

This Committee have formed an intimate acquaintance with each school, and from a critical examination of them, are able to report a creditable progress. We are happy to say that no change of text-books has been deemed advisable by the Committee, while they recognize the fact that the most approved text-books are necessary to facilitate the acquirement of knowledge ; they are also mindful of the fact that, as the mechanic accomplishes his work best and most easily with those instruments with which he is accustomed to labor ; so both teachers and pupils will best and most rapidly accomplish *their work* by employing those books with which use has made them familiar. Hence, they have refrained from recommending changes in text-books, which would have been a mere matter of experiment.

The Committee have been greatly embarrassed in collecting the statistics for this report, by *errors* in the returns of the Trustees in the several districts.

To this matter we desire to call their attention. They are to make two returns, and only two, during the year,— the one of the Summer school, and the other of the Winter. If there should be more than one term in the Summer, or the Winter, in the returns, those terms are to be treated as one.

Again, the *whole number* of *different* pupils who have been registered during the Summer and Winter, are to be reported. In the present returns, from districts which have had more than two terms of school during the year, the same pupils names are counted twice in the same report ; thus rendering it impossible for the Committee to form a correct estimate of the whole number of pupils actually attending school. From some districts not less than four separate returns have been handed in, and as the Committee have no means of determining how many of the pupils, who were reported as attending each term, actually attended both ; or in other words, how many pupils are counted twice in each return, they have been obliged in the distribution of the money, to proceed on the supposition that the pupils mentioned as attending one term, were entirely different from those attending during the others ; a supposition manifestly wrong.

A little attention to this, on the part of the Trustees, would render the distribution of the money easier, and enable the Committee to conduct it with perfect justice, which they cannot now do.

The Committee would also take this occasion to urge upon parents, and all interested in the schools of the town, the necessity of greater

regularity of attendance on the part of the pupils. The importance of this cannot be over-estimated. Many of our schools have suffered greatly from this sad neglect.

While the teacher may do much to interest the pupils, and thus secure their prompt and regular attendance, yet, by far the greater part of the labor must devolve upon the parents; and it seems to your Committee that parents would be more active in their exertions to promote this regularity of attendance should they consider its importance.

It is for the pecuniary advantage of the district; for a portion of the money is distributed according to the average daily attendance; besides this, it is dealing unfairly with the teacher to detain pupils at home, or to allow them to be detained, unless for the most urgent reasons. Finally, that which appeals most directly, is, that the practice of allowing pupils to remain at home from school, inflicts an incalculable injury upon the pupils themselves, and upon society at large. It often discourages them in their classes,—it fosters in them habits of irregularity, and subjects them to the temptations to which the idle are always exposed. The records of our reform schools show that ninety-nine out of every hundred of the youth there confined, were those who were suffered to be roaming the streets and fields, when they should have been at school.

The Committee would also suggest that as a means of promoting this and other kindred objects of interest and profit, proper inducements be offered to such as have been most punctual, by making honorable mention of their names in the register, and in the report of the Committee.

It seems desirable that the attention of the town should be directed to the establishment of High Schools.

At present, there is only one such in the town, and that at Lonsdale. It is a most flourishing and successful school,—the languages and higher mathematics are taught thoroughly. Connected with this school is an excellent apparatus, including a telescope, which we understand to be among the largest in the State; this, however, is owned by the Principal, Mr. J. M. Ross. The success which attends this school, should stimulate other districts to establish schools of a similar character. If the expense is an objection, let the wealthy citizens and manufacturing companies aid in supporting such schools by voluntary contributions.

The “Lonsdale Manufacturing Company” contribute not less than \$1400 yearly for the support of the schools in that village; thus giving an example of the liberality of men who appreciate the advantages of a good education, and feel the importance of giving these advantages to the children of the parents in their employ. The character and the stability of our free institutions, depend upon the correct moral principles taught, and the vigorous intellectual training of the youth in our common schools.

Blind passion, disloyalty, assassination, and kindred crimes, are the result of ignorance, as is exemplified in our present history as a nation.

Let the great lessons taught during the past few years stimulate us to greater activity in our endeavors to bring the means of a thorough education within the grasp of all classes and conditions of people. To this end we earnestly solicit all the people of the town to work together more earnestly and zealously for the prosperity of the schools, — demolish the miserable houses in which some of the schools are now held, and erect in some inviting place a neat and commodious school house, and surround it by shade trees and other objects of attraction and interest.

Visit the school; acquaint yourselves with its doings; appoint the best qualified men for officers, — without allowing neighborhood difficulties and prejudices, or political differences to influence you; give your heartiest support and sympathy to the faithful teachers, and you may look with certainty for still greater benefits.

The following will show the amount of money received for the support of schools during the year, and the sources whence derived :

From the town appropriation,	- - - - -	\$4,500 00
“ “ “ Registry Tax,	- - - - -	452 00
“ “ “ State appropriation,	- - - - -	3,922 52
Total,	- - - - -	\$8,874 52

The above was distributed as the law directs.

LYSANDER FLAGG,	} Committee.
R. WOODWARD,	
M. J. MOWRY,	
AUGUSTUS M. ALDRICH,	

TEXT-BOOKS RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMITTEE.

Sargent's New Series of Readers; Progressive Speller; Worcester's Dictionary; Webster's Dictionary; Greene's Grammar; Greenleaf's Series of Arithmetics; Colburn's Mental Arithmetic; Robinson's Algebra; Warren's Series of Geography; Warren's Physical Geography; Goodrich's History of the United States; Berard's School History of the United States; Parley's Common School History of the World; Well's Natural Philosophy; Well's Chemistry; Gray's Lessons in Botany; Coppee's Elements of Rhetoric; Coppee's Elements of Logic; Tenney's Geology.

STATISTICS.

No. of District.	Amount undrawn last year.	Amount apportioned to each District.	Amount drawn by District.	Amount due the District.	Amount overthrown.
1		\$185 65	\$186 65		
2		353 94	353 94		
3		342 90	296 00	\$46 90	
4		173 15	173 15		
5		380 94	380 94		
6		184 40	184 40		
7	\$9 00	159 65	159 65	9 00	
8		157 40	157 40		
9		157 40	157 40		
10		157 40	157 40		
11		161 90	161 16	0 74	
12		159 65	159 65		
13		152 90	152 90		
14		378 69	382 69		\$4 00
15	72 38	148 57	220 95		
16		338 19	338 19		
17		211 40	211 40		
18		157 40	157 40		
19		161 90	161 90		
20		191 15	160 36	30 79	
21		247 40	247 40		
22		213 65	213 65		
23	14 49	222 65	237 14		
24 and 35		1,040 21	1,040 21		
25		446 19	446 19		
26	10 16	164 15	174 31		
27	5 67	159 65	165 32		
28		213 65	213 65		
29		146 33	146 33		
30		227 15	227 15		
31		211 40	211 40		
32		591 77	591 77		
33		358 94	358 44		
34		211 40	205 25	6 15	
36		179 90	179 90		

NAME OF DISTRICT.	No. of District.	TEACHERS.	TRUSTEES.	School House. Owner. D. District. V. Proprietor	No. of Departments.
Mansfield, -	1	Susan Paine, Harvey Holmes.	Abel Paine.	D.	1
Slatersville, -	2	L. Amanda Moore, Helen R. Seagrave, Alfred B. Arnold, Mary J. Trafton.	George Johnson, D. R. Burdick, George W. Stanley.	D.	
Branch, - -	3	Fanny S. Dodge, Maria E. Potter, Nancy E. Morse.	Warren Esty.	D.	1
Union, - -	4	Jennie Smith.	Welcome Comstock.	D.	1
Globe, - -	5	Emily Hoag, Flora C. Wales, Louisa B. Cranston.	Edward C. Cranston.	D.	2
Manville, - -	6	Mary Enches, A. A. Whipple.	Stephen Clark.	P.	1
Staples, - -	7	Emma M. Paine, Susan Paine.	Wash. Remington.	D.	1
Aldrich, - -	8	Amanda Adams.	Sidon Adams.	D.	1
Sayles' Hill, -	9	Sarah E. Aldrich, Edwin A. Mowry.	Stephen W. Mowry.	D.	1
Mowry, - -	10	Louisa A. Mowry.	Hiram Mowry.	D.	1
Andrews, -	11	Minerva J. Paine.	William Grayson.	D.	1
Wionkheige, -	12	Alonzo Mowry, Henry C. Sayles.	John Mowry.	D.	1
Evans, - -	13	Lucinda E. Phillips, Naomi Harris.	Martin Mann.	P.	1
Greenville, -	14	Daniel F. Chandler, Maria Keech.	Pardon Angell.	D.	2
Stillwater, -	15	Julia E. Farnum, Eliza A. Mowry.	W. P. Steere.	D.	1
Georgiaville, -	16	Emma W. Mann, Carrie F. Pierce.	C. J. Claffin, J. C. Nichols.	D.	2
Allenville, -	17	Emeline M. Mowry.	Orin Barnes.	D.	1
Dexter, - -	18	E. A. Angell, Phebe Enches.	Benjamin S. Wilbur	D.	1
Pullen's Corner,	19	George H. Winsor, J. C. Palmer.	A. A. Draper.	D.	1

NAME OF DISTRICT.	No. of District.	TEACHERS.	TRUSTEES.	School House owner. D. District. P. Proprietor.	No. of Departments.
Woonasquatucket,	20	Sarah Steere, Mary S. Pitts.	Edwin A. Perry.	P.	1
Albion, - -	21	Rebecca C. Clark.	Samuel Clark.	D.	1
Lime Rock, -	22	Elizabeth Ginder.	David Wilbur.	D.	1
Moshassuck, -	23	Lucy B. Dodge, Sarah D. Colman.	Arnold Moffatt, Jr.	D.	1
Central Falls, - (Union), - -	24 } 85 }	Henry A. Wales, Julia Le Favour, Olive Jacobs, Mary L. Gorton, Eliza A. Ward, Drusilla Paine, Anna Adams.	John A. Adams, Lysander Flagg, William Newell.	D.	6
Bernon, - -	25	Sanford B. Smith, Lydia E. Paine.	Champlin L. Watson John Warratt, George A. Wright.	P.	2
Hamlet, - -	26	Jennie Knight.	John A. Bennett.	P.	1
Remington, -	27	Mary E. Brooks.	Jefferson Remington	D.	1
Sprague, - -	28	Candace M. Eddy.	Hazel Carey.	P.	1
Angell, - -	29	Almira Lather, Amanda J. Ballou.	Peter Ballou.	D.	1
Friends, - -	30	Lizzie E. Burns.	James Whittle, Alfred Sherman, Bela E. Lincoln.	D.	1
Louisquisset, -	31	Rebecca Marble.	Joseph Olney, Benjamin Comstock Moses Angell.	D.	1
Lonsdale, - -	32	Joseph M. Ross, M. M. Brown, M. E. Tilson, Harriet Kilburn.	George Kilburn, Warren Cook, George A. Kent.	P.	4
Valley Falls, -	33	Sarah T. Bucklin, Abby F. Fisher.	Horace C. Lawton.	D.	2
Blackstone, -	34	Nancy E. Morse, M. Emma Taft.	C. C. Moulton.	D.	1
Ashton, - -	35	A. F. Bishop.	James A. Barnes.	D.	1

No. of District.	SUMMER SCHOOL.				WINTER SCHOOL.				Length of School months.
	Boys.	Girls.	Whole No.	Average.	Boys.	Girls.	Whole No.	Average.	
1	15	24	39	28	15	17	32	25	7
2	49	74	123	71	57	61	118	66	7
3			33	23	20	21	41	32	7½
4	14	7	21	16	18	5	23	17	7½
5	20	17	37	30				66	8½
6	33	31	64	40	38	31	69	55	7
7	9	11	20	14	9	13	22	17	7½
8	6	11	17	12	8	8	16	12	8½
9	7	10	17	13	13	10	23	18	7½
10	12	15	27	16	11	9	20	14	7
11	11	12	23	14	15	9	24	15	7½
12	8	6	14	8	8	5	13	12	6
13	8	11	19	13	14	10	24	18	7½
14	52	57	109	77	55	46	101	81	8
15	6	12	18	12	12	10	22	15	8½
16	57	55	112	77	53	51	104	83	9½
17	19	21	40	30	25	17	42	29	8
18	7	13	20	13	14	13	27	18	7½
19	10	14	24	16	16	5	21	15	6½
20	23	26	49	31	20	24	44	30	7½
21	40	36	76	58	46	34	80	67	8½
22	28	34	62	41	31	30	61	44	8
23	25	19	44	35	33	20	53	38	8
24 } 35 }	214	214	428	327	198	203	401	307	10½
25	79	59	138	109	104	76	180	124	7½
26	21	12	33	27	11	7	18	14	7½
27	14	7	21	12	16	11	27	15	7
28	23	17	40	37	18	15	33	20	8
29	2	8	10	7	5	9	14	11	9
30	31	30	61	41	32	23	55	39	9½
31	23	24	47	37	27	20	47	36	8
32	151	138	289	253	156	150	306	267	11
33	75	25	100	76	55	60	115	74	11
34	35	23	58	43	26	19	45	34	4½
36	20	15	35	32	21	21	42	38	7½

TOWN OF CUMBERLAND.

FOR THE YEAR 1864-5.

The Committee, to whom has been entrusted the care of the Public Schools in this town, during the past year, respectfully submit the following Report, as required by law :

At a meeting of the Committee, held June 28th, for organization, William Carpenter was chosen Chairman; Davis Cooke, Jr., Clerk; Francello Jillson, Superintendent, to examine Teachers, visit Schools, divide the School Money, and write the Annual Reports, &c.

At a subsequent meeting, Francis S. Weeks was appointed a member of the Committee, in place of John R. Boyden, resigned.

Francello Jillson, F. S. Weeks, Davis Cooke, Jr., were appointed a Committee on Books.

On the 10th of October, F. S. Weeks was appointed Superintendent, in place of Francello Jillson, resigned.

The amount of money appropriated for the schools, after the usual deduction of fifty dollars for incidental expenses, was \$5,334 31.

This being divided according to rule, gave to each District as follows :

Dist. Nos. 1, 2, 19, 20, consolidated.....	\$1,750 52	District No. 11.....	\$152 29
District No. 3.....	204 29	" " 12.....	201 20
" " 4.....	198 16	" " 13.....	522 58
" " 5.....	158 39	" " 14.....	188 99
" " 6.....	198 17	" " 15.....	204 29
" " 7.....	192 04	" " 16.....	247 13
" " 8.....	179 80	" " 17.....	201 23
" " 9.....	179 80	" " 18.....	195 10
" " 10.....	182 86	" Lonsdale.....	177 47

The taxable property in town has considerably increased within the last few years; also, the wages of teachers are much more than formerly. We would therefore earnestly recommend an increased appropriation of School money. The amount raised last year was \$2,700 00. Shall we not at least raise \$3,000 00 this year? A word to the wise, we trust, will be sufficient.

The following table shows the average attendance, and the per centage of attendance, during the Summer and Winter Terms, in each District :

DISTRICT.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.		PER CENT.	
	Summer Term	Winter Term.	Summer Term	Winter Term.
High School.....	57	47	89	75
Grammar School.....	48	52	78	78
Intermediate School.....	46	50	78	77
Number 1.....	75	73	73	70
" 2.....	66	62	93	85
" 3.....	28	26	80	74
" 4.....	11	21	77	80
" 5.....	15	9	83	64
" 6.....	16	19	73	76
" 7.....	15	22	77	92
" 8.....	12	13	63	68
" 9.....	16	21	80	80
" 10.....	18	18	90	90
" 11.....	4	5	90	91
" 12.....	24	not closed.	48	not closed.
" 13 Primary Department...	86	80	84	80
" 13 Grammar Department...	48	56	79	82
" 14.....	27	31	82	82
" 15.....	14	28	56	74
" 16.....	35	32	92	82
" 17.....	21	17	66	73
" 18.....	14	20	70	90
" 19.....	50	54	72	75
" 20.....	53	47	62	76

Lonsdale... Whole number of scholars, 59. Average attendance, 52.

In presenting this, our Annual Report, we are happy to furnish statistics showing some increase in the average attendance of our Schools during the past year; yet we regret that we have not more nearly approximated to the 85 per cent. standard, given in the last Report. Could we have attained to that, we would have ventured 90 per cent. as the standard for the present year, our motto being "Onward and Upward."

True, sickness has prevailed to an unusual extent in many of the Districts; a majority of the scholars have suffered more or less interruption from this cause. Hence the average attendance would necessarily be low in those Districts. But this fact does not furnish an apology for all.

We are not able to report a desirable increase of attendance in those Districts which have not been visited by sickness; showing that the parents and citizens have not yet been fully awakened to their own responsibility and duty in this matter. We can hardly be persuaded to believe that the frequent appeals to our friends to examine the statistical tables which furnish the low per cent. of attendance, have received due attention; nor can we believe that the principle upon which

the division of a portion of our school money is based, is well understood by a majority of our citizens. Were it otherwise, we think our Reports would give a more favorable record.

Does every parent know that when they suffer their children to absent themselves from school, they actually cause to be withheld from their District a certain amount of money, which would otherwise be apportioned to it? Many complain of the brevity of their schools; others of inefficient teachers, which limited means only can procure; but do they know that upon them, in a great measure, rests the obligation to remove these evils?

From all our friends we desire sympathy and co-operation in the furtherance of all our plans and labors, which shall be for the prosperity of our public schools.

Are we patriots? in what way can we better serve our country, in its present disordered and unsettled state of political affairs, than by laboring for the educational interest of the rising generation? For on them will rest the responsibility of nurturing and fostering those institutions upon which our governmental policy is based.

For further particulars respecting the schools, we refer you to the Report of the Superintendent.

WM. CARPENTER, Chairman.

DAVIS COOKE, JR., Clerk.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

On entering upon my duties, I soon found a much more extensive field of labor than was at first anticipated. To visit twenty-eight schools, as required by law, and these schools scattered over a large township, to faithfully examine teachers in the various branches taught, to attend the examinations, and to perform the numerous minor duties connected with the office, is really no small task. In nearly all cases I have been able to discharge my duties as the law requires. In two instances where examinations were to take place, I received notice only the day previous; hence could not arrange my business so as to be present. I felt in these cases, as I often have, that the time and attention of the Superintendent should be devoted *mainly* to the duties of his office. It is my firm conviction that it would be a judicious investment, were the town to appropriate a sum of money sufficient for his support, so that he need not be encumbered with other business. The interest and welfare of the schools would then become a primary, and not a secondary, object of his attention. The condition and progress of a school can be but imperfectly judged, when only two visits are made during the term; the first being made when the school is hardly organized, and the second, when a special preparation for examination has been made. It is only by frequent and familiar visits, that the true merits of a school can be well understood.

We now leave these suggestions to the reflection of our citizens, and pass to remark upon some of the qualifications, which our brief expe-

rience has led us to feel one should possess, in the highest degree, who takes upon himself the arduous, and by no means irresponsible task, of superintending the best interests and welfare of our public schools.

In the first place, he should be a man of ample and varied experience in those matters upon which his counsel and decision are so often required. To whom would you sooner entrust the safe steerage of your dearly freighted vessel: to one who knows only in *theory* the art of piloting it o'er old ocean's stormy billows, or to one who has successfully guided and safely anchored ship after ship in their destined ports? The peculiar trials and discouragements encountered by teachers, can only be met and fully understood by one who has himself been taught by the same efficient schoolmaster, Experience. We think he should also be richly endowed with a truly sympathetic nature. The relation which he sustains to teachers and scholars, when acting in his official capacity, renders it highly needful that he possess a sensibility so keen, as never to fail to duly appreciate and properly respect those feelings and embarrassments so generally experienced by teachers when an examination is to be made, as to their competency for the work into which they are so desirous of entering.

Nor should the timid but laborious scholar fail to receive those words of encouragement and cheer, which a truly sympathetic heart can, and does so happily impart.

Again, he should be governed at all times by that never-tiring principle of patience, which will enable him to perform cheerfully, for the *tenth* time, that in which he has failed for the ninth. If he be wanting in this Heavenly virtue, he will utterly fail in the right and successful accomplishment of the good at which he aims.

Were he gifted highly with the above qualifications, and many others desirable, yet were he inefficient in judgment and firm decision of character, his labors would seldom confer but little benefit. Judgment to plan, and decision to execute, are attributes of the mind often called into requisition. Cases of difficulty, questions vital to the interests of our schools, are often presented for consideration, which require much of judgment, that his convictions favor not the wrong, and unfaltering decision to consistently maintain and defend the right.

Last, but by no means least, he should be preëminently conscientious and moral, both in precept and example. His every duty should be performed in the broad sunlight of conscience. A high and responsible trust is committed to his charge; and if he be not unfaithful, he will not only labor to give to the young and pliant mind an *intellectual* bias, but will also endeavor to guide and mould the tender heart. How beautiful in early childhood, as in riper years, to behold the moral nature correspondingly and harmoniously being developed with the intellectual. It is our belief, that whoever is commissioned to labor with the young, should ever aim at this two-fold development of character.

We deem it not inappropriate here to remark, that we are confident it was the full possession of the above qualifications, together with

others not less essential, that gave to the labors of our resigned Superintendent such eminent success. For more than twenty years he has sustained an official connection with our schools, with unabated interest and profit; a term of service, we fear, cannot as long, nor as profitably, be filled by another. We know that in expressing our own regret that the pressing duties of his ministerial profession could not longer permit him to retain his relation as Superintendent, we but give utterance to the sentiment of the public, and especially of the Board of which he was so long a member. As a leading pioneer in the cause of education, we shall ever esteem it a privilege to look to him for sympathy, counsel and encouragement; and as he approaches the evening of his days, which invites to reflection of the results of past labors, may it be his joy to witness an abundant harvest of rich fruit, matured from those seeds of instruction which he has so long and so faithfully implanted.

As I cannot report definitely of the progress of the schools only for the winter term, I shall make special reference to none, except the High School. This school has, for a number of successive terms, enjoyed the services of Mr. Howard M. Rice. In all his instructions he evinced a high degree of scholarship and capacity for his calling. His example before his pupils and his intercourse with them, were at all times judicious and beneficial. In refinement, morality and integrity of character, he is seldom equaled. The community sustains no small loss when such an one goes from their midst. In his departure he takes with him our best wishes for his future success and prosperity. Happy the school that shall, in the future, be blessed with his high intellectual and moral instructions.

Notwithstanding this school has been favored with most efficient teachers, yet, from observation, we are convinced that it does not well rank with other High Schools in the State. In my opinion, it is entered by scholars quite too young. Their minds and capacities are not sufficiently matured to engage, with success, in those studies we think should be taught in High Schools. The undue desire of parents to advance their children from one department to another, before their age and talent demand it, has, no doubt, operated largely in producing this result; but we look for the day, not far distant, when they are to see that this hastening their children is not productive of their greatest intellectual good; and hope, by their co-operation, that a change may be made, which shall give to our High School a popularity unsurpassed.

SCHOOL HOUSES.—A school house, in order that it may justly be called a *good one*, should have, at least, the following accommodations:

First, a school-room should not only be sufficiently large for the desks and seats, but there should also be an ample space, or platform, where the classes can be called for recitation, and where visitors can be comfortably seated. Suitable provision should also be made for a

healthful ventilation. The windows should be well furnished with blinds or screens, and the walls should be liberally supplied with blackboards, maps, charts and appropriate pictures.

Secondly, there should be at least *two* ante-rooms, one for the reception of clothing, containing, perhaps, conveniences for washing, and the other for fuel.

And thirdly, the play-ground should be large, and so located that the pupils can engage in their recreation with safety to themselves and the passers-by.

Many of our school houses are sadly deficient in what we have named. Some have not room to comfortably seat their scholars, having no convenient place to call out the classes for recitation, no accommodations for the reception of visitors. Others have a very poor apology for ante-rooms, and have no play-grounds at all, except in the public highway. In others we could discern no provision for ventilation, except that furnished by broken windows, and a sad deficiency of blackboards, maps, &c.

Districts 15 and 18 very much need entirely new houses.

The spirit of emulation which inclines a district to possess a more convenient and attractive school house than its neighbors, is truly commendable. We have known this spirit to become so contagious and fatal in some towns, as to result in the improvement, or re-building, of nearly every school house. A like spirit and fatal result in our town could not be lamented.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—The following are the principal text books recommended by the Book Committee:

Sargeant's series of Reading Books, Part Second; Sargeant's Speller; Greenleaf's series of Arithmetics; Greene's Grammars; Warren's Geographies; Potter & Hammond and Payson & Dunton's Systems of Penmanship.

Sargeant's Readers and Spellers have been introduced into most of the schools during the past winter, in place of the Progressive Series. The changing of books is attended with no inconsiderable trouble and perplexity. Many parents seem to feel that the money expended in making the change, is in part, if not wholly, thrown away; and hence, when the Superintendent enters their district to make the exchange, he does not always receive a cordial welcome. To such, we would remark, that the Committee do not intend to make any change in books, at any time, except when it is really evident that the best interests of the schools demand it. They aim to promote the best welfare of your children, and will at no time intentionally do anything that shall be to their disadvantage. Errors, indeed, may be committed, for "to err is human;" and if in the change of readers, made during the past winter, the schools have not been benefited, the Committee have the satisfaction of feeling that they endeavored to do their duty according to their best judgment.

In my opinion, in making the change, nothing has been lost, but considerable gained. The new Readers are, to say the least, as good as any which I have examined; yet a wide field is still open for improvement; and I cherish the hope that ere long some one will publish a series of Readers, the contents of which (especially of the larger books) shall be better adapted to the comprehension of those for whom they are designed.

TEACHERS.—In former Reports, the requisite qualifications, labors and duties of teachers, have been so fully delineated and discussed, that further suggestions might appear but a repetition, and hence unnecessary. Yet a single remark upon the failure of teachers in the science of grammar, may not be without a beneficial result. I find in the examination of candidates for teaching, a more general and observable deficiency in this science than in any other which they are required to teach. While most of them are able to furnish satisfactory evidence of a thorough preparation for their work in other sciences, they will very soon, when questioned, give evident signs of incompetency to successfully teach and apply the rules and principles of our English grammar.

Some have exhibited a knowledge so limited, that they were not able *clearly* to explain the difference between an adjective and an adverb, or between the present perfect and past perfect tenses; were inexcusably ignorant or heedless in the use of capital letters. It is lamentable, but true, that I have received letters from some who have been teaching during the past winter, containing more grammatical mistakes than could reasonably be expected from the older pupils under their charge. As a result of this inefficiency, we find grammar to be imperfectly taught and comprehended in a majority of schools in town.

True, we witness much fluency in the repetition of Rules and Principles, which have been learned by *rote*, but when called upon to make an *application* of those rules and principles, and to give a reason for the application, we find but few adequate to the task. We regret to see these failures, the more, as we regard the science of grammar to be one of the most important branches taught in our common schools. If teachers should thus view its importance, and reflect what a valuable auxiliary it is in acquiring a proficiency in many of the other branches, we think we should cease to hear expressions of distaste for it, and should see a more commendable zeal in duly preparing themselves to profitably and interestingly impart instruction in this desirable branch of study.

On becoming more familiar with the condition and standing of our schools in town, convinces me of the fact, that there is pressing need of renewed zeal and active energy, on the part of all interested in our common school policy. Much labor is yet to be performed, many corners are to be rounded and polished, ere it shall be presented an edifice perfect in beauty and similitude.

If we suffer those institutions which have for their object the general diffusion of useful knowledge, to become secondary objects of consideration, we detract much of strength from the power of the people and of the nation, which lies not in its *numbers* and *wealth*, but in its *mind*. *Ignorance* is the most powerful enemy with which we have to contend. It is hostile to liberty and all free institutions; the most expensive enemy a community or nation can support. Where the system of universal education is established, crime and pauperism have been found greatly to decrease. Some one has wisely said, "It is cheaper to *educate* the young than to *support* the aged criminal."

In closing this Report, it is pleasing to reflect, that during the past year the interest and prosperity of our schools have not been materially affected or diminished by the bloody, but now triumphant struggle through which we have been passing. The scarcity of good, efficient male teachers, caused by the war, has been, however, and must for a long time continue to be, a serious barrier to our prosperity. Of the noble army of teachers that have gone forth to swell the ranks of our patriotic soldiers, how few have returned to engage again in their wonted field of labor. Doubtless many who have not fallen on the field of battle, will remain or return to the blood-stained soil of the South, to establish and perpetuate those educational institutions, which have long been the pride of the North and the glory of our great and mighty Republic.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. S. WEEKS, Superintendent.

TOWN OF FOSTER.

The School Committee of the town of Foster, in presenting their Annual Report, have nothing special to report to the freemen of the town.

The schools are in a prosperous condition compared with former years, and there is manifest an emulation to improve in many of the schools, with less controversy than formerly.

About six hundred dollars remains for future schools. A Report has been made to the Commissioner.

All of which is humbly submitted to the town.

MOWRY P. ARNOLD, Chairman.

Foster, May 29th, 1865.

TOWN OF EAST PROVIDENCE.

FOR THE YEAR 1864-65.

The School Committee respectfully present to the citizens of the town of East Providence the following, as their Report for the school year, ending May, 1865 :

CONDITION OF SCHOOLS.—We have thought that we could see some improvement in the condition of our schools during the year. But we have not seen them come up to that high standard of excellence for which every school should aim. In all our schools, we have found ambitious scholars, who have been faithfully aided by ambitious teachers. But, perhaps, classed with these working scholars, we have found those who were not ambitious, and who have failed to make commendable progress. This latter class have yet to learn the lesson, so often sternly taught by experience, that *industrious labor* is the *price* of honorable and permanent gain. While we can report our schools improved, and in a condition which should in a measure be satisfactory, yet there are higher aims to reach—a greater good to gain.

The schools in district No. 1 have presented the greatest improvement, because they had the largest scope for it. The order which has been brought out of chaos in that school, is a rich reward for faithful labor. The tax of \$499 43, which this district paid for continuing their school through the year is an honorable record.

The last term of the school in No. 6 was not as pleasant to the teacher, or as profitable to the scholars, as the previous terms had been, owing, as we believe, to a lack of parental co-operation.

SCHOOL HOUSES.—There remains but two new houses to be built to complete the task which the town has so generously undertaken. Surely, Districts No. 5 and No. 6 will soon be permitted, by the town, to dedicate new school-rooms. Then let the undivided interest of the town be given to building up the schools.

HIGH SCHOOL.—There is great need of such a school, and we regard it as an injustice to ourselves, as a town, that we have but one graded school. We are humbled with the consciousness that many of our scholars have to go out of town for a thorough English education. Two such schools must eventually be established. A single season should not pass without the preparation for such a school somewhere in the vicinity of No. 8.

DIFFICULTIES.—We have found some very serious obstacles in the way of the highest prosperity of our schools. The greatest of these has appeared in the lack of interest, on the part of the parents, in the schools. Parents allow the scholars to come late to school. Parents, for some trivial cause, allow their children to be absent from school.

Then the interest of the scholar begins to fail, and soon you hear the good father or mother saying, "My children don't seem to be doing much at school." The character of the teacher does not altogether make the school; the scholars do not make the school; back of these, and always working with these, must be the parental influence. The secret of many a difficulty is not found in the school-room, but at home. Parents! let your children remember you, as doing everything in your power to give them a thorough education. Much is included in that word *education*; it touches the moral, the intellectual and the physical. This is the education which, under God, has saved our noble country; this will be the education which shall be her future glory and strength. A part of the responsibility in this glorious work is yours.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. W. ASPINWALL, THOMAS G. POTTER, G. M. P. KING,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
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SCHOOL MONEY.

From the State	\$698 94
From the Town	1,200 00
From Registry Taxes.. ..	66 69
From balance from last year.....	119 61
	<hr/>
	\$2,085 24
For Report of School Committee....	20 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,065 24

Divided among the several districts, as follows:

DISTRICTS.	Divided by the Committee.	Balance from last year.	Total.
District No. 1.....	\$391 03	.....	\$391 03
" " 2.....	276 01	\$35 47	311 48
" " 3.....	263 28	.....	263 28
" " 4.....	209 51	4 29	218 80
" " 5.....	238 77	36 91	275 68
" " 6.....	185 57	.....	185 57
" " 7.....	169 61	42 94	212 55
" " 8.....	211 85	.....	211 85
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,945 68	\$119 61	\$2,065 24

Upon orders of the Committee, the districts have drawn as follows:

DISTRICTS.	Drawn for pay of Teachers.	Drawn for Inci- dentals.	Total.	Amount not expended.
District No. 1.....	\$370 00	\$21 00	\$391 00	.....
" " 2.....	172 00	41 90	213 90	.....
" " 3.....	237 00	21 50	258 50	.....
" " 4.....	193 00	20 80	213 80	.....
" " 5.....	248 00	12 00	260 00	.....
" " 6.....	160 00	18 12	178 12	.....
" " 7.....	155 00	50 95	205 95	.....
" " 8.....	200 00	11 85	211 85	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,735 00	\$198 12	\$1,933 12	\$132 12

	District No. 1.	District No. 2.	District No. 3.	District No. 4.	District No. 5.	District No. 6.	District No. 7.	District No. 8.
Amount of money apportioned to the District.....	\$801 08	\$811 48	\$288 86	\$218 80	\$275 68	\$186 67	\$212 65	\$211 86
Amount of money drawn from the Treasury and expended for Schools.....	801 00	218 80	288 60	218 80	280 00	178 12	205 85	211 85
Names of Trustees.....	C. F. Davis.	W. M. Carpenter.	Chas. Dexter.	T. I. Bentley.	F. Armington.	School under direction of Com.	School under direction of Com.	School under direction of Com.
Number of Terms.....	4	2	3	3	3	8	8	8
Length of Terms in months of four weeks each.....	First, 2-12 Second, 1-8-4 Third, 2-8-4 Fourth, 2-8-4	First, 2-12 Second, 4 Third, 4 Fourth, 4	First, 2-12 Second, 2-12 Third, 3-8-4 Fourth, 3-8-4	First, 2-12 Second, 2-12 Third, 3-8-4 Fourth, 3-8-4	First, 2-12 Second, 2-12 Third, 2-12 Fourth, 2-12	First, 2-12 Second, 2-12 Third, 2-12 Fourth, 2-12	First, 2-12 Second, 2-12 Third, 2-12 Fourth, 2-12	First, 2-12 Second, 2-12 Third, 2-12 Fourth, 2-12
Whole number of pupils registered during each term.....	First, 62 Second, 62 Third, 62 Fourth, 64	First, 50 Second, 60 Third, 60 Fourth, 64	First, 68 Second, 60 Third, 65 Fourth, 65	First, 81 Second, 23 Third, 88 Fourth, 88	First, 89 Second, 38 Third, 39 Fourth, 39	First, 11 Second, 16 Third, 18 Fourth, 18	First, 18 Second, 16 Third, 19 Fourth, 19	First, 26 Second, 22 Third, 22 Fourth, 26
Average attendance during each term.....	First, 88 Second, 48 Third, 40 Fourth, 40	First, 48 Second, 66 Third, 66 Fourth, 66	First, 44 Second, 49 Third, 50 Fourth, 50	First, 24 Second, 23 Third, 23 Fourth, 23	First, 81 Second, 33 Third, 27 Fourth, 27	First, 9 Second, 12 Third, 12 Fourth, 12	First, 12 Second, 14 Third, 14 Fourth, 14	First, 21 Second, 25 Third, 25 Fourth, 25
Number of families who send children to school during each term.....	First, 97 Second, 82 Third, 102 Fourth, 101	First, 94 Second, 26 Third, 26 Fourth, 26	First, 88 Second, 86 Third, 84 Fourth, 84	First, 14 Second, 14 Third, 16 Fourth, 16	First, 20 Second, 20 Third, 19 Fourth, 19	First, 11 Second, 11 Third, 11 Fourth, 11	First, 6 Second, 8 Third, 11 Fourth, 11	First, 15 Second, 18 Third, 18 Fourth, 18
Names of Teachers.....	M. A. Aldrich. J. H. Charles.	Judith A. Paine. A. Elias Bishop.	H. M. Gerald.	M. L. Phillips.	L. Eleanor Bliss. Mary E. Field.	Mary Cobb.	Sarah H. Munroe.	Sarah R. Grant. Martha C. Harding.
Number of visits from Trustees during the year.....	6	5	1	2	4	0	2	0
Number of visits from Committees during the year.....	16	7	9	10	12	10	5	12
No. of visits from parents and others during the year.....	167	67	63	88	84	48	66	96
Wages of teachers per month during each term.....	(Grammar School, \$24 First, \$26 Second, \$28 Third, \$28 Fourth, \$28)	(Grammar School, \$24 First, \$26 Second, \$28 Third, \$28 Fourth, \$28)	(Grammar School, \$24 First, \$26 Second, \$28 Third, \$28 Fourth, \$28)	(Grammar School, \$24 First, \$26 Second, \$28 Third, \$28 Fourth, \$28)	(Grammar School, \$24 First, \$26 Second, \$28 Third, \$28 Fourth, \$28)	(Grammar School, \$24 First, \$26 Second, \$28 Third, \$28 Fourth, \$28)	(Grammar School, \$24 First, \$26 Second, \$28 Third, \$28 Fourth, \$28)	(Grammar School, \$24 First, \$26 Second, \$28 Third, \$28 Fourth, \$28)
School-house, whether new or old, & condition of the same	House in good condition.	New House.	New House.	New House.	Old House.	Old House.	New House.	New House.

TOWN OF BURRILLVILLE.

FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1885.

The School Committee of Burrillville hereby respectfully submit their Annual Report. The past year has furnished added proof that our admirable free school system stands foremost among the beneficent institutions of our State. Like the great force of nature, its working is so silent and quiet that it is scarcely recognized save in its results; yet these are so obvious and so grateful that none can fail to appreciate them. We see these results in the material blessings which skilled labor multiplies. Richer harvests, better dwellings, and happier homes are developed by the intelligent enterprise which is inspired and fostered by our common schools. Touched by this inspiration, community develops the material resources placed within its reach. Rivers, that for ages have expanded all their force in crowding to the sea, are tamed and educated to minister to human welfare. Their wild, lawless babble is changed to the music of labor. Their tireless fingers, skilled to mathematical exactitude, are placed upon the spindle; the distaff and the loom, are made to perform tasks which would weary a nation's strength.

Skilled labor lays its hand upon the rock, and it pours out rivers of oil upon the earth, and sea, and air, and they alike yield their benefactions to the race. Therefore every dollar expended for free schools is more than repaid in the increased wealth of community. But these material interests are not the highest ones subserved by our free schools. The richest culture is that which develops manhood, that which tends to the intellectual, social and moral elevation of the race. That our free schools tend to secure this result, may be seen by comparing those communities where they are established with those where they are unknown. Compare New England with the South. How great the contrast. Had the Southern States enjoyed the advantages of free schools, rebellion would have been impossible. A public debt of \$3,000,000,000, and half a million of lives sacrificed in war, are but a part of the fearful price which the nation is paying for the ignorance and consequent barbarism of the South. Do any doubt the economy of free schools? Do any feel that the tax imposed for this object is a burthen? Let such estimate the cost of ignorance and they will doubt no longer.

The cost of free schools in the town for the past year may be seen in the following statement:

State appropriation,	-	-	-	-	\$1,459 97
Town " "	-	-	-	-	1,200 00
Registry Tax,	-	-	-	-	268 98
Unexpended of last year,	-	-	-	-	2 14
					<hr/>
					\$2,931 09

The State appropriation was divided as the law directs. The remainder, after deducting \$25 for printing Report, was divided one-half equally among the several districts, and the balance according to the average attendance for the previous year. The amount apportioned to each district may be seen in the first table appended to this report.

In addition to the above appropriations, the Districts raised by rate-bills, taxes, &c., about \$500 for the purpose of lengthening the schools. This makes \$3,431 09 expended for the year, being about \$3 50 for each scholar registered. By reference to the tables, it will be seen that the average attendance for the whole town is a fraction less than 70 per cent. of the number registered. Absenteeism is one of the greatest hindrances to the advancement of our schools. It is to be hoped that parents will soon learn the folly of sending their children so irregularly. The lessons acquired are so disconnected and fragmentary that they are of little use. And what is still worse, the whole school has to suffer on account of these delinquent ones. We hope to see this evil speedily removed, or at least, very much lessened. With few exceptions, the school houses in the town very much need improving. Many of them are badly located, crowded into the highway, with no pleasant and attractive surroundings. Quite a number are inconveniently arranged, and several are sadly out of repair. One, that in No. 15, was condemned by the Committee more than a year since. We learn with pleasure that that district intends to furnish itself with a better house during the present season. No. 8 has taken the necessary steps toward repairing its house. We hope that other districts will do likewise. In spite of all these difficulties arising from unsuitable houses and irregularity of attendance, the schools in the town have done very well. Some of them have met every reasonable expectation of your Committee. We have labored to make our examinations of teachers thorough, and have intended to give certificates of qualification to those only who possessed it, at least so far as education is concerned.

There are other qualifications quite as essential; such as aptness for teaching, interest in and love for the work; an ability to secure good government, &c.; the possession of which can only be determined by success in the school-room.

The absence of either of these qualifications on the part of the teacher, operates disastrously on the school. We are happy to state, however, that of the twenty-five teachers employed in the town, a few only have failed to answer the reasonable expectations of the community. Among the evidences of improvement in our schools, we notice that teachers are getting a clearer apprehension of the philosophy, the methods, and the objects of education. The stuffing process, which sought to crowd the memory with isolated facts and arbitrary rules, has, in most cases, given place to the more rational work of developing the powers of the mind; regarding no lesson learned until its principles are elucidated and their application understood. Striking

scholars' heads, pulling their ears, or throwing things at them across the school-room, are superseded by more refined methods of enforcing discipline.

The use of slang phrases, coarse epithets, and biting sarcasms, are very generally discarded on the part of teachers. The few who have not learned that a teacher should be a model in his language and manners, and above reproach in his moral character, will soon be compelled to give place to persons better fitted to meet the responsibilities of the teacher's important profession.

Our official intercourse with the teachers, and also with the trustees of the several districts, has been pleasant, and we trust beneficial to the schools. Our criticisms on what we deemed erroneous, and our suggestions for improvement, have been kindly received.

One of the most serious defects in the methods of teaching which prevail in some of our schools, is that where the teacher does not discriminate between study and recitation. A spelling exercise, where the lesson is not learned, will illustrate this. When a word is misspelled, the teacher re-pronounces it so as to indicate its spelling, and says, "Try again." Another guess on the part of the scholar, and then another wrench on the part of teacher, which shall if possible, reveal every separate letter, though sacrificing every principle of orthœpy, will, it is hoped, secure the impossible result of making a good speller without study. If at length, the scholar guesses correctly, it is of no value to him. In ten minutes he will forget which of his guesses was the right one. Besides, this habit is most pernicious in its effect on the mind. The scholar who is allowed to depend on guessing rather than on study, will be very likely to go through life in the same way. Questions should never be framed so as to indicate the answer.

This mode of conducting a recitation takes double the time necessary for one properly managed. There can be no interest in such an exercise, no enthusiasm in the school, and no self-reliance on the part of the pupils.

It will be seen by the tables, that some of the schools are quite too small. This is the case with those in districts Nos. 3, 8, 13, 14 and 15. Other schools are too large for the rooms where they are convened, or for the single teachers employed in them. The schools in Nos. 4 and 5, are of this class. It is hoped that some arrangements will be made to remedy these defects so as to make our schools more efficient.

Your Committee has not been as large as intended, on account of one of the electees, Mr. Francis Carpenter, declining the appointment. Owing to the protracted illness of the Chairman, during the latter part of the year, the schools have not all been visited as often as desirable.

In conclusion, we would recommend to the inhabitants of each district, to raise by tax or rate-bills, money enough to continue the schools

at least eight months in each year. No district should be satisfied with any thing less than this. Short terms and long vacations neutralize each other. Few are aware of how much is lost by this arrangement. The length of all the schools in the town, last year, was one hundred and two and three-quarters months. This, divided by sixteen, gives six and four-tenths months to each school. Now seventy per cent. of this, which was the average attendance in the town, leaves less than four and one-half months for each scholar. Shall this state of things continue? This is an age of education. The mental activities of the world are being quickened as never before. Books and papers are being multiplied and scattered like forest leaves. The emigrant from the old world, with his garments still dripping with ocean's spray, brings his children to our schools, and sends them on in their upward climbing. The freedmen of the South, redeemed from the bondage of ages, spend their first breath of freedom in learning to read the sweet words of liberty, law and religion. "Knowledge is power." Mind, rather than muscle, makes the man. Intellect, instead of brute force, must sway the world. And we owe it to ourselves, to our children, and to the world, that we bequeath to those who are soon to take our places, the best possible qualification for the sacred trusts which they must assume. In order to do this, we must sustain and make efficient our common schools. We must not only make our schools longer, but we must give a just compensation for teaching; a compensation equal to that paid in other towns, and equal to that paid in other departments of labor. The penny wise and pound foolish economy of employing teachers who will teach for the lowest possible price, will banish the best talent from our schools. We cannot afford this. We want the best possible teachers to develop the minds and mould the characters of our children. Let such be well paid, co-operated with in their labors, and continued from year to year in the same schools; and the improvement will be so marked that no one will feel the added expense.

ISAAC STEERE, }
M. PHILLIPS, } *Committee.*

District.	LOCAL NAME.	Money Appor- tioned.	Amount Drawn.	Length of School.	NAMES OF TEACHERS.
No.				Mos.	
1	White School House	172 35	172 35	7	Carrie B. Mowry.
2	Mount Pleasant....	253 27	153 27	7	Mary Trafton and Welcome Ballou }
3	Esten:.....	115 20	115 10	4½	Rhoda A. Esten, } M. L. Esten. }
4	Glendale.....	238 07	287 19	6½	John Thayer and } Adin L. Steere. }
5	Mapleville.....	208 39	208 39	5	Lydia C. Armstrong and } Emma J. Potter. }
6	Round Top.....	127 33	127 83	6½	Sarah J. Bates.
7	Harrisville.....	354 67	354 67	6	Emma J. Potter, E. M. Steere, } Nancy Angell, A. M. Smith. }
8	Logee	119 35	119 35	6½	Nancy A. Paine.
9	Wallum Pond.....	125 71	125 71	6	Jennie S. Wakefield and } Julia A. Robbins. }
10	Laurel Hill.....	235 95	232 95	5½	Hattie N. Bates and } Lizzie G. Bates. }
11	Pascoag.....	303 79	303 79	9	E. A. King, Oscar Lapham, } Lucy W. Smith, S. J. Bates. }
12	Eagle Peak.....	146 91	146 91	6½	Lizzie Shumway.
13	Jackson.....	127 83	127 83	6	Nancy W. Angell.
14	Buck Hill.....	136 31	136 31	5½	Ellen E. Tourtelott.
15	Harris.....	134 19	134 19	7½	Adeline M. Bartlett.
16	Mohegan.....	206 27	206 27	7½	Lewis T. Moore and } Ellen M. Steere. }

DISTRICT.	SUMMER SCHOOL.				WINTER SCHOOL.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Whole No.	Average.	Boys.	Girls.	Whole No.	Average.
Number 1.....	26	19	45	30	23	11	34	21
" 2.....	15	15	30	18	29	13	42	37
" 3.....	2	9	11	7	7	7	14	9
" 4.....	42	43	85	61	64	46	100	53
" 5.....	54	46	100	62	45	28	73	38
" 6.....	12	14	26	17	..	..	..	..
" 7.....	98	98	196	136	93	89	182	124
" 8.....	5	7	12	6	7	10	17	13
" 9.....	9	15	24	15	10	10	20	12
" 10.....	47	42	89	71	47	35	82	71
" 11.....	63	71	134	106	69	59	128	103
" 12.....	11	18	29	23	21	15	36	28
" 13.....	8	4	12	9	7	2	9	8
" 14.....	5	4	9	7	9	4	13	10
" 15.....	7	10	17	9	8	11	19	12
" 16.....	35	33	68	43	41	35	76	50
	439	448	887	620	470	375	845	589

TOWN OF CRANSTON.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Great changes have taken place within the past year. Our nation has emerged from the horrors of a gigantic civil war, and entered upon a new era of peace. After four long years of such war as the world never before witnessed, our national honor is vindicated, the Union of the States preserved, and we stand before the world redeemed from the great national stain.

To one unacquainted with the genius of our institutions, it would naturally seem that during such a period of strife as we have now passed through, all society would be convulsed, churches would be deserted, colleges forsaken, and schools closed. But, whatever of this may be true of the region occupied by the insurgents, throughout the *loyal* States the institutions of learning and religion have not failed or faltered.

Our public schools, as well as private institutions of education, have been as prosperous as in any previous period — a fact highly gratifying to all those who have the good of the community at heart.

It is proper to remark here, that our nation owes much of its present condition of success and prosperity to our excellent system of *Free Schools*. Without the general intelligence diffused by public schools, it may well be doubted if we should have maintained the national authority against the strength and determination of the rebels; and it hardly admits of a question whether had free schools obtained in the South as they had in the North, there would ever have been any rebellion at all.

It is a source of congratulation to our people to-day, that the public schools of this town, as well as of other portions of the State, are in a highly prosperous condition. It is believed that Rhode Island has made as great improvement in the actual condition of her schools, within a few years past, as any New England State; and we hope the schools of Cranston are not in essential matters behind those of sister towns. There has been evident throughout the year now closed a marked improvement in many of the schools.

Most of the teachers have exhibited a commendable interest in their duties, and where teachers are devoted to their work, the condition of the schools must inevitably be improved. It has been a source of great pleasure to me, in visiting the various schools of the town, from time to time, to observe the enthusiasm and devotion manifested by those called to instruct. I have generally found an interest and an earnestness, both on the part of the teachers and the pupils, which must necessarily bring success.

There are, however, some matters needing attention and improvement.

In the present report, I shall endeavor to speak plainly of the prominent features of the schools in their present condition, and to call attention to such evils as in my judgment need attention and correction.

NUMBER OF PUPILS.

District No.	1.	Average attendance in 1865,	12;	in 1864,	13
"	2.	"	"	79;	68
"	3.	"	"	108;	110
"	4.	"	"	432;	413
"	5.	"	"	36;	46
"	6.	"	"	36;	43
"	7.	"	"	37;	22
"	8.	"	"	34;	31
"	9.	"	"	31;	43
"	10.	"	"	214;	179
"	11.	"	"	39;	42
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				1058	1010

DIVISION OF MONEY.—The following schedule will exhibit the amount of money appropriated and expended during the school year just closed :

Town Appropriation,	-	-	-	-	-	\$4000 00
Registry Tax,	-	-	-	-	-	389 00
State Appropriation,	-	-	-	-	-	2121 37

Total,	-	-	-	-	-	<hr/> \$6510 37
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Besides this amount, there has been expended for school purposes by District No. 4, about	-	-	-	-	-	\$3700 00
" " 10, "	-	-	-	-	-	2500 00
" " 11, "	-	-	-	-	-	100 00
" " 3, "	-	-	-	-	-	100 00

Total,	-	-	-	-	-	<hr/> \$6400 00
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The whole amount, therefore, expended in the town for public schools during the year falls not far short of \$13,000, which is \$12 28 to each pupil of the average attendance.

SCHOOL HOUSES.—The increase of population, in some Districts, has made it necessary to furnish further accommodations for the schools.

There has been scarcely any material change in the population, except in No. 4 (South Providence,) No. 10 (Elmwood,) and No. 3 (Spragueville.)

District No. 4 has purchased the building known as "Lyceum Hall," the lower story of which has been occupied for some years by

the Grammar School. It is proposed to establish the Grammar department in the upper story, and to furnish the lower story for an additional Primary School. The rapid growth of the place has rendered this additional school an absolute necessity; and the time will not be long before still further room will be required.

I cannot refrain from urging upon the people of this District the importance of liberal appropriations for school purposes, nor should I be just to them did I not commend them for their appreciation of good schools, and their endeavors to improve them. The schools of this district are the largest in the town, numbering in all the departments nearly 600 pupils under the care of eleven teachers; or more than one third the number in the entire town. They are among the best schools in the town, and I believe will compare favorably with similar schools elsewhere. But they would be greatly improved by a better arrangement of the school houses. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that at the earliest practicable opportunity all the school-rooms be divided by partitions, and thus each teacher have the control of a room by herself.

It is generally agreed among educators, that, by the system of single rooms, with from forty to sixty pupils and one teacher in each room, twenty-five per cent. more work can be accomplished, and the whole done with far greater ease, and less friction in the government.

District No. 10, (Elmwood,) has found it necessary to provide further accommodations also, and has already opened a school in a private house in the western portion of the district. This section of the district is the farthest from the school house, and has a considerable population. The Committee therefore have approved the action of the district in purchasing a lot, eligibly situated and well adapted for the purpose, and hope that at an early day, a house will be erected upon it to furnish the much needed school accommodations for the children in this part of the district.

District No. 3 (Spragueville,) will soon find it necessary to provide further room, and the proprietors of the village, whose liberality in all town improvements has become proverbial, have already signified their readiness to further such plans as may be considered wisest.

SCHOOL YARDS.—The condition of school yards, and proper regulations governing the conduct of the pupils while in the yards, at recess, and before and after school, have been too generally, sadly neglected. The cultivation of good morals and correct habits out of school, as well as in school, is of the utmost importance. It should be the aim of every teacher to instill correct principles, and to repress and discountenance incorrect habits among the pupils outside as well as inside of the school walls.

The teacher that allows unlimited noise, crowding, pushing, quarreling, fighting, climbing fences or walking on fences, wandering off from the school premises, profane swearing, or other evil practices at

recess, is regardless of duty and unworthy to have the important post of teacher of youth.

In this connection it should be stated that no pupil who persists in any vicious or immoral course of conduct, which exerts a harmful influence upon the school, should be allowed to remain in the school.

The important principles that "Private interests must yield to the public good," and "What injures the whole should not be tolerated in one," must be properly enforced in a school.

And then the house, the yard, and all the school surroundings, should be neat, clean, tasteful, healthful and moral.

It is surprising that parents, who have a spark of affection for their children, or the least care for their well being, can be willing to allow those children to be daily conversant with all the degrading and debasing influences which surround some school houses and yards.

Every teacher, trustee and parent, should consider it an important duty—indeed of the *highest* importance, that all the surroundings of the school should be healthful, cheerful, and ennobling.

TRUSTEES.—The school law of this State makes the following grades of school officers with specific duties, viz :—

1. *A School Commissioner*, who has the general oversight of the schools of the State.

2. *The School Committee*, annually appointed by each town, among whose chief duties are the following :—

"To examine teachers and give them certificates of qualifications; to dismiss teachers, or annul certificates; to apportion the school money among the districts, and to make rules for attendance of pupils, for use of text books, and for discipline, instruction, &c., in the schools."

3. *Trustees*, chosen annually by each school district, whose duty it shall be "To employ teachers, have control of school houses and other district property, provide school rooms and fuel, to visit schools, to supply scholars with books at expense of district, after notice to parents," &c., &c,

One of the most important of these duties of trustees is "*to employ teachers.*"

We wish here most earnestly to say to the trustees of the several districts in this town, that they can do more to elevate the character of our schools by employing *only the best teachers*, than by any other means, and *all* other means combined; and they can do more to retard the advancement of the schools by persisting in employing incompetent teachers, than can be remedied by them, or by all other school officers combined.

It is too frequently the case that a trustee will engage, as teacher, some young girl, (perhaps a friend, or relative, who desires an opportunity to earn money,) or the first applicant for the place, or the one who offers to "keep the school" at the cheapest price, and be sup-

poses his duty is fully discharged, provided the candidate selected can succeed in getting a "certificate" from the "Examining Committee."

Now, this is *all wrong*. It is the duty of the trustee to engage the services of the *best teachers*. If none are known to him, let him inquire of the School Committee, the Superintendent, the School Commissioner, or of other friends of education, who would probably know of some person properly qualified to teach the school in question. There is altogether too much favoritism in selecting teachers.

It should also be the aim of the Trustees to retain a good teacher permanently, since these constant changes are so injurious to the progress of the schools.

After one has become accustomed to the school, is acquainted with the characteristics of the scholars, and of the parents, much greater progress will be made than is possible with a new teacher. But a teacher who is not qualified either in scholarship, government, or tact, should *not* be retained, although she may be wife's sister, or wife's sister's daughter, to some one in the district, possibly the trustee himself.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.—It is now the established custom of several of the districts to have the terms and vacations the same as in Providence. It would be well to have uniformity in this regard, and it is, therefore, respectfully requested of the trustees, and people of the several districts, where a different arrangement of terms has prevailed, to inaugurate a uniform system as soon as possible on the following plan :

Let the fall term commence on Monday following the first Wednesday in September, and be followed by a vacation of one week, which shall be the week of the annual Thanksgiving. This term will consist of ten or eleven weeks; the winter term follows, consisting of eleven weeks, and is succeeded by a vacation of one week, in February. The spring term is also eleven weeks, and is followed by a vacation of one week in May. The summer term completes the year, and is *ten* weeks whenever the Fall term preceding was *eleven* weeks, and *eleven* weeks whenever the Fall term preceding was *ten* weeks. This makes *forty-three* weeks in the school year, followed by a vacation of six weeks, extending from the latter part of July to the beginning of the fall term in September.

For those districts where there is only sufficient money to keep the school three terms, one of these terms may be omitted, and the term omitted should depend upon the convenience of the people of the district.

If it be necessary to omit two terms, it will probably be better to keep the school during the summer and winter terms.

If it be necessary to shorten any term, it will be better to cut off from the summer term in July.

ATTENDANCE.—It is of much importance that the teacher, the trustee, and the parent, co-operate to secure uniform attendance at school, on the part of every pupil.

If one be absent from his class to-day, and another to-morrow, the progress is necessarily slow.

In an experience of fourteen years' constant teaching, I do not recollect to have known a single case where a pupil, subject to irregular attendance, has rendered himself conspicuous as a successful scholar.

It must be that parents are not aware of the great injury they do their children by taking them out of school for a day now and then for some trifling reason. It renders them listless and inattentive while in school, restive under restraint, and they not unfrequently lose all interest in their studies and become the most troublesome pupils in school, when, had they been allowed and obliged to attend school regularly, they might have become the best scholars in the whole school.

In this connection it should be said that the evil of lateness is not entirely cured yet. Undoubtedly, the millennial day will be nearer at hand than at present before this sore annoyance shall be banished from the school-room.

STUDIES.—Much might be said concerning each of the several branches pursued in our schools, in respect to the mode of teaching, relative importance, prevailing errors and best methods of correcting them. But I propose to content myself with noticing a few points relating to the more important studies.

READING.—More time is spent in learning to read than in the pursuit of any other branch of a complete education. We begin at school in learning to read. We read every day through the primary school, the intermediate school, and the grammar school; and it were necessary that the daily exercise be continued through the high school to make good readers of most of our pupils.

It seems to me that this branch is taught with less success than most other subjects. But I only propose to offer a few suggestions concerning elementary and fundamental principles.

No one can teach reading with success unless he begins right. The first thing to be learned is to *call words at sight*. This can best be done by the frequent repetition of words in columns from the spelling book. By this practice, also, correct pronunciation is secured, the pupil repeating the words after the teacher until they are familiar, then repeating them alone and the teacher correcting any errors.

It should be the constant aim of the teacher to observe erroneous pronunciation, or inflection, and to correct it as soon and as often as it is observed.

Constant hesitation, and halting at every word, is a serious fault of readers in most of our schools.

The teacher should endeavor to secure ease and fluency in reading, even with very young children. They should be taught to give the force and meaning of every sentence. Merely calling the words in a jagged, halting style, ought not to be longer endured in this age of improvement.

SPELLING.—Allied to the art of reading and of not less importance is spelling.

To spell well is an art easily acquired in early youth, but very difficult if left to a more mature period. To spell well requires principally a continuous exercise of memory. The words must be studied and be made familiar either to the eye or to the ear. It were better that the pupil practice both methods, the oral and the written; and it will be found necessary to continue a thorough drill by various means. When one system appears to fail, adopt another. Keep up a lively interest in the exercise, and constantly impress upon the minds of the pupils the necessity of becoming good spellers.

A worthy teacher of one of the largest schools in our State, in a lecture upon spelling at a recent meeting of the R. I. Institute of Instruction, dwelt upon certain laws and rules for spelling which will create an interest in the minds of the pupils. He suggested classifying words of anomalous orthography, that they might be the more easily remembered, and instanced the following, which may serve to illustrate the plan: Tell your pupils that *supersede* ends in *-sede*, and ask them if they can find any other word with the same termination.

The next day ask them how many words they can find ending in *-cion*. They will probably tell you of *suspicion*, and *coercion*, to which you may add *ostracion*.

Again, ask them how many words end in *-ceed*, and they will quickly exhaust the list and tell you "three;"—viz.:—*Proceed*, *exceed*, *succeed*. By this plan of encouraging thought much interest and enthusiasm may be awakened in the subject.

WRITING.—Much more careful attention should be given to the art of writing.

The old-fashioned system of allowing each pupil to select his own writing-book, taking perhaps the highest number in the series, and then writing as fast, as often, and as far as he pleases, is too antiquated to find an apologist at this day. But, practically, that plan is employed in many of our schools to-day. You might just as well allow your pupils to get any arithmetic they choose, and commence where they choose, and advance as fast and as far as they choose.

There should not be more than *three* numbers in *any* school, in most schools but two, and in some but one. The pupils should then write the same page at the same time, and when absent leave the page to be written at some other time, but go on with the class. With proper instructions from the teacher, concerning *how* each copy and each *letter* should be written, and the common errors pointed out, rapid progress will be made. I hope each teacher will see that the pupils use Potter & Hammond's copy works, the most systematic and the best I have ever seen, and that they write in classes, the same page at the same time, using much waste paper in practising the copy before writing it in the book. By far greater improvement will be made by this method than by the old-fashioned way indicated above.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC.—I am more and more convinced that mental arithmetic has been pursued in many of our schools with too little advantage, if not with an absolute loss of time, toil and interest. It has, in my opinion, become much too common for young children to be found performing, or attempting to perform *very* difficult examples in fractions, interest, and, what is usually termed analysis, when they know absolutely *nothing* of the principle involved, and merely learn the *words* of the solution, parrot-like, so that they are totally unable to perform a second example of precisely the same nature, but not found “in the book.”

I am decidedly of the opinion, whatever others may think concerning the matter, that this abstruse practice in mental arithmetic should be left to be pursued by older pupils with more disciplined minds.

Young pupils should be very thoroughly drilled in the practice of the *simple rules*—should know thoroughly the addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division tables, and then take up *written* arithmetic and carry the two—mental and written—along together.

I do not deem it necessary to speak further of the other branches usually pursued in our public schools, and it only remains for me to make a few special suggestions to the teachers of the town.

RETURNS.—It is respectfully suggested that too frequently the teachers are remiss in filling up the blank returns which they and the trustees of each district should make out and forward to the committee at the close of *each and every term*.

In addition to the district returns, each teacher in the town is requested, at the close of every term, to send me a special report, embracing the following information:—

1. Whole number of pupils registered.
2. Average whole number belonging.
3. Average attendance.
4. Whole number of absences.
5. Whole number of late marks.
6. Length of term, in weeks.
7. Number of times school has been closed, with the reason therefor.
8. How many, and what schools, teacher has visited.

TEACHERS' MEETINGS.—During the year past the teachers have met the superintendent twice each term, for mutual conference and consultation. The meetings have been held in the school houses, in South Providence, Elmwood, Spragueville and Knightsville. The time has been on Friday afternoon, two weeks after the commencement, and two weeks before the close of each term.

These meetings have been found of much profit, and it is quite evident many improvements have been made in the schools through their influence. The best methods of teaching Reading, Spelling,

Writing, Arithmetic, and other studies, have been discussed ; questions asked and answered ; particular difficulties relating to the several studies, the best methods of discipline, general rules for the schools of the town and many other topics have been considered ; and existing evils have been so presented as to lead to the correction of them.

The results of these meetings have been so favorable that the school committee have directed their continuance the coming year, and it is ordered that every teacher in the town attend them. If any teacher be absent for any reason, an excuse in writing is to be presented to the superintendent at the meeting, or as soon after as may be convenient. These excuses are placed on file and may be referred to afterwards.

The school committee and trustees of the several districts, and citizens, are invited to be present at these meetings.

It is impossible to bring our schools up to a proper and reasonable degree of excellence without an earnest and devoted spirit in the teachers. This spirit it is difficult to attain, or maintain, without frequent professional meetings.

It is therefore earnestly recommended that all the teachers in the town attend the meetings of the *Rhode Island Institute of Instruction*, and as many of them as can make it convenient attend the annual meeting of the *American Institute of Instruction*, and the *National Teachers' Association*.

I have noticed during the year past this fact, that, with no exception, those teachers who have attended the meetings of the *Rhode Island Institute*, and have read the *Rhode Island Schoolmaster*, are the best teachers in the town, and their schools have exhibited the most marked improvement ; while of those who have failed to attend these meetings, and to obtain the benefit to be derived from our Educational Journal, in scarcely a single instance can they be justly ranked among our best teachers, but are generally the least successful of all.

HIGH SCHOOL AND NORMAL SCHOOL.—It is greatly to be desired that the grade of our schools be so elevated, that, at as early a day as practicable, a High School may be established in the town. It is a law in Massachusetts that every town, with a certain number of inhabitants, *shall* maintain a public High School. The time has come when the best interests of this state demand that every school district maintain at least six months in the year a public school, and that every town in the state have a public High School.

It is most earnestly to be hoped that our legislators will not take a step backward and abolish our excellent State Normal School. The training of teachers cannot be too carefully attended to, and it will be a disgrace to our state, now that we have so long maintained a State Normal School to abolish it. Let it be re-organized and located at a proper central point, and it will accomplish more for the advancement of the state, intellectually and materially, than the same money can accomplish expended in any other way.

THE TEACHER'S WORK.—It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of the teacher's work. In his hands are placed the destinies of the future. It is of the highest importance that we employ *the best* teachers, that we see to it that they are earnest and faithful in their duties, and that we aid them and encourage them in every possible way.

And every teacher should remember that the highest and most important duties he has to perform, are those that relate to the inculcation of *principles*.

It should never be forgotten that our government, and all our institutions, are founded upon the Christian Religion, and that in our public schools, while all sectarian and party teachings are entirely and ever excluded, the great principles of Christian morality should always, both by precept and example, be taught and enforced.

Regard for the teachings of the Holy Bible, truthfulness, honesty, virtue, benevolence, obedience to all authority, parental and governmental, patriotism and all upright actions should be as much taught, and as earnestly enforced as the principles of Arithmetic or of Grammar.

WILLIAM A. MOWRY.

Elmwood, July 27, 1865.

LIST OF TEXT BOOKS AUTHORIZED BY THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE
TO BE USED IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF CRANSTON.

Sargent's New Series of Readers ; Sargent's New Speller ; Potter & Hammond's Copy Books ; Potter & Hammond's Book-Keeping ; Greenleaf's Arithmetics, (Mental and Written) ; Warren's Geographies ; Greene's Grammars ; Quackenbos' History of the United States ; Greenleaf's or Robinson's Elementary Algebra ; Worcester's Comprehensive Dictionary ; Sheppard's Constitutional Text Book ; Quackenbos' Natural Philosophy ; Wells' Chemistry ; Gray's Botany.

It is not designed that changes in text books shall be made, except as new books are needed by the regular advancement of classes. All teachers are hereby directed not to introduce any other text books instead of those in the above list, without authority from the Superintendent.

**NAMES OF DISTRICTS AND TEACHERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING,
JULY, 1865.**

No.	LOCAL NAME.	GRADE OF SCHOOL.	TEACHERS' NAMES.	RANK.
1	Pippin Orchard,	Ungraded,	Louisa E. Sweet,	Principal.
	"	"	Lydia A. Sherman,	"
2	Knightsville,	Primary,	Abbie E. Randall,	"
	"	Grammar,	Ellen J. Sayles,	"
	"	"	Caroline W. James,	"
3	Spragueville,	Primary,	Miss Dyer,	"
	"	"	Melissa E. Burnett,	"
	"	"	Lizzie Thornton,	Assistant.
	"	Grammar,	Jeannie Paine,	Principal.
4	So. Providence,	Square St. Primary,	Charlotte Blundell,	"
	"	"	Adaline E. Blanding,	Assistant.
	"	" Intermediate,	Julia A. S. Waddell,	Principal.
	"	"	Mary E. Bartlett,	"
	"	"	Emma A. Suesman,	Assistant.
	"	"	Cornelia B. Pratt,	"
	"	Public St. Primary,	Eleanor Dunn,	Principal.
	"	"	Lizzie H. Grafton,	Assistant.
	"	"	Mary E. Brown,	"
	"	" Intermediate,	Carrie A. Jones,	Principal.
	"	"	Mary Salmon,	"
	"	"	Cornelia B. Pratt,	Assistant.
	"	"	Mary A. Cobb,	"
	"	Grammar,	Harriet A. Tyler,	Principal.
	"	"	Mary H. Mooney,	Assistant.
5	Pawtuxet,	Ungraded,	Robert Steere,	Principal,
	"	"	John P. Gregory,	"
6	Mashapaug,	"	Rachel Vaughan,	"
	"	"	Alonzo Mowry,	"
	"	"	Harriet J. Hall,	"
7	Franklin,	"	Melissa E. Burnett,	"
	"	"	Miss Potter,	"
8	Searles' Corner,	"	Frances E. Wood,	"
	"	"	G. A. Flitner,	"
9	Lippitt's,	"	Alise P. Williams,	"
	"	"	Lydia Osborn,	"
	"	"	Cynthia A. Capwell,	Assistant.
10	Elmwood;	Boys' Primary,	Eliza P. Cunliff,	Principal.
	"	Girls' "	Mary E. Arnold,	"
	"	Advanced "	Lydia Sumner,	"
	"	" "	Eliza J. Hambly,	"
	"	Branch "	Carrie A. Jones,	"
	"	Intermediate	Mary B. Branch,	"
	"	Grammar,	Charles M. Rogers,	"
	"	"	Hosea M. Quinby,	"
11	Smith's Palace,	Ungraded,	Rebecca A. Sheldon,	"
	"	"	Hattie R. Cooke,	Assistant.

TOWN OF SCITUATE.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY, 1865.

The School Committee of Scituate hereby respectfully submit to the inhabitants of the town the following, as their Annual Report :

At the Town Meeting in May last, Charles A. Stone, Richard Smith and Stephen F. Ramsdell, were elected School Committee.

Messrs. Smith and Ramsdell declined serving, and the Town Council, in July, appointed John B. Smith and Simeon C. Arnold to fill the vacancy. Mr. Arnold declined to serve, and Wm. R. Johnson was appointed in his place by the Council, in August.

The Committee subsequently organized by appointing Charles A. Stone, Chairman ; John B. Smith, Clerk, and William R. Johnson, Visiting Committee.

We have deemed it the most proper course, at the present time, to make but few general remarks, but to confine ourselves to a brief notice of the condition of each of the schools, as nearly as the circumstances of the case will admit.

DISTRICT No. 1.—The summer school was under the care of Miss Abbie A. Hopkins. Miss Hopkins has had charge of this school during several successive summers, which is very good evidence of her giving general satisfaction. The school made very good progress. During the winter term, the school was taught by Mr. Charles B. Smith, who faithfully endeavored to perform his duties, and, though we deem him, as a teacher, somewhat deficient in energy,—yet, under his care, the school has made very considerable progress.

DISTRICT No. 2.—During the summer and fall terms, the school was taught by Mr. Moses F. Merrill. The school made very creditable progress, and its appearance, when visited, was very satisfactory to the Committee. Miss Lydia C. Armstrong had charge of the school through the winter. The attendance was large, and the teacher evidently exerted herself to promote the best interests of her pupils. The satisfaction has been general.

DISTRICT No. 3.—The summer school was conducted by Miss Phebe S. Aldrich. The school was very small, but considerable interest was manifested by both teacher and pupils.

Mr. Henry N. Browne taught the school through the winter, and his efforts have been attended with abundant success. He has proved himself a teacher of rare abilities.

DISTRICT No. 4.—Miss Cynthia H. Hopkins had charge of the school in this district through the summer. The winter school was taught quite successfully by Mr. Herbert B. Wood. This was Mr. W.'s first school, and, with experience, we predict for him success as a teacher.

DISTRICT No. 5.—Miss A. F. Tourtellot taught the school in this district through the summer. The winter school was conducted, with good success, by Mr. D. W. Goodspeed. The satisfaction, we believe, is very general.

DISTRICT No. 6.—The school was taught through the summer by Miss Dessie Aldrich. The winter term of school, by Mrs. Patie A. Downing. This was a pleasant school, and very good progress was made.

DISTRICT No. 7.—Mrs. Ann M. Wilbur had charge of the school through the summer. During the winter, Mr. Henry O. Martin taught the school. The attendance when visited was quite small, but the teacher during this, his first term, succeeded very well.

DISTRICT No. 8.—The house in this district has been enlarged in length six feet, modern desks have been introduced, and it has been completely remodelled throughout, making it a pleasant and commodious room, and at comparatively little expense.

There was no school through the summer.

The winter term of the school was conducted by Mrs. Ann M. Wilbur. The order and system were excellent, and the exercises passed off promptly and well on the occasion of our visit.

DISTRICT No. 9.—This was a private school through the summer. The Higher department was under the care of Mr. Alfred B. Arnold, during the winter. Mr. Arnold evidently possesses the qualifications of a good teacher, and the result of his labors while connected with the school was highly satisfactory. The Primary department was under the care of Miss Jane C. Allen, who is eminently fitted for performing successfully the duties of the school room, and the charge of the little ones under her care.

DISTRICT No. 10.—The services of their former teacher, Miss Lucy A. Drew, have been retained by this district to its very noticeable advantage. The efforts of the teacher have resulted in complete success, and the school is in a flourishing condition, which shows very conclusively the good result which follows from employing the same good teacher in a school for a successive number of terms.

DISTRICT No. 11.—The summer school was under the charge of Miss Sally R. Atwood. Miss Atwood was also engaged for the winter, but, after a time, she was compelled by sickness to resign her charge. Miss Juliana Potter then taught the school for the remainder of the term. The house in this district is decidedly the worst in the town. It is scarcely possible that children should have the requisite degree of interest in their school, when they are obliged to pursue their studies in such a gloomy and uncomfortable room, and we think

that the people of the district cannot make a more satisfactory investment or one that will *pay* better, than the building of a new school house.

DISTRICT No. 12.—The school was conducted, through the summer, by Mrs. Patie A. Downing. Mrs. Downing has been connected with the school for a number of terms, and success has largely attended her labors. During the winter term of school, Mr. Dexter B. Potter had charge. The teacher conscientiously endeavored to do his duty, and the school evidently made progress.

DISTRICT No. 13.—Miss F. E. Olney taught the summer school, and spared no pains to interest and improve her charge. Perhaps no school in the town showed a more marked improvement during the same length of time. The winter term of the school was taught by Mr. Albert W. Goff. The school made very considerable progress, and, we believe, gave very general satisfaction.

DISTRICT No. 14.—Mrs. Sarah J. Jaques taught the school through the summer, and proved herself worthy the confidence placed in her. The school was a model of good order and energetic discipline. Under her successor, Miss Ester Fenner, during the winter term, it has fully sustained its high character and shown a steady advancement.

DISTRICT No. 15.—Miss Susan A. Page taught the summer school in this district. The school was small, but manifested a fair degree of interest. The winter school was taught by Miss Addie A. Sheldon, who labored with a quiet zeal that resulted in complete success. The fact that the district have engaged her services for the coming summer, is a sufficient evidence that her efforts were appreciated.

DISTRICT No. 16.—The school was taught through the summer by Miss E. E. Remington. The attendance was quite small, but we were much pleased with the pleasant earnestness of the teacher and her happy manner of governing her school. During the winter, Miss Lizzie Farr had charge of the school. Under her care it has made a steady progress.

DISTRICT No. 17.—The summer term of the school was taught, during the first six weeks, by Miss Mary C. Wright. The remainder of the term by Miss Henrietta A. Phillips. The winter school was taught by Mr. Charles A. Stone, a member of the Committee, so that a visit was hardly deemed necessary.

DISTRICT No. 18.—The school, the past year, has been under the charge of Miss Harriet C. Walker, whose labors have been crowned with success. Progress has been made, very creditable to all con-

nected with the school, and we hazard nothing in saying that the school never exhibited a more favorable appearance than at the present time.

DISTRICT No. 19.—During the first half of the summer term, Miss Mary A. Kies taught the school. She was then succeeded, during the remainder of the term, by Miss Lucy E. B. Kies, who conducted the school in a very satisfactory manner. Mr. Simeon C. Arnold taught the school through the winter. Mr. Arnold is well known through the town as an energetic and experienced teacher. Material improvement has been made during the term, although the attendance was somewhat diminished, the latter part of the term, by the appearance of an infectious disease in the neighborhood.

In bringing this Report to a close, we would congratulate the people of the town on the general excellence and order in our schools. But one teacher has been employed, during the year past, that has not taught a good school and given a fair degree of satisfaction.

We have noticed the same disinclination on the part of parents to visit their schools, that has been so often complained of heretofore, and we trust that they may be led to look upon this, and the matter of irregularity of attendance, so deplorable in some of our schools, in its proper light, and show a more solicitous regard for the schools' welfare, by becoming thoroughly acquainted with its wants, and satisfying themselves as to the intellectual and moral fitness of the teacher for his position. We would have parents demand and *encourage* punctuality and thoroughness on the part of both teacher and pupil, and measure progress, not so much by the number of pages of text passed over, as by the accurate manner in which the tasks are mastered. It is natural for the mind to reach out with great eagerness for immediate results,—but there is “no golden road to science,” and the most important results are often those that mature most slowly.

In conclusion, we would tender our sincere thanks to those teachers, who,—giving evidence of being swayed by judgment rather than by impulse,—have so zealously labored for the best interests of their schools, and who have rendered our labors in connection with them so pleasant.

Hoping that the few suggestions here made may not be unfavorably received, and that through the medium of our public schools the young of all classes may be qualified for a high social position,

We respectfully submit this report,

WILLIAM R. JOHNSON,
Visiting Committee.

The following table gives the local names, names and residences of the teachers, length of each term, wages of teacher, pupils registered, average attendance, of each School District; together with division of the State appropriation, town and registry taxes, amount of public money expended, and the amount remaining in the Treasury due each district, for school year ending May 1, 1865.

TOWN OF SCITUATE.

LOCAL NAME.	No. of Dist.	NAMES OF TEACHERS.	RESIDENCE.	Length of Term.	Wages per month.	Pupils Registered.	Average Attendance 1883.	Average Attendance 1884.	State Appropriation.	Town Tax.*	Registry Tax.	Amount.	Drawn from Treasury.	Remaining in Treasury.
Bocky Hill.....	1	Abbie A. Hopkins.....	Providence, R. I.	W3	\$16 00	34	23%	23	\$77 41	\$47 27	\$29 06	\$145 43	\$141 00	\$40 25
North Scituate....	2	Charles H. Smith.....	Providence, " "	W3	22 00	40	22	22						
	3	Moses P. Merrill.....	Providence, " "	W3	20 00	61	21%	21%						
	4	Moses C. Armstrong.....	Providence, " "	W3	35 00	64	23	23						
Eagle.....	5	Lydia C. Armstrong.....	Providence, " "	W4	12 00	15	19	19						
Academy.....	6	Phoebe N. Aldrich.....	Providence, " "	W4	12 00	15	19	19						
	7	Henry N. Browne.....	Providence, " "	W4	12 00	15	19	19						
Chopmilla.....	8	Cynthia H. Hopkins.....	Providence, " "	W3	12 00	24	18	18						
	9	Herbert H. Wood.....	Providence, " "	W3	12 00	24	18	18						
Rockland.....	10	A. F. Tourtellot.....	Providence, " "	W4	12 00	24	18	18						
	11	D. W. Goodspeed.....	Providence, " "	W4	12 00	24	18	18						
Potter.....	12	Hessie Aldrich.....	Providence, " "	W4	12 00	24	18	18						
	13	Talie A. Downing.....	Providence, " "	W4	12 00	24	18	18						
Burnt Hill.....	14	Ann M. Wilbur.....	Providence, " "	W4	12 00	24	18	18						
Hopville.....	15	Henry O. Martin.....	Providence, " "	W4	12 00	24	18	18						
	16	Alfred B. Arnold, H.....	Providence, " "	W4	12 00	24	18	18						
Kent.....	17	James C. Allen, F.....	Providence, " "	W4	12 00	24	18	18						
	18	Lucy A. Drew.....	Providence, " "	W4	12 00	24	18	18						
	19	Lucy A. Drew.....	Providence, " "	W4	12 00	24	18	18						
Barnes.....	20	Sally E. Atwood.....	Providence, " "	W4	12 00	24	18	18						
Saundersville.....	21	William Foster.....	Providence, " "	W4	12 00	24	18	18						
South Scituate....	22	Devere H. Foster.....	Providence, " "	W4	12 00	24	18	18						
	23	F. E. Oliver.....	Providence, " "	W4	12 00	24	18	18						
Richmond.....	24	Albert W. Goff.....	Providence, " "	W4	12 00	24	18	18						
	25	Sarah J. Jacques.....	Providence, " "	W4	12 00	24	18	18						
	26	Edith J. Jacques.....	Providence, " "	W4	12 00	24	18	18						
Trimtown.....	27	Edith J. Jacques.....	Providence, " "	W4	12 00	24	18	18						
Westcott.....	28	Susan A. Page.....	Providence, " "	W4	12 00	24	18	18						
	29	Adie A. Sheldon.....	Providence, " "	W4	12 00	24	18	18						
Clayville.....	30	J. E. Remington.....	Providence, " "	W4	12 00	24	18	18						
	31	Lizzie Farr.....	Providence, " "	W4	12 00	24	18	18						
	32	Mary C. W. Light.....	Providence, " "	W4	12 00	24	18	18						
Glenford.....	33	Henrietta A. Phillips.....	Providence, " "	W4	12 00	24	18	18						
	34	Charles A. Stone.....	Providence, " "	W4	12 00	24	18	18						
	35	Harriet C. Walker.....	Providence, " "	W4	12 00	24	18	18						
	36	Harriet C. Walker.....	Providence, " "	W4	12 00	24	18	18						
Pompanoet.....	37	Mary A. Rice.....	Providence, " "	W4	12 00	24	18	18						
	38	Lucy E. B. Rice.....	Providence, " "	W4	12 00	24	18	18						
	39	Simson C. Arnold.....	Providence, " "	W4	12 00	24	18	18						
	40	Simson C. Arnold.....	Providence, " "	W4	12 00	24	18	18						

B—Summer term. F—Fall Term. W—Winter term. P—Primary. II—Higher.
 *§100 deducted for Committee's services and printing Report.

JOHN B. SMITH, Clerk.

TOWN OF JOHNSTON.

The School Committee of the town of Johnston respectfully report, that they organized and entered upon the duties of their office the 11th day of July, A. D. 1864, and proceeded to ascertain and appropriate to the several schools in the town, the several sums of money derived from the State and town sources, as follows :

Received from Registry Taxes, - - - -	\$173 96
Appropriated by the town, - - - -	1,000 00
Received from the State, - - - -	1,238 67
	<hr/>
	\$2,412 63

Of which said sum of \$2,412 63, there was divided among sixteen schools, in equal parts, the sum of \$1,206 24, and the sum of \$1,203 00 according to the average attendance of the scholars in the several school districts; and that orders have been drawn upon the Town Treasurer for the whole amount due, and paid out to the trustees of the several districts according to law.

The several schools have been visited as far as practicable according to law. Some of the trustees neglected to give the committee notice of the time of closing the schools, consequently they were not visited. Section 40 of the school laws requires the trustees to give the committee notice of the time of opening and closing the schools.

The schools generally have made good improvement during the year. There has been a lack of energy on the part of some of the teachers; their schools, as a matter of course, drag out a miserable existence; and the money which is paid to them is about the same as thrown away, as far as the scholars are concerned. Trustees should hire none but *live* teachers.

Singing is practiced in some of the schools with happy results. This healthful and enlivening exercise should have a place in each school.

Some of the districts vote a tuition tax of five or six cents per week per scholar, to keep the school longer. This is commendable, and should be adopted by all.

Several school houses have been repaired the past year, and there is great need of others following suit.

The Franklin Manufacturing Company have fitted up a house at Merino Village, for a school, which does credit to the company.

There has been some little improvement in the visitation of schools by the parents, yet there is room for more.

In conclusion your committee would urge all to give their unqualified support to the cause of educating our children.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

WM. S. KENT, Chairman.

Johnston, June 5th, 1865.

TOWN OF GLOCESTER.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE, 1865.

In presenting the Annual Report, the Committee are enabled to speak of the *general* prosperity of the schools. The most material change that has been made in the schools during the past year, is the employment of more female teachers for the winter schools than previously. This was owing to the advancement in teachers' wages; and as many of the districts were desirous of having as long a term as formerly, this was the only alternative. In some cases the change has worked well; and in others, it has had a deteriorating effect. It affords greater pleasure to speak of the excellencies of the schools, than to point out the defects. But this would not furnish any information to the people, nor suggest any plan for improvement. We shall therefore speak more particularly of the defects than excellencies of the schools. Many of these deficiencies have been alluded to in former reports; but still they exist, and some seem to have become chronic.

ABSENTEEISM.—The first evil that presents itself, and from which the schools suffer most, is the irregular attendance of children. There is no one thing that can retard the progress of a class, dampen the ardor of a teacher, and render ineffectual his best efforts, than the constant absence of some of his scholars. In every school, properly classed, every case of absence produces more or less disorder. It is often the case that one of a class is absent until some important principle is mastered, and without the knowledge of which, it is impossible for him to advance. The same principle must then be taught to him alone, which takes as much time as it did to teach the whole class. Soon another absents himself, and the same process must be repeated. This is an injury to the school, and unjust to those scholars who attend regularly. Parents whose children often get discouraged, and lose their interest in their studies, should bear in mind the injurious effects that arise from the frequent absence of their children from school. The average attendance of the scholars in the town is less than 80 per cent. of the whole number attending school. There are also many children in the town who do not attend school at all. In many cases, we fear, it arises from the indifference of parents. A united effort should be made by the inhabitants of each district, to see that all the children receive the benefits of the school, and not be permitted to grow up in ignorance.

There are but few cases in which the parent cannot be persuaded to send his children to school, by the kindly interposition of those interested therein. By examining the registers of the schools, we found that in most cases some scholars were not present during the first part of the term.

Any one can readily understand the injurious effect this would have upon a school. Parents should be more punctual in seeing that their children are ready to attend school as soon as it commences.

GOVERNMENT.—This has been quite satisfactory in a majority of the schools; but in a few cases there was such a lack of proper discipline, that the scholars could not be expected to make any advancement, whatever other qualifications the teacher might possess.

Good government is of the first importance to the prosperity of a school. Without this, any school will be comparatively worthless. The power of governing and controlling the actions of others, seems to be possessed by a small portion of persons.

Mere physical force is insufficient. The force of will has more effect. There were some cases where the teacher tried earnestly to secure good government, but not having the force of character necessary, failed. Some secured the best order and obedience from the first; and the scholars seemed to understand at once that obedience must be rendered, and acquiesced.

The school is best governed, in which good order is secured with the least corporeal punishment. A resort to the rod is a dangerous expedient, and is generally attended with unsatisfactory results. The government of the school is often made difficult by the unwarrantable interference of parents, by infusing discontent into the minds of their children, thereby causing them to yield a reluctant obedience to the commands of the teacher. The teacher's authority must be respected at home, and the child be made to understand that disobedience to it, is contrary to the parental will. A defect in government is the presage of evil, for it affects the whole moral character. Teachers often generate confusion by attempting to attend to two things at a time. If he attempts to hear a recitation and to answer questions from different parts of the room at the same time, he cannot expect to have a perfect recitation, or an orderly school.

THOROUGHNESS.—There was a lack of thoroughness in many of the schools. In a few cases the scholars were permitted to pass over the studies in the most careless manner. In some others the scholars were made to learn their lessons well, but when once passed over, it was not made a matter of thought again. It is not enough that a lesson be well learned, or a principle thoroughly mastered. The scholars should be kept constantly reviewing until they become indelibly impressed upon the mind. The memory is treacherous; and unless reference is often made to former lessons, important facts and principles may be forgotten. We found some teachers, however, who not only required every lesson to be thoroughly mastered before proceeding, but also made it a daily practice to review some portions already passed over.

These schools presented a much better appearance than those in which the scholars were allowed to pass over their studies hurriedly;

and questions were answered and principles explained readily in these schools, that in others the scholars seemed to know nothing about. Great tact is needed to conduct reviews in a manner that will be interesting. Scholars become tired of repeating answers to the same questions; and it should be the object of the teacher to conduct each review in a new way so the same principle may appear under different forms.

QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS.—Some of the teachers who were well versed in the branches taught in our common schools seemed to lack the ability to convey their knowledge to others; have sufficient intellectual culture but are ignorant of the *art* of teaching. A person may be a very *good scholar*, and yet be a very *poor teacher*. The labors of such an one will always be awkward and ill-advised. The school will be lifeless, with no system, no mental activity, and consequently will make no progress. It matters not how much a person knows, if he cannot communicate it to others, his labors will be fruitless in the school-room. Tact is what is needed. By no prescribed rules can a teacher succeed who has not this faculty. A true teacher will make his presence felt, and communicate his ideas in a form of illustration and manner that will immediately find access to the minds of his scholars. He will enliven the recitations by variety instead of plodding on, day after day, in the same monotonous manner. An ability to govern is also one of the most important requisites of a teacher. To govern successfully he must have a knowledge of the nature and functions of the human mind, and the faculty of reading character and motives. The same expedient that would succeed in one case might prove an entire failure in another. To prepare himself for the responsible office of teacher, he should attend some school especially designed for that purpose.

Such is the Normal School, and we are surprised that so few of the teachers avail themselves of the advantages derived from such a course. No one who is unacquainted with its workings, can have an adequate conception of the advantage it possesses over other schools, for those who intend to become teachers. Here he is prepared by drills and trials of his own skill in actual teaching exercises, thus giving him all the benefits of a ripe experience in the school-room; and what is still better, some practical safeguard against the liabilities of a beginner. If we expect our schools to progress from year to year, we must have teachers who every year become more skillful and accomplished.

CHANGE OF TEACHERS.—Our schools suffer materially by changing teachers so often. Most of the districts of the town sustain a school but two terms a year, and in a majority of cases, but one term is taught by the same teacher. A school will accomplish more in two terms taught by the same teacher, than it could if taught by different teachers during the same time, if they be equally competent. As soon as the scholars get accustomed to his manner of teaching, and

he becomes acquainted with their dispositions, abilities and acquirements, the associations of teacher and friend must be dissolved, and he must resign his place to a stranger. This stops the progress of the school for a time. The new teacher knows nothing of the scholars, nor they of him. It takes a long time for him to obtain a thorough knowledge of their character and capacities, and for them to get used to his mode of teaching. A teacher's usefulness increases with his continuance in the same school. His discipline and method of instruction become an established fact with which all of the scholars have become familiar.

READING.—Particular regard has been paid to this branch of study, and the large number of good readers in the schools is a sufficient proof that it has been well taught.

Many of the teachers required the pupils to study the meaning of the piece they were to read, and then taught to read it understandingly. Care was taken also that the scholars understood the meaning of each word. In a few schools the scholars were permitted to read in a drawling tone without any regard to the meaning of the piece, and to pronounce the words without interest. The object of teaching a child to read is to prepare him to understand the things which words signify, so that they will suggest to the mind the idea of the one who wrote them. This facilitates his acquisition of knowledge. Thus he is enabled to learn what the wise have found out, and receive the benefits of the experience and thoughts of those who have lived in the past. He should not only learn to be able to understand this himself, but should be able to read from the printed page in a manner, that those who hear him can understand the ideas and emotions of the author.

SPELLING.—This study seems to have been generally neglected; and in no branch taught in the schools, did the scholars appear so deficient as in this. This arises from the small amount of time allotted to the study, and the unphilosophical manner in which it is taught. In some of the schools the scholars spelled but once a day. It seems that the importance of this branch of education is underrated. Each class should spell twice a day; and should have the same amount of time for this recitation in comparison with others, as the nature of the study demands. It is generally made the last exercise of the day, when the scholars have become wearied with other recitations, and their minds have lost their vigor and freshness; and if any recitation must be omitted, it is sure to be spelling. This order of things should be reversed. Spelling should be made the most prominent study in our common schools. As to the best method of teaching spelling it is difficult to prescribe. Perhaps no one way can be sufficient. Scholars at different ages may require different methods. The recitation should sometimes be conducted orally, and sometimes by writing,

The scholar should learn to write a word correctly as well as spell it correctly. The most advanced pupils should learn the meaning of the words, especially where words of the same pronunciation have different orthography. It is a very common practice for the teacher to permit the scholar to spell twice—and in some cases we have known three times, upon the same word. Spelling more than once upon the same word leads to guessing; and this manner of spelling as conducted in a few schools, seems to have cultivated the yankee notion of guessing, rather than the habit of correct spelling. Often when the scholar failed to spell the word, the teacher would give a *wrench* to the pronunciation of the word in such a manner as to give prominence to the syllable that was spelled wrong; thus giving the scholar to understand where the mistake was. Any thoughtful teacher will readily see that in the common methods of conducting spelling exercises, a scholar may spell every word that is given him, and yet there may be several words in the lesson which he cannot spell.

ARITHMETIC.—Arithmetic seems to have received the most attention, and to have been taught with the most proficiency of any study in the schools. Many of the teachers took it up in a manner that made it both interesting and profitable, enlivening the recitation by illustrations and examples of their own. In a few cases we found the teachers adhering too closely to the book, confining the scholars to the examples and illustrations in the book and requiring them to learn vague rules and definitions which they could not comprehend. This is not only a waste of time, but is an injury to the scholar, for it exercises but one faculty of the mind—memory. The teacher should make very little use of the book in the recitation. If he cannot originate questions and illustrations of his own, he is not fit to teach a school; and when a scholar understands a principle, he can give an explanation in his own language. It is the fault of the arithmetics in use in our schools, that they are too mechanical and not sufficiently intellectual. A rule is given, then an example performed which serves as a model for the others, and the scholar follows the form of the model regardless of the principle involved. In the schools in which the scholars were confined solely to the book, the Committee proposed practical examples involving principles they had been over, and they were generally unable to solve them. Some of the scholars who had been nearly through the Common School Arithmetic, could not solve some of the most common problems in *fractions*. The time these scholars had spent on this study had been almost thrown away, besides cultivating the habit of carelessness. In one school we visited, a class of small scholars were called up to recite their lesson which was in compound numbers. The teacher commenced by asking: "What is a compound number?" The question was put to several of the class without being answered until it came to a small girl who replied: "A compound number is a collection of concrete units of several kinds or

denominations taken collectively." This was the answer given in the book ; but what more did the scholar know about compound numbers after having learned it, than before. The whole recitation was conducted in this monotonous and lifeless manner. The teacher made no use of the board nor gave any familiar illustrations of his own. How much better and more interesting it would have been for him to have taken for instance English Money and shown them really what a compound number was, and explained to them the difference between a unit of the order of farthings and a unit of the order of pence ; that a unit penny is four times as large as a unit farthing, &c. Teachers should use the blackboard and their own power of thought more, and the book less. Principles will be best understood by children by using comparisons with which they are familiar and which they can easily comprehend.

GRAMMAR.—There seems to be a general dislike in most of the schools of this study, and for that reason we find many of the large scholars had either never studied it at all, or had commenced it and given it up in despair. We were not surprised that this was so when we saw how it was taught in some schools. The scholars were confined to the dry definitions of the book without any questions or explanations from the teacher. It requires great tact on the part of the teacher to teach grammar in a manner that will make it interesting. When properly taught, it becomes one of the most interesting of studies. The object of grammar is to teach us to use the language correctly. But this can never be done solely by the study of any book. The scholar must have practice in using the language. He must learn to put his thoughts into words, and his words into sentences, and construct his sentences correctly. First name something, for instance, horse. Then ask, "What does the horse do?" "He runs." "How does he run?" "Swiftly." "What does swiftly tell?" "It tells how he runs." The teacher can go on in this manner, adding words to the subject and predicate, explaining their effect, and continue the practice until the scholar can express his thoughts easily and correctly. Then require the scholars to give written descriptions of objects with which they are familiar. After the class have learned to construct sentences they can then be taught the parts of speech and how they are used. Then teach them to separate a sentence into its parts. We have seen classes taught in this manner, who could analyze the most difficult sentences in much less time than is required for those who are confined to the text-book.

GEOGRAPHY.—Many of the teachers make this study a matter of mere memory of names and boundaries. The fault is partly in the book and partly in the teachers. The books in use commence in the most unnatural and uninteresting manner, with descriptions of imaginary circles, hard definitions of the natural divisions of land and water,

the names of mountains, rivers, countries, &c. What interest can a child have in acquiring such dry facts as these, or how is he to be benefited thereby? It is to be regretted that there are any teachers who have not sufficient knowledge about the matter, to know that some method should be adopted to make it more interesting. What idea has a scholar who has learned all he knows of Geography from the book, of cities, rivers, railroads, commerce, &c. One great objection to teaching Geography by questions and answers as they appear in the book is, that it deprives the scholar of the opportunity of thinking and comparing for himself. He has no chance to search out information upon any topic, for the answer is given to questions. Let the teacher give the scholar topics to look out, such as soil, productions, climate, mineral, &c., including all that would be interesting and beneficial for the scholar to learn. This will learn them to depend upon themselves; to reason, to make suppositions, and draw conclusions. The teacher should be able to give them additional information concerning the subjects discussed in each lesson. This should not be told them directly, but first question them and get their ideas upon the matter. For instance, if the lesson is on New York, ask them how they would go from New York city to Albany, from Albany to Buffalo; why the farmers raise wheat and corn instead of cotton and tobacco; if they raise more than they consume, and if so, where they would send the surplus. If you should freight a ship at New York city with corn for England, what would you exchange it for to bring back to sell? The teacher can multiply questions according to the nature of the subject. Instead of asking the map questions from the book, let the teacher go to the blackboard, draw the map and ask questions concerning the rivers, mountains, lakes, and various other matters concerning the physical features. Then locate the towns, describing their situation, the employment of the inhabitants, the manufactories; and ask whether it has any commerce, &c. Some few teachers have adopted this method, and their schools have made great progress in this study. The scholars were interested, and could readily answer questions which were missed in other schools.

VENTILATION.—In most of the school houses in this town there is no proper mode of ventilation. It seems as if this important matter had not been made a subject of thought, by those whose duty it was to see to it when the houses were built. A few have ventilators, one under the stove, and one in the ceiling; but these are so small, they are almost useless. Place twenty-five or thirty scholars in a room as small as most of the school-rooms are in the town, and it does not take a very long time for them to breathe the air the room contains; and the delicate lungs of children ought not to be subjected to the injurious effects of breathing air which has once been inhaled, and its life-giving property extracted. The carbonic-acid gas, and the carburetted hydrogen thrown off by the lungs, are poisonous gases, and unless means are taken to supply the room with fresh air continually, yet

delicate lungs of the scholars must inhale it, and be injured thereby. There cannot be a healthy action of the minds of the pupils, if they do not breathe pure air. They become restless, idle and noisy, and the teacher wonders why they are so; while if she should just step to the door, and breathe the pure air for a moment, and return into the room with its impure air, she would perceive the cause. When a person remains in a close room for a long time in impure air, they do not realize the true condition of the atmosphere as he would when coming in from the open air. Hence teachers should not confine themselves too closely, but go out into the open air, and if they have a liking for it, engage in the sports of the scholars. They need not be afraid of impairing their authority, and it will please the scholars, and have a salutary effect upon their manners and conversation.

REGISTER.—The register now in use in the schools is arranged in such a manner that the deportment and recitations of each scholar can be recorded daily. This has been entirely disregarded by many of the teachers, and some have kept it in a manner different from that prescribed by the commissioner. If the register is faithfully kept, the committee, trustee, and parents can readily see the standing of each scholar in the school. It is the custom of some teachers to make out a monthly report from the register, of the deportment and recitations of the scholars, and to send it to the parents, so they may know how their children stand in their studies and deportment.

ALBERT A. SMITH,
ARNOLD W. GORY,
MARSHALL R. PHETTEPLACE.

No. of Dist.	SUMMER TERM.	Length of term in months.	No. of Dist.	WINTER TERM.	Length of term in months.
	NAMES OF TEACHERS.			NAMES OF TEACHERS.	
1	Elizabeth F. Walden.	2½	1	Melissa S. Paulk.	4½
2	Helen Cranska.	2	2	Helen Cranska.	3
5	Elizabeth F. Walden, Grammar, Eliza Slocum, Primary.	2½	5	Harrison W. Stearns, Grammar. Emma Shaw, Primary.	3 4½
6	Phebe McMasters.	3	6	Smith Goodspeed.	2½
7	Hattie C. Hopkins.	5	7	Hattie C. Hopkins.	3
8	Mary E. Arnold.	3	8	Sylvania P. Patterson.	3½
9	Ellen M. Jencks.	3½	9	Allen G. Smith.	3½
10	Lillie Word.	3	10	John Fenner.	3
11	Lucie E. Hopkins.	4	11	Lucie E. Hopkins.	1½
12	Marie L. Hawkins.	4	12	Maria L. Hawkins.	3
13	S. Annie Keach.	4	13	S. Annie Keach.	3
14	Lizzie E. Cook.	3½	14	Albert T. Williams.	4
15	Abby J. Mowry.	2½	15	Abbie J. Mowry.	4½
16	Hattie E. Hopkins.	4	16	Albert A. Smith.	3
17	Alzada M. Sprague.	3	17		

No. of Dist.	LOCAL NAME.	Amount appropriated.	Expended for Summer School.	Expended for Winter School.	Whole amount expended.	Unexpended.
1	Harmony.....	117 06	60 50	56 56	117 06	
2	Evans	*99 27	40 00	60 00	100 00	
5	Consolidated.....	318 28	195 00	120 00	315 00	3 28
6	Pine Orchard.....	116 45	42 00	62 50	104 50	11 95
7	Clarkville.....	134 25	70 00	54 00	124 00	10 25
8	Arnold.....	115 65	36 00	79 65	115 65	
9	Washington.....	111 64	30 25	81 39	111 64	
10	Valley.....	107 05	48 00	59 05	107 05	
11	Brown.....	122 87	64 00	34 20	98 20	24 67
12	Central.....	101 56	48 00	53 56	101 56	
13	Jefferson.....	99 84	52 00	47 84	99 84	
14	Mt. Hygeira, half Dist..	53 80	24 00	29 80	53 80	
15	Victoria.....	99 28	33 38	65 90	99 28	
16	Gross and Wad. qr. Dist.	30 31	5 15	25 16	30 31	
17	Wood and Pray, "	26 01	9 00		9 00	17 01
		\$1,653 32	757 28	829 61	\$1,586 89	67 16
	Overdrawn....	*73			Expended	\$1,586 89
		\$1,654 05				\$1,654 05

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

Received from the State.....	\$1,029 06
" " Town.....	400 00
Registry Tax.....	114 00
Unexpended last year.....	130 26
	<hr/>
	\$1,673 32

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR.

Teachers' salaries.....	\$1,586 16
Unexpended.....	67 16
Printing.....	20 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,673 32

TOWN OF PAWTUCKET.

Report of the School Committee of the town of Pawtucket, for the year ending on the first Monday in April, A. D. 1865.

Thomas K. King, James O. Starkweather and Francis Pratt were appointed School Committee, April 4th, 1864. The Committee organized April 8th, by the election of T. K. King, Chairman, and F. Pratt, Clerk.

The amount of money for the support of schools, derived from all sources, was as follows:—

Cash on hand March 1st, 1864,	-	-	-	-	\$139 92
“ received from Registry Taxes,	-	-	-	-	152 00
“ “ “ High School for tuition of pupils					
from out of town,	-	-	-	-	217 00
“ received from State,	-	-	-	-	1,053 61
“ “ “ Town Appropriation,	-	-	-	-	3,500 00
Total,	-	-	-	-	\$5,062 53
Of this amount there has been expended for tuition,					
fuel, &c.,	-	-	-	-	4,833 85
Leaving a balance not expended of	-	-	-	-	\$228 68

The whole number of scholars attending school during the year, is 568. It thus appears that the cost of educating each scholar for the year has been \$8 51.

As during the preceding year, there have been but few changes of teachers. The teachers, almost without exception, are faithful and attentive to their duties. With some of them, teaching seems rather a pleasure than a task. They prefer term time to vacation—the school house to any other place. These teachers have the best schools. It is always true that he who loves his work best does it best, as it is true that he who does his work best, for that reason loves it best.

Commendable progress has been made in the schools during the year, and they are now, the Committee believe, in better condition than they have been for several years past. The High School and some others we consider model schools.

The Committee are glad to observe an increasing interest in the schools on the part of the parents.

There has been less disposition than formerly to find fault with the teachers, and the scholars have been made to be more regular and punctual in their attendance.

We hope this interest will continue. It is utterly impossible to maintain good schools without the general and hearty coöperation of the parents with the teacher.

Our Rhode Island School System contemplates the mutual assistance of the Town Committee and the District Trustees. Generally this mutual assistance has been cheerfully rendered. There is, however, one case of negligence in this respect to which the Committee believe it to be their duty to call attention. In the South District there has been no Trustee elected for several years past. This does not appear to be the fault of the people of the District. The Trustee last elected has not, since his election, called a meeting of the District for any purpose, not even the annual meeting required by law to be held for the choice of officers. Nor can the Committee learn that he has lately attended to any of the duties of his office.

New furnaces have been placed in the Grove Street and Summit Street school-houses. A Committee of the district in which these houses are situated, charged with the duty of selecting the furnaces, were in doubt what furnace to adopt. Many were recommended. That Committee finally concluded that the best two were the "Chilson" and the "Magee" furnaces; but which of these was the better, they could not determine without a trial. The houses being of the same size and construction, a rare opportunity was presented to test the question. A Magee was ordered for the Grove Street house and a Chilson for the other. Both furnaces have been attended through the winter, equally well. The result has been that the Magee furnace has burned eleven and one-quarter tons of coal, and the Chilson only six and three quarters tons,—making a saving of about seventy dollars in fuel for the term,—while the heat from the Chilson has been fully equal, both in quality and quantity, to that from the other. It is proper to state, however, that in the Grove Street house, two small recitation rooms, each about 12 by 15 feet, were heated by the Magee, while the corresponding rooms in the Summit Street house were closed, and consequently not heated.

In our last report we called attention to the defective ventilation of the school-houses. We again allude to the subject, and earnestly recommend that this important defect be remedied during the next summer vacation.

The Committee concur with the Town Council in recommending that the sum of \$4,000 be appropriated for the support of schools during the coming year.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS K. KING, JAMES O. STARKWEATHER, FRANCIS PRATT.	}	Committee.
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Pawtucket, April 3d, 1865.

NEWPORT COUNTY.

CITY OF NEWPORT.

To the Honorable City Council of the City of Newport :

The School Committee in presenting their Annual Report, feel themselves justified in saying that the condition of the Schools was never more promising than now. The growing appreciation, noticed for several years, on the part of the pupils; of the great advantages offered them for improvement has come to be felt by us this year, more than ever before. The general spirit of diligence, respect for teachers, and desire to meet and second their faithful and patient labors, is very gratifying. Very few changes of teachers have occurred this year. The Colored Schools have had new and very able ones placed over them, and, partly, perhaps, in consequence of that, have filled up and improved in a marked manner. The Schools of the two sexes in the Senior Department, which had been for some time considerably mixed in recitations, have lately been consolidated in one room, by the removal of the temporary partition, and called the High School. This union of the two sexes in study, already produces manifest good results. The old system of supplying school books, by which the Committee furnished them, and taxed the scholars every term for their use, has been superseded by the plan adopted almost everywhere else, which leaves it for them to buy and own the books themselves. This change has caused dissatisfaction in some quarters, arising from misunderstanding, inasmuch as some seem not to have understood that the new method in going to lighten, in the end, the burden upon the parents; and, furthermore, not to have considered that the tax of those unable to pay has always been quietly and delicately remitted, and will be so hereafter. The new system is, however, evidently generally appreciated as an improvement, and already there is manifestly a better care of books than formerly.

The matter of truancy weighs heavily on the minds and hands of the Committee, and it seems to them, that, with a firm and faithful enforcement of laws on the subject, this sore grievance, the greatest drawback to the progress of the schools, would be very soon essentially abated. But if parents and authorities combine to give the law the go-by, the evil must clearly increase instead of abating,—a melancholy prospect.

The Committee would again respectfully and earnestly urge upon parents the desirableness of their coming in oftener to see the schools,

and verify what is said of their improvements and wants. Such visits are a very great encouragement to teachers and incentive to scholars.

CHARLES T. BROOKS,

Chairman Public School Committee.

PUPILS.—The whole number who have received instruction in the Public Schools during either a part, or a whole of the year, is 1713; of whom 802 were males, and 911 were females.

The average whole number, that is, the average number belonging to the schools, and occupying seats through the entire year, was 1159. The average daily attendance was 935. The ratio of the average daily attendance of the average whole number, is 80 per cent.

The scholars are distributed in the several grades as follows :

- 5 2-5 per cent. in the High School.
- 21 1-5 per cent. in the Grammar Schools.
- 30 per cent. in the Intermediate Schools.
- 36 4-5 per cent. in the Primary Schools.
- 6 3-5 per cent. in the Colored Schools.

A summary of the statistics of the several grades of Schools, will appear in the annexed schedule.

STATISTICAL TABLE,

Showing the number of Teachers employed in the Public Schools in the month of May, 1865; their respective salaries, and the statistics of each school, for the year ending May 26th, 1865.

SCHOOLS. DESIGNATED BY LOCATION.	TEACHERS.	Salaries.	Whole No. Reg.	Males.	Females.	Average Number belonging.	Average Daily attendance.	Ratio of Attendance.	No. Teachers.	Average Age.
<i>High School.</i>										
Clarke Street.....	I. W. R. Marsh.....	\$1250 00	98	46	47	77	68	82	4	15
" "	Mary A. Wilbour.....	650 00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" "	Mary S. Tilley.....	400 00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" "	Madame Robinson.....	800 00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Grammar Schools.</i>										
King School House.	Anna G. Chase.....	450 00	81	..	81	65	49	75	2	14
" "	Hannah Wilbour.....	800 00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
School Avenue ...	David Fales.....	750 00	85	85	..	54	46	86	2	18
" "	Sarah H. Stevens.....	800 00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mill Street.....	Henry W. Clarke.....	750 00	67	67	..	56	48	85	2	12
" "	Abby C. Boes.....	800 00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Church Street....	Mary E. Dennis.....	450 00	85	..	85	67	54	81	2	11
" "	Sarah Townsend.....	800 00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Farewell Street...	Ann E. Greene.....	450 00	46	..	46	40	30	75	1	13
<i>Intermediate Schools.</i>										
Willow Street.....	Margaret Almy.....	860 00	123	..	123	81	66	81	2	9
" "	Abby A. Grey.....	275 00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
School Avenue....	Mary A. Wilbour.....	860 00	74	74	..	55	48	87	2	10
" "	H. Melissa Hunt.....	275 00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mill Street.....	Charlotte E. Goffe.....	835 00	65	..	65	48	38	79	1	10
" "	Rebecca Brownell.....	860 00	53	53	..	34	27	79	1	10
Thames Street....	Hannah Gorton.....	835 00	70	..	70	44	37	88	1	12
Young Street.....	Eather Delano.....	875 00	74	74	..	30	27	90	1	11
<i>Primary Schools.</i>										
Farewell Street....	Mrs. E. R. Sterne.....	275 00	63	27	39	39	31	79	1	8
" "	Lillie Fales.....	275 00	90	44	46	44	39	80	1	8
Church Street.....	Mrs. A. E. Kaighn....	275 00	76	..	76	36	26	72	1	7
Mill Street.....	Annie E. Tisdale.....	275 00	61	23	38	39	27	69	1	8
" "	Julia E. Barker.....	275 00	43	46	..	24	22	91	1	7
Thames Street....	Mary L. Martin.....	275 00	63	..	63	37	25	67	1	6
Young Street.....	Josephine Peabody....	275 00	72	72	..	41	37	90	1	8
Parish Street... ..	Miss Bigelow.....	875 00	49	81	18	45	42	90	1	11
Willow Street.....	John Archer.....	575 00	110	..	..	76	68	83	2	..
" "	Sarah Fales.....	275 00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Colored Schools.</i>										
East Street.....	Sarah A. Armstrong....	825 00	50	24	26	46	36	78	1	9
Spruce Street.....	Mary B. Briggs.....	825 00	53	26	27	33	20	60	1	11
<i>Evening Schools.</i>										
	H. W. Clarke.....	100 00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mary Ellery.....	100 00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers.	Number Scholars Registered.	Average Number of Scholars.	Average Attendance.	Per cent. of Attendance.	Males.	Females.
High Schools.....	1	4	93	77	63	82	46	47
Grammar Schools....	5	9	364	282	227	80	152	212
Intermediate Schools....	7	9	515	340	277	80	201	314
Primary Schools.....	9	10	638	381	312	80	353	280
Colored Schools.....	2	2	108	79	56	70	50	58

TOWN OF LITTLE COMPTON.

In presenting the Annual Report of the condition of the Public Schools of the town as required by law, we will say that they have been visited as the law directs, with one exception. The reason for that exception being the delinquency on the part of the Trustee of District No. 4 to seasonably notify your Committee of the close of the summer term.

Quite a number of our schools have manifested a marked improvement in both the summer and winter term, the pupils advancing in some few instances much farther in the several branches studied than we could reasonably expect, when we consider the talent employed to teach them, while others, with equal and in one or two instances superior intellectual attainments in the teacher, have made no noticeable advancement, have been in fact decidedly worthless; the difference arising from the fact that in the first named instances the schools were thoroughly disciplined, every scholar was at work and attending to his own business, while in the others there was almost a total deficiency of good order and systematic labor. That all of our schools are far below our standard of what they should be, we not only freely admit, but positively assert, and we firmly believe that they never will reach that standard until we as parents and guardians are brought to such a state of civilization that we can conceive and thoroughly understand that one dollar spent to cultivate the intellects and enlarge the souls of those immortal beings intrusted to our care by a wise and beneficent Creator, would be worth vastly more to them than twice that amount invested in six, ten and even twenty per cent. sureties. When Little Compton understands this matter and acts consistently

therewith, she will support her schools entirely independent of rate bills, pay her teachers remunerative wages, and not even ask them to beg their daily bread from door to door throughout her several districts. Such a course would secure to her better talent in teachers, greater advancement in scholars and eventually place her side by side with, if not in advance of her sister towns as it regards moral, social and intellectual culture.

The time has fully arrived when it is not only a matter of policy, but an absolute necessity that we establish, either at the public expense or by individual subscription, one school in this town of a higher grade, at which our advanced students can pursue their studies without being necessitated to leave their homes and expend twice the amount of money that it would cost them here to acquire a good education. When you take into consideration the advance which society is making, you will fully understand that what fitted our fathers and grandfathers for elevated positions, would leave our children at least half a century behind the present times; therefore, as humanity is always progressive, let us make one grand effort to keep pace with her advancing columns by placing our children in an equal position with her foremost ranks.

With these few remarks and suggestions for your respectful consideration, we pass to notice the several schools in their numerical order.

DISTRICT No. 1.—The summer term of this school was taught by Miss Mary J. Palmer, it being her second term here. This teacher labored well, never relaxing for a moment during the term her interest in the charge over which she was placed. She gained the confidence and love of her pupils, and gave universal satisfaction. We feel no hesitancy in recommending her as a successful teacher. Length of term, 5 months; number of scholars registered, 15; average, 10, or 66 2-3 per cent. of the number registered.

Winter Term. When we visited this school some two weeks after its commencement, there was a want of life and energy manifested in the teacher, Mr. Erastus G. Terry, a disposition on the part of the scholars to be idle and a general inclination to whisper, and move upon the seats, thereby creating quite a disturbance. We made a few remarks referring thereto, and at our second visit were pleased to notice a marked improvement in discipline and a satisfactory advancement on the part of the pupils. This school was a success rather than otherwise. Length of term, 4 months; number of scholars registered, 25; average attendance 17, or 68 per cent. of the number registered.

DISTRICT No. 2.—This school during the summer, for the second time under the care of Miss Helen A. Tompkins, showed at the commencement that the teacher was equal to the task before her, and intended to do her duty. The discipline of the school was good throughout the term; but a little relaxation of interest on the part of

the teacher, caused by influences wholly outside, was a little detrimental to the perfect success of the last half of the term. Miss Tompkins is a young lady of unquestionable moral character, and we cheerfully recommend her as a successful teacher. Length of term, 4 1-2 months; number of scholars registered, 22; average attendance, 17, or 77 per cent. of the number registered.

The winter term was taught by Solomon Whitney, your Visiting Committee. Length of term, 3 3-5 months; number of scholars registered, 25; average attendance 20, or 80 per cent. of the number registered.

DISTRICT No. 3.—Miss Hannah E. Palmer was employed to take charge of this school during the summer term. Miss Palmer was one of those teachers, who, at their examination, do themselves but little credit, yet she taught a good school and we were happily disappointed in finding a much better state of things here than under the circumstances we could have expected. The school was very quiet, and appeared to be doing exceedingly well, and we believe she gave general satisfaction. Length of term, 4 1-2 months; number of scholars registered, 14; average attendance, 9 1-2, or nearly 68 per cent. of the number registered.

For the winter term in this district the services of Mr. Benjamin F. Wilbor were secured. Mr. W. is a young man of spotless character, possessing good attainments, and we do not hesitate to say that he taught a good school. The school house here is in a very poor condition, and we recommend that the legal voters in the district take the proper steps at their next annual meeting either to build a new house or thoroughly to repair the old one. Length of term, 4 months; number of scholars registered, 12; average, 10, or 83 1-3 per cent. of the number registered.

DISTRICT No. 4.—The summer term of this school was taught by Miss Abbie C. Grinnell, a young lady of considerable experience as a teacher, possessing an unquestionable character, with good literary attainments and an amiable disposition. She taught her school to the general satisfaction of her employers and the unqualified approbation of your committee. Length of term, 4 months; number of scholars registered, 17; average attendance, 18, or 76 per cent. of the number registered.

Mr. Edward C. Bailey was employed to teach this school during the winter. He bears an unimpeachable character and his qualifications were sufficient for the task before him, yet he was deficient in energy in conducting the daily exercises, thereby detracting somewhat from the success of the school. Length of term, 3 1-2 months; number of scholars registered, 16; average attendance, 14, or 87 1-2 per cent. of the number registered.

DISTRICT No. 5.—The summer term of this school was intrusted to the care of Miss Mary F. Sisson. This was the first essay of a young lady as teacher, and the result of her efforts proves her to be in possession of all the qualifications requisite to make a thorough and successful teacher. Length of term, 4 1-2 months; number of scholars registered, 25; average attendance, 15, or 60 per cent. of the number registered.

Mr. Jediah Shaw conducted the winter school in this district. He is a teacher of long experience and well-trying ability, always meeting with a due measure of success, and we see no reason for detracting from his former and well-merited fame as a teacher; yet we would suggest to him that there is a possibility of a teacher's falling behind the times. Length of term, 4 months; number of scholars registered, 32; average attendance, 24, or 75 per cent. of the number registered.

DISTRICT No. 6.—This school was taught throughout the year by Miss Miranda Peirce, an energetic, wide-awake teacher, of long experience, possessing a decision of character which well qualifies her to govern a school, and in these qualities lies the secret of much of her success. Some of the methods practiced by this teacher would have done very well twenty years ago but are wholly out of date now. Length of term in summer, 5 months; number of scholars registered, 32; average attendance, 24, or 75 per cent. of the number registered. Length of winter term, 5 months; number of scholars registered, 40; average attendance, 27, or 67 1-2 per cent. of the number registered. The inhabitants of this district will long remember Mr. Thaddeus H. Church as a benefactor, for through his influence and generosity they have secured to themselves and their children a school house that would be an honor to any village or town.

DISTRICT No. 7.—During the summer this school was taught with small results by Miss Abbie L. Gifford, a young lady possessing all the qualities for a good teacher. Length of term, 5 months; number of scholars registered, 19; average attendance, 12, or 63 per cent. of the number registered.

Through the winter, Mr. Edwin B. Davoll conducted this school with no better results than those of his immediate predecessor. We do not however, attribute the non-success of these teachers to any particular fault of theirs, for we believe that if a teacher were employed here possessing all the disciplinary powers of a Napoleon, the literary attainments of a Tennyson, and the moral qualities of a Channing, his labors would be in a great measure thrown away, because it is next to impossible for any man or woman to enter a house that some of our most thrifty farmers would consider too poor for a pig-sty even, and train therein the youthful mind and character with success. Length of term, 4 6-20 months; number of scholars registered, 25; average attendance, 15, or 60 per cent. of the number registered.

DISTRICT No. 8.—During the summer this school was taught by Miss Annie D. Coggeshall, a young lady of meritorious aspirations, good literary attainments and fair disciplinary powers. She taught her school with fair results. Length of term, 4 1-2 months; number of scholars registered, 30; average attendance, 20, or 66 2-3 per cent. of the number registered.

The winter school was conducted by Mr. Peleg Almy, a teacher of some twenty years experience, possessing an unquestionable moral character and good abilities. He is well calculated to do good in the school room. Some of his habits and methods are however a little lax, which it would be well for him to correct. We believe he gave universal satisfaction to his employers. Length of term, 4 months; number of scholars, 35; average attendance, 28, or 80 per cent. of the number registered.

DISTRICT No. 9.—The summer school here was intrusted to Miss Permelia S. Sanford, a young lady of estimable character and good intellectual abilities. It was her first attempt at teaching. She proved totally devoid of the powers necessary to govern a school, and her labors were worthless. Length of term, 3 months; number of scholars registered, 17; average attendance, 11, or nearly 65 per cent. of the number registered.

The school during the winter was taught by Miss Harriet B. Davoll, a teacher possessing talents equal to her calling, and her labors were attended with a fair measure of success. Had Miss Davoll exhibited a little more activity and energy in the school room, and had she been more regular in commencing and closing the daily sessions of the school, her labors would have been better appreciated. Length of term, 3 3-4 months; number of scholars registered, 20; average, 15, or 75 per cent. of the number registered.

DISTRICT No. 10.—Both the summer and winter term in this district were conducted by Miss Emma C. Brownell. The scholars made fine progress, and we believe that this teacher possesses those qualities which, if properly guided, would place her in an elevated position as a teacher; and in connection with this school we wish to say that it is the imperative duty of all teachers to be particularly careful that the moral influence which they exert over their pupils be of the highest order; that no sentence, word or syllable be uttered by them in their daily conversation with their pupils which can have within itself the least immoral tendency, and we should employ no teachers in our schools who do not, both by precept and example, inculcate the strictest morality. Length of summer term, 4 months; number of scholars registered, 20; average attendance, 14, or 70 per cent. of the number registered. Length of winter term, 4 months; number of scholars registered, 27; average attendance, 22, or 81 1-2 per cent. of the number registered.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

In behalf of the School Committee,

SOLOMON WHITNEY, Visiting Committee.

TOWN OF PORTSMOUTH.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1886.

With the exception of those of Nos. 2 and 6, the schools of this town have been conducted with their accustomed regularity, and scholars have made commendable progress.

DISTRICT No. 1 was taught one term by John H. Arnold, with his usual efficiency.

IN DISTRICT No. 2 harmony of feeling has been wanting, operating to the interruption of the school and its general usefulness while in session.

DISTRICT No. 3 has been taught through the year by Mary C. Carr. The patrons of that school are fortunate in securing the services of so able and diligent a teacher.

DISTRICT No. 4 was taught one term by Maria T. Taber, to good satisfaction, when for the next term she required a small advance in wages, which those in charge were not willing to give; thus her services were lost to us, and she was allowed to go where she could get good compensation for faithful services.

DISTRICT No. 5 has been taught during the past year by George B. Inman. From a record of the condition of the classes made by the Committee when he took charge of the school and subsequently, there was very marked progress in scholarship and deportment; and also keeping their new desks, purchased in Boston, in the very best order. In this school there has been an element of obscenity and profanity which has been lamented by many. Under the care of George B. Inman there has been a marked progress in that that is elevating and ennobling, and the Committee hope for the hearty coöperation of the parents for the future progress.

DISTRICT No. 7 has been in session only four months during the past year. When difficulties arise, the effort should be for their removal direct, instead of suffering things to be at a stand still.

While the cause of education is slow, the Committee feel encouraged to know that it is onward.

J. E. MACOMBER, Chairman.

TOWN OF TIVERTON.

The School Committee, in accordance with the school law, would respectfully submit the following report :

DISTRICT No. 1, (Four Corners.)—The scholars in this school have made very good progress in their studies the year past. It is almost impossible to teach, and govern this school well at the same time. Each time we visited this school we found comparative quiet and the teacher hard at work, but there was a little too much whispering among the pupils.

DISTRICT No. 2, (Brown.)—We believe that the labors of the summer teacher in this school were satisfactory to all concerned, and the progress of the scholars good.

Less interest has been manifested by the scholars in this school the past winter than in former winters, under the care of the same teacher. We think the dancing school that has been held in this district has had a bad influence on the minds of some of the pupils, causing them to be irregular in their attendance at school, and to care less about their studies when there.

DISTRICT No. 3, (Bridgeport.)—The progress of the scholars during the year was, for the most part, good.

Near the close of the winter term we were invited to visit this school, and found when there that certain of the larger boys were inclined to set aside the teacher's government and to set up their own in its place. We advised the teacher immediately to expel all from the school who would not obey ; and received a promise from the scholars then present that they would be obedient to the authority of the teacher.

DISTRICT No. 4, (Osborn.)—The teacher of this school, we think, is well qualified for her occupation and will make a very good teacher. Most of the scholars made good progress. We would not, however, advise young teachers to commence with their own district in teaching.

DISTRICT No. 5, (Gardner.)—We found good order in this school, and the scholars seemed to be making improvement. The teacher was faithful in her work.

DISTRICT No. 6, (Fish.)—The Committee were pleased when they visited this school with the deportment and general appearance of the school. Good improvement was made by the scholars in their studies. We are sorry that there is such a difference of feeling existing among the parents of this district.

DISTRICT No. 7, (Eagleville.)—We think the teacher of the summer term did the best she could for the school ; but she is young and

has not had the advantages that some of our teachers have had, consequently did not succeed as well as could have been wished.

The winter term was taught by one of our most successful teachers. The Committee were pleased particularly with the smaller classes, the members of which manifested a readiness in their recitations far beyond what we have seen before. We regret that this school-house is not better supplied with black-boards.

DISTRICT No. 8, (Washington.)—This district has had only one term of school the past year. Near the close of that term a complaint was made to the Committee that the money was being wasted, there being only three scholars present a part of the time. The Committee were satisfied when they visited this school that it was not answering the purpose that a good school should; but as the teacher in former terms had succeeded well, they were reluctant to interfere in the matter, but finally they cancelled the teacher's certificate, and thus brought the school to a close.

DISTRICT No. 9, (Manchester.)—We were pleased with the good order which prevailed whenever we visited this school. The teacher seemed to rule by love and kindness; and some of the pupils appeared to be making good progress in their studies.

DISTRICT No. 10, (Crandall.)—We think the teacher of the summer school well qualified for her work, so far as education was concerned, but she failed in her work because she either could not or would not govern her school.

The school was well taught and governed in the winter, and was satisfactory to all concerned.

DISTRICT No. 11, (King.)—There was no school in summer, the school-house being out of repair. This district was fortunate in securing the services of one who has the reputation of being a good teacher, and who formerly taught this same school. The teacher, so far as we had an opportunity to judge, was energetic and faithful in the discharge of his duties.

DISTRICT No. 12, (Neck.)—No school in summer. The school in the winter was all that a good school should be, except that there was a lack of scholars to be taught.

In reviewing the history of the schools for the year past, we are constrained to come to the conclusion that while some of our schools have come fully up to those of former times, our schools last year, considered as a whole, have not equaled those of the two former years. If parents would manifest more interest in the education of their children; if they would send them regularly to school and visit them occasionally when there, we should be able doubtless to report more favorably with regard to them.

Disagreements among parents in a district do much to destroy the usefulness of even a good teacher. We have been told by more than one trustee, that in certain districts there are two parties, and that the teacher who pleases one party is sure to displease the other.

The number of scholars enrolled in the summer, in the ten schools, was 332 ; the average attendance, 212. In winter, in eleven schools, 306 scholars enrolled, and an average attendance of 223. We have thus an average attendance of 67 per cent. in summer and 74 per cent in winter.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

PELEG ALMY,

In behalf of the Committee.

Tiverton, April 5, 1865.

No reports have been received from the following towns in this county :

JAMESTOWN,

NEW SHOREHAM,

MIDDLETOWN.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

TOWN OF RICHMOND.

In the town meeting of June, 1864, for the election of town officers, the election of School Committee was, Henry B. Kenyon, Isaac S. Prosser and Nelson K. Church.

At the first meeting the Committee organized by electing Henry B. Kenyon, Chairman, and Isaac S. Prosser, Clerk.

The Committee appointed Rev. C. L. Frost to superintend the schools, and make out the Annual Report.

Besides the quarterly meetings required by law, the Committee have held several called meetings for business.

MONEY RECEIVED AND EXPENDED.—Amount received in support of Public Schools of this town the past year:—

From the State—old appropriation	-	-	-	\$487 50
“ “ new “	-	-	-	437 05
“ Town— “ “	-	-	-	300 00
“ Registry Tax,	-	-	-	107 55
				<hr/>
				\$1,333 10

The money paid out for the support of Public Schools the past year has been as follows:—

Amount paid to the several Districts for school purposes, \$1,256 25.

JOINT DISTRICTS.

Nos. 5 and 9 of Hopkinton, by a vote of the Committee, are allowed annually, \$1 50 for each scholar of this town, who shall attend the Winter School of said districts, during the public school year, commencing May 1, in said joint districts, sixteen weeks or more, and ten cents a week for any number less than sixteen weeks.

DISTRICT No. 1, (*Pine Grove*).—The Summer School was taught by Miss Sarah A. Hoxie, of Hopkinton. Miss Hoxie is an experienced teacher, and she discharged the duties of her office with energy, firmness and kindness, and as a matter of course, good improvement was made by the scholars.

The Winter School was taught by Mr. Charles H. Langworthy, of Hopkinton, who met with his usual good success.

DISTRICT No. 2, (*Carolina*.)—The Winter School was taught by Mr. George P. Clark, of this town, and Miss G. Pierce, of Hopkinton, who succeeded well in governing and imparting instruction.

The school house is quite too small to well accommodate this school; and it being private property too, is sometimes used for other purposes beside school.

DISTRICT No. 3, (*Shannock*.)—This School was taught by Mr. Isaac S. Prosser, of this town, both Summer and Winter, with his usual excellent success.

The school house in this district is not more than half large enough; and poor what there is of it.

DISTRICT No. 4, (*Usquepaug*.)—The school house in this district being in South Kingstown, is under the control of the Committee in that town.

DISTRICT No. 5, (*Centre*.)—The Summer School was taught by Miss Louisa A. Rathburn, of this town. A little more firmness, blended with the large amount of kindness, which Miss R. possesses, would improve her government.

The Winter School was taught by Miss Sarah M. Lilibridge, of this town, who fully sustained the good reputation she had already gained as a teacher in this School.

DISTRICT No. 6, (*Squirrelville*.)—The Winter School was taught by Mr. H. T. Braman, of South Kingstown, who taught with a good degree of success.

DISTRICT No. 7, (*Alton*.)—The Winter School was taught by Mr. J. R. Tillinghast, of North Kingstown. Mr. T. lacks a few qualifications which are essential to success in teaching.

This district has nearly completed a school house, which, with the land it stands upon, with the outbuildings, will cost three thousand dollars.

DISTRICT No. 8, (*Tefft Hill*.)—The Summer and Winter Schools were taught by Miss Hattie M. Aldrich, of this town, with a good degree of success.

DISTRICT No. 9, (*Bell*.)—The Summer School was taught by Miss Dorcas A. Clarke, of this town, which was her first trial in teaching, and she fully met the expectation of the Superintendent.

The Winter School was taught by Mr. Andrew Moore, of this town. With a little more energy and firmness Mr. M. would succeed much better in teaching.

DISTRICT No. 10, (*Washington*.)—The Winter School was taught by Mr. John A. Woodmanser, of South Kingstown. This was Mr.

W.'s first trial in teaching, which proved a decided success. He toiled with untiring zeal to promote and advance the intellectual and moral interests of his pupils.

DISTRICT No. 11, (*Boss.*)—The Summer School was taught by Miss Mary C. Whipple, of Hopkinton.

The Winter School was taught by Mr. Paul Whipple, of Hopkinton. Mr. W. should attend to the cultivation of his own mind, before attempting to teach again.

DISTRICT No. 12, (*Hillsdale.*)—This School was taught by Miss A. F. Kenyon, of this town, who fully sustained the reputation she had already gained in this school.

DISTRICT No. 13, (*Arcadia.*)—The Summer School was taught by Miss Esther C. Prentiss, of this town, who succeeded well, both in maintaining order and imparting instruction.

The Winter School was taught by Mr. Wm. M. Chipman, of Hopkinton, who succeeded well in imparting instruction, and with a little more firmness, united with his kindness, would have improved his government.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Superintendent has endeavored to maintain such a visitation and supervision of the several schools as the law demands, and the interest of the schools require.

Some of the Trustees do not visit the school twice during each term of school as the law requires. And though parents are not legally bound to visit their schools, they are morally bound to do so, and often. Such visits encourages the children, and leads teachers to feel that they have the sympathy of parents and friends of education.

In most of our schools, quite too little interest is manifest to advance the interests of education.

Many members of school Districts, do not attend the District meetings unless it is to oppose some measure, which may be introduced to promote the interests of the school, if such measure carried out will cost them a few cents.

But while there is a lack of interest felt by parents and others, composing a school District, many who attempt to teach lack important qualifications for the great and responsible work.

In governing a school, it is not necessary to use *brute force*. Teachers should appeal to the higher and better nature of the scholars. An ever present sense of moral duty, if not religious obligation, should actuate teachers, which will never fail to reach the sympathy of the scholars. None but strictly moral, if not religious teachers, should be employed in our Public Schools. Our schools are made up of young people, who possess dispositions much like grown up people.

Good sound common sense, truthful, self-respect, self-governing, temperate, patriotic, firmness blended with kindness, are essential qualifications to the good government of a school.

Trustees should aim to get good teachers rather than those who will work cheap.

In District No. 7, after the usual amount of contention, at length succeeded in building a good and convenient school house.

It is hoped that other Districts, so sadly deficient in school house accommodations, will follow the example, so that every District in town will soon own a good school house.

Districts Nos. 5, 8, 10, 11 and 12, have houses too poor in their present state, to be any longer fit for school purposes. The house in Districts Nos. 2 and 3, are too small to properly accommodate their respective schools.

In this age of progress, as well as the demand upon the intelligence, morals, and patriotism of the people, should be made in our system of education.

While the nation is nobly struggling to maintain her existence, and rise to a higher life—gain universal freedom—we, as a portion of the people, should take a more decided interest in our common schools, that our children may be prepared to complete the work already began, and be fully equal to the great responsibilities which shall fall upon them.

With a deep interest in the common school enterprise, and trusting that my successor shall be more faithful and efficient than I have been, I now yield up my trust.

C. L. FROST, Superintendent School Committee.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.—Henry B. Kenyon, Isaac S. Prosser, Nelson K. Church.

TRUSTEES.—District No. 1, John F. Baggs; No. 2, Isaac S. Prosser; No. 3, S. P. Clarke; No. 4, E. Anthony, Geo. L. Hazzard, B. W. Brayman; No. 5, E. B. Phillips; No. 6, D. P. Kenyon; No. 7, Abel Fenner, Pardon Olney, Jesse Potter; No. 8, A. B. Phillips; No. 9, E. B. Johnson; No. 10, Mosher Webster; No. 11, Peter Clarke; No. 12, Gilbert Vallet; No. 13, George Harris.

SUMMER SCHOOL.								WINTER SCHOOL.										
No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	No. over 16 years old.	No. under 16 years old.	Average Attendance.	No. of Families.	Wages per month.	Weeks of School.	No. of District.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	No. over 16 years old.	No. under 16 yrs. old.	Average Attendance.	No. of Families.	Wages per month.	Weeks of School.	Money due.
9	12			13	11	\$12 00	16	1	Pine Grove....	15	7	1	13	12	\$20 00	16		
				28				2	Carolina.....	27	25		1	41	29	50 00	16	
6	5			9	6	10 00	14	3	Shannock.....	22	22	4	36	26		16		
4	6	2		8	5	8 00	12	4	Usquepaug....	8	5	2	10	5	35 00	13		\$7 58
								5	Centre.....	11	7	2	1	13	7	20 00	16	82
								6	Squirrelville...	11	9	4	15	9	20 00	16		27 40
								7	Alton.....	23	19	8	28	28	37 00	16		5 30
5	7	1	8	8		10 00	12	8	Tefft Hill.....	9	8		1	7	8	20 00	16	18 50
6	8	1	8	8		8 00	12	9	Bell.....	7	7	2	10	7	22 00	16		2 33
								10	Washington...	9	10		11	11	28 00	16		25 10
3	9	3	5	5		5 50	8	11	Boss.....	4	7	1	6	8	20 00	16		
8	12	2	11	8		15 00	12	12	Hilldale.....	4	5		8	5	17 00	4		56 78
7	12	4	15	12		12 00	16	13	Arcadia.....	8	7		11	10	22 00	16		

TOWN OF HOPKINTON.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1885.

To the Citizens of the Town of Hopkinton:

At the meeting for the election of Town Officers, held June 7th, 1864, you chose N. L. Richmond, B. P. Langworthy, 2d, and S. R. Wheeler the School Committee for the year ensuing. Subsequently, the above named persons, having been duly qualified, organized by appointing N. L. Richmond, Chairman, and S. R. Wheeler, Clerk. N. L. Richmond was appointed Superintendent of Schools in Districts Nos. 5, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12, and S. R. Wheeler, Superintendent of the other Schools of the Town, and also to make out the Annual Report.

TEACHERS.—Experienced teachers generally succeed the best. This statement is, for the most part, believed throughout the town, and the schools are in a better condition because it is believed and acted upon, than they otherwise would be. "Practice makes perfect," is an adage, in which there is much truth. A person, when first employed in the mechanic or the polite arts, is quite apt to make awkward work. But by continued effort—by practice—some muscles tighten, others relax, until they, as it were, fit themselves to the

implements they are called upon to use. We are frequently astonished to see the ease with which a carpenter or a blacksmith does cunning and difficult work. We watch with wonder the fingers of the pianist, as they strike key after key of the instrument in such rapid succession and with such remarkable precision. We look with admiration upon the perfect delineations, the fine shades and delicate touches, given to a painting. And we ask ourselves how have these persons acquired so much skill? Immediately comes back the answer, "Practice makes perfect." So it is with the school teacher. Practice has a tendency to perfect him in his work. True, every one cannot become a first-class teacher. It is true, too, that some teachers with but little experience, will succeed better than others with considerable; but that does not confute the statement just made.

A teacher should be religious. Theoretically, at least, we are believers in Christianity. But few, who are not Christians, will say Christianity is not worthy of attention; while those who are Christians believe it to be the *all in all* of life. How important, then, is it, that the tender minds of school children should be favorably impressed toward religion? Perhaps it will be said, that a teacher is not hired to go into the school-room to teach religion. That may be in a measure true; and yet scarcely a day passes but that a teacher has an opportunity to say a word in favor of the doctrines of Jesus, which may make an indelible impression upon some young heart, and insure to the world a true-hearted Christian. Just as easily too, perhaps, by single words dropped from time to time, may the young mind be so poisoned, that it will never accept the offers of the gospel. Nor is it possible for a teacher to remain neutral. There are occurrences in school, when he must show himself either for or against the principles which have to do with the eternal welfare of the soul.

PARENTS.—Whatever may be the qualifications of the teacher, you can in a great degree paralyze his efforts. It is essential to the success of a teacher, that he have the confidence of his pupils. This is almost impossible while you are day by day, in presence of your children, harshly criticising his almost every action. It is your privilege, yea, more, it is a duty God demands of you, to be particular in selecting those who are to be the instructors of your offspring. It is then your duty to place the power of securing teachers in the hands of such men as you can trust. It is your privilege, too, to let your preference for one teacher, or your objection to another, be known to those whom you have thus empowered to secure teachers. Indeed, circumstances may even give you the right to keep your children away from school. Trivial circumstances cannot give that right; for a parent assumes a great responsibility when he limits the opportunities for the intellectual development of his children. Still you may possibly, in some extreme cases, have that right. But upon no prin-

ciple of Christianity or of morals, upon no principle of justice or humanity, have you a right to send your children to school, and at the same time publicly condemn the course of the teacher. By this means you are sure, more or less, to disaffect the minds of your own and your neighbors' children, and hinder their progress in school. You therefore rob them of intellectual improvement, and perhaps materially dwarf their usefulness through their whole lives. Compared with this, to rob them of money is indeed trivial.

Again, parents, there is a tribunal to which you can appeal if you think your teacher is not taking a proper course. If you find this tribunal sustains the teacher, it is simply the part of men to abide that decision. If you do not, but determine by words and actions to set at naught the school and its authorities, you place yourselves on exactly the same ground with the rebels at the South. They would not abide the decision of the governmental officers chosen by the people. You do not abide the decision of the school officers chosen by yourselves and fellow townsmen. Logically, one party is as rebellious as the other.

Now, parents, for your own sake, for the highest good of the children God has given you, and for the good of the noble cause of education, the Committee advise you to sustain your teachers, although their opinions may not be in exact accordance with your own. By so doing, it is possible to have a good school, even with quite an ordinary teacher.

BLACKBOARDS.—Every school should be well supplied with blackboards, put up where they can be conveniently used by both teacher and scholars. Some school rooms in the town are scantily furnished with these essentials to a good school. In preparing blackboards, varnish should not be used. It makes the surface so smooth that it is difficult to mark upon it. Crayons, for blackboard use, are much preferable to common chalk. The difference in cost is but little. Chalk scratches the surface, and soon spoils it.

BOOKS.—The books prescribed by the Committee are generally in use throughout the town. Some schools, however, use text books which are not recommended. A variety of books upon the same topic, in a school, is a great detriment. It necessarily divides the attention of the teacher, and retards the progress of the school. Quackenbos' History of the United States is now among the books recommended by the Committee. During the past winter it has been used as a reader by the advanced scholars in five scholars. We believe it has given pleasure, and we are sure it has been profitable.

DISTRICT No. 1, (Dr. Kenyon's.)—The summer term was taught by Ruth R. Saunders, who labored faithfully. The school made commendable progress. The winter school was under the instruction

of Wm. H. Kenyon. Mr. Kenyon taught the same school last winter. The employers showed their wisdom by securing his services again.

No. 2, (*Potter Hill*.)—This school was taught summer and winter by Henry S. Barber. He labored faithfully and successfully. Mr. Barber may well be called a good teacher.

No. 3, (*Writter's*.)—The school in this district, under the care of Ann E. Wells in the fall, and her sister, Maria Wells, in the winter, made good progress. The fall term was rather short. A little firmer discipline during the winter would have been an improvement.

No. 4, (*Ashaway*.)—Laurie E. Thompson taught the school both summer and winter, and gave good satisfaction to the employers and the Superintendent.

No. 5, (*Woodville*.)—The summer school was taught by Miss Sarah E. Chester, a good teacher, and under whose management it was second to none in town. The winter term was taught by Benjamin P. Langworthy, 2d, one of the Board of School Committee, who had taught many terms in the district before. As he is well known to be a successful teacher, there is no need of any comments by the Superintendent.

No. 6, (*City*.)—The summer term was taught by Margaret A. Langworthy. The school was closed two weeks before the appointed time, on account of the sickness of the teacher. Hence it was visited but once. It was in good condition, but the Superintendent had not an opportunity for judging of its advancement. The school during the winter was taught by S. R. Wheeler, one of the Board of the School Committee, and Superintendent of the schools in this part of the town; consequently it became the duty of the other members of the Board to visit this school. The Committee are free to say that, on examination, they found the school in first-rate order, not surpassed by any that came under their observation. The scholars made good improvement, deported themselves well, performed their recitations promptly, and with a correctness that gave pleasure to the Committee and credit to themselves. No one could visit this school but to admire its workings. Though some have withdrawn their children from it, yet we think they acted hastily and without just cause. If they had visited it more, they would have held it in higher estimation. Parents should rarely keep their children from school, for in so doing they injure themselves and children much more than they do the teacher.

No. 7, (*Gate*.)—The summer school was taught by Miss Louisa A. Newton, who was very successful. The winter school by Mr. Nathan J. Newton, who had taught in the district before. Mr. Newton is a good teacher.

No. 9, (*Locustville*).—Mr. Henry B. Kenyon was engaged in the higher department of this school the past year. Mr. Kenyon is a graduate of our State Normal School, and a good scholar. We think a more vigorous discipline could have been exercised in this school with good effect. "The best of order should be *firmly* and *resolutely* maintained." The primary department was taught by Miss Eliza R. Henry, who had been engaged several terms in this school before. Miss Henry is an excellent teacher. She does credit to herself, gives satisfaction to the Committee, and to the patrons of the school.

No. 10, (*Barberville*).—The school during the summer was taught by Miss Julia A. Richmond. This was her first term in it, and she succeeded well. She showed an aptness for teaching, and under her instruction and discipline the school made commendable progress. Robert B. Richmond, a teacher of experience, commenced the winter term, but was prevented from continuing it on account of ill health. It was closed by Miss Carrie G. Pierce, with satisfaction to the Superintendent and to her employers.

No. 11, (*Rockville*).—The summer school was taught by Miss Eunice M. Stillman. It was closed prematurely, to give her a chance of going to school, consequently it was visited but once. Hence we have not the opportunity of judging of its merits as we otherwise could have done. The winter school was taught by Miss S. E. Chester, of whose merits as a teacher we have already spoken.

No. 12, (*Grassy Pond*).—This is the smallest school in town, with an average of only three, and hardly worthy of the name as to number. The teacher was Mr. Frederick S. Austin, with whom all were well satisfied. It is a query in the minds of the Committee, whether it would not be advisable to discontinue the school in this district, as the money might be used in others to a much greater advantage.

Amount of money received from all sources, \$1,481 21.

The statistics are presented in the following table.

Respectfully submitted.

N. L. RICHMOND, B. P. LANGWORTHY, 2D, S. R. WHEELER,	}	Committee.
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TOWN OF SOUTH KINGSTOWN.

The School Committee respectfully submit the following Report :

The organization of the Committee was effected by the election of Hon. E. R. Potter, Chairman, J. G. Perry, Esq., Clerk ; Hon. E. R. Potter, Rev. J. H. Wells and J. H. Tefft, Esq., were appointed Examining Committee, and J. H. Tefft, Visiting Committee.

We have passed through another year of terrible strife and civil war ; and, although during the first year of the rebellion the effect upon our public schools was not so perceptible, we regret to say that during the past year the schools have fallen behind those of the two years previous.

We do not mean by this, that all the schools have retrograded, for some of them have been good in every respect, and have made excellent improvement.

Your Committee have been aware of the decline in our schools, and have labored hard to prevent it, but have found it out of their power to bring the schools up to that point of excellence, where they wished a year ago to see them this time.

The reasons for this retrogression, in the opinion of your Committee, are :

1st. The public mind has been turned more and more, ever since the rebellion commenced, to our great national struggle, and as its magnitude and extent have been brought to light, the people have become absorbed in the national affairs to the detriment of almost every department of knowledge and business.

2nd. Some of our best teachers have left town on account of the miserable compensation received for their labors. While the rate of pay in almost every other department of industry has advanced from 100 to 200 per cent., the compensation of teachers in some of our districts has not advanced a single mill, in others the pay of teachers has decreased, and where there has been an advance, it has rarely been more than 25 per cent. Can it be expected that good teachers can now be obtained for the same compensation that they could when it did not cost them more than one-third as much to live ?

Your Committee have been obliged to give certificates to teachers who were below par, because some of the districts would not, or did not feel as if they could afford to raise money enough to employ a good teacher in these times of high prices and high taxes.

3d. There has seemed to be a feeling of insubordination infesting many of our schools—a strong disposition on the part of a few scholars to disobey and to make the school as unpleasant as possible.

Such scholars always find more or less in every school to join with them in destroying the good order and usefulness of the school. There were more cases of this kind during the winter than there have ever been before since we had charge of the schools.

Some schools, which bid fair at the commencement of the winter to rank among the best, were so affected by these conflicting and contending elements that their usefulness was greatly impaired, if not destroyed.

We are sorry to say that we believe that some of these cases of *rowdyism* and *determination not to obey* have been winked at, if not encouraged, by parents.

It is utterly impossible for any teacher to succeed *well*, who is not sustained by the people of the district.

Parents, if you would have good schools, visit them, encourage your teachers, check the waywardness of vicious boys and girls, see that you do not make complaints against nor condemn your teacher without a cause, think not that your children are the most troublesome of any in the world at home, and that they are the best of any in the world when at school, and that it is impossible or next to impossible for them to do wrong when there.

The attendance in some of the schools has been very irregular during the past year, which has detracted from the interest and success of our schools. As we write we have in mind some scholars who have been in school more or less during the past two or three years, and who have made little or no advancement during that time; and one of the reasons, if not *the reason*, for this is the irregularity of their attendance. Many of our school houses are still in a very filthy and dilapidated condition, not having been cleaned or repaired for years. A few of the school houses were so open, and the means of warming them so poor, that it was impossible to keep them comfortable during the winter.

The people of District No. 20 having become satisfied that in order to have a good school they must have a good house, have greatly enlarged their old house, and are intending to have one of the best, if not the best school house, in town.

The repairs which have recently been made on the house and yard in District No. 19, speak well for the people of that district.

District No. 3 has purchased the old Academy for a district school-house. Since it became the district property it has been slightly repaired, and by placing the stove in the back part of the room and thus having a greater length of pipe in the school room, has been made much more comfortable. But this house is not and *will not* be what it should be for school purposes till it is thoroughly repaired.

We hope that during the summer those districts which have not already put their school rooms in proper order, will see that the plastering, the windows, the door latches, &c., are repaired, and the school rooms and entries thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed or papered.

The repairs will cost each district but a trifle and will pay 100 per cent. interest on the money expended.

Teachers, in order to succeed, should have a love for the profession. It cannot be expected that persons who assume the responsibilities of

teachers for the purpose of filling up a leisure month or two, and who in that way hope to replenish their pockets, will be worth much as teachers.

Teachers should not only love their work, but they should keep ever before their minds, that they are guiding and giving bent to immortal minds, that they may shape the entire future of some of their scholars for good or evil, and that as is their influence so will be their responsibility.

They should treat their pupils both in and out of school with respect, and should *insist* on being treated *respectfully* in return. They should study to make themselves better acquainted with the branches which they are to teach, and improve every opportunity in fitting themselves for the duties of the school room.

They should never let pleasure interfere with their school duties. They should be extremely careful what they say respecting their pupils or patrons out of school, for there are always those ready to catch any unguarded expressions, and use them to the detriment of teacher and school.

It is not unfrequently the case when urging teachers to attend Teachers' Meetings and Institutes, to take and read some school journal, to procure books of reference, to study out of school, to pay particular attention to some branches that they are not quite as well qualified to teach, that we receive replies like the following: "O, I can't do that, for I do not intend to teach more than one term;" yet we see them asking for certificates for the second term and even the second year. Another replies, "I get so tired of books and school before night, that I do not want to see a school book nor to think of school again before the next morning. I know enough to teach any of my scholars; what good will it do me to attend educational meetings, read school journals and educational magazines, or to study out of school?"

The teacher who thinks and reasons thus, we think, does not know enough to know that he is not fit to teach.

Trustees, beware of such teachers, for they will do your schools but little good.

The statistics are presented in the following tables, prepared at the request of the School Committee and respectfully submitted in their behalf.

J. H. TEFFT, Visiting Committee.

South Kingstown, R. I., June 5, 1865.

STATISTICAL TABLE.

WINTER TERM.

NAME.	TEACHERS.	No. of Scholars Reg.	Average Attendance.	Number of Visits.	Wages per month.	Time in months.
1 South Ferry.....	W. B. Knowles.....	38	22	13	\$22 00 3	
2 Tower Hill.....	M. A. Nichols.....	35	22	29	17 60 4	
3 Kingston.....	A. E. Telf.....	29	21	27	25 00 4	
4 Union.....	E. E. Brown.....	38	29	22	15 00 0	
5 Rocky Brook.....	W. W. Merriam.....	29	10	5	30 00 1	
6 Wakefield.....	R. Knowles.....	22	17	8	42 00 24	
7 Lower Point Judith.....	M. J. Prosser.....	97	76	24	30 00 4	
8 Upper Point Judith.....	H. L. A. Prosser.....	66	44	13	40 00 4	
9 Sugar Loaf.....	E. C. Telf.....	37	27	23		
10 Matoonoc.....	S. J. Chappell.....	30	22	25	35 00 3	
11 Stony Point.....	T. T. Tucker.....	18	134	17	15 00 4	
12 Perryville.....	E. R. Telf.....	23	19	26	13 00 3	
13 Greenhill.....	S. E. Telf.....	16	13	12	16 00 3	
14 Tuckertown.....	W. P. Barber.....	22	17	15	20 00 3	
15 Perkins.....	J. E. R. Crandall.....	30	21	18	18 00 24	
16 Yawcoo.....	W. E. Crandall.....	16	11	28	18 75 4	
17 Uaquapung.....	S. S. Eldred.....	13	11	19	35 00 3	
18 Dugway.....	S. M. Anthony.....	9	8	38	13 60 4	
19 Pier.....	C. D. Albro.....	22	12	9	17 00 3	
20 Peace Dale.....	H. J. Vallet.....	126	103	100	60 00 3	
21 Moorfield.....	H. H. Telf.....	30	25	10	27 00 34	
	H. K. Hull.....					

SUMMER TERM.

NAME.	TEACHERS.	No. of Scholars Reg.	Average attendance.	Number of Visits.	Wages per month.	Time in months.
1 South Ferry.....	R. Nichols.....	37	25	37	\$12 00 4	
2 Tower Hill.....	M. A. Greene.....	43	27	11	20 00 26	
3 Kingston.....						
4 Union.....	W. P. Barber.....	23	16	19	10 00 3	
5 Rocky Brook.....						
6 Wakefield.....	M. E. Gardner.....	33	23	16	12 00 4	
7 Lower Point Judith.....	I. F. Dixon.....	13	9	10	16 00 3	
8 Upper Point Judith.....	H. L. A. Prosser.....	14	11	18	12 00 3	
9 Sugar Loaf.....	S. E. Telf.....	23	18	4	18 00 4	
10 Matoonoc.....	S. A. Carpenter.....	17	13	26	12 00 34	
11 Stony Point.....	M. G. Tucker.....	19	16	6	14 00 3	
12 Perryville.....	J. E. R. Crandall.....	17	13	36	19 60 3	
13 Greenhill.....	S. S. Eldred.....	17	15	29	16 00 3	
14 Tuckertown.....	S. M. Anthony.....	16	12	28	16 00 3	
15 Perkins.....						
16 Yawcoo.....	S. M. Baker.....	11	8	16	18 00 34	
17 Uaquapung.....	C. G. Pierce.....	10	10	29	18 00 3	
18 Dugway.....	Mrs. S. L. Reed.....	24	16	23	14 00 4	
19 Pier.....	J. H. Telf.....	117	100	61	35 00 3	
20 Peace Dale, Spring.....	E. M. Darling.....	126	101	45	19 00 3	
21 Moorfield.....	J. H. Telf.....	23	15	14	20 00 3	
	H. T. Brayman.....				16 00 3	

TOWN OF NORTH KINGSTOWN.

The School Committee of the town of North Kingstown beg leave to present to the electors of their town, this, their Annual Report:

The School Fund for the past year was derived from the following sources, viz. :

Amount received from the State, -	-	-	-	\$1,146 46
Appropriation from the town, -	-	-	-	500 00
Registry Taxes, -	-	-	-	150 08
Amount forfeited by District No. 8, -	-	-	-	106 28
“ due on former appropriations, -	-	-	-	391 00

Whole amount appropriated, -	-	-	-	\$2,293 77
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Again the Committee would refer to the want of interest manifested in nearly every District, and regret exceedingly the lack of order and discipline prevalent in many of our schools, and with which much of the good effect of a school is lost.

The Committee would respectfully urge the necessity of furnishing new school houses in Districts Nos. 5, 8 and 9. No. 8 has no school house, and consequently has no title to any part or portion of the fund. And those in Nos. 5 and 9 are utterly incapable of supplying the wants and purposes of those Districts.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES REYNOLDS, Secretary Town Committee.

Wickford, July 18th, 1865.

TOWN OF WESTERLY.

The School Committee of the town of Westerly, in accordance with the duties of their appointment, respectfully present the following Report to the freemen of said town :

At the annual election of town officers, held on Tuesday, June 7th, 1864, David Smith, Samuel H. Cross and Edwin G. Champlin were chosen School Committee for the ensuing year.

The Committee organized by appointing David Smith, Chairman, and Samuel H. Cross, Clerk.

Your Committee have met according to law, and at such other times as was necessary for the best interests of the schools.

During the year the schools of the town have been very successful, and we do not deem it expedient to enter into details in regard to each particular district.

Your Committee desire to call the special attention of the inhabitants of District No. 1, to the great need of furnishing better facilities for educating the children of the District than they now enjoy. In 1857 the average daily attendance was 240, now, with nearly if not quite 450 children of the proper age to attend school, the District has not sufficient school-room to seat comfortably 150 scholars. This District can and should furnish as good facilities for procuring a good education as any in the State. Wherever the youth of our village congregate, there, from sad evidences, we can readily see the necessity of furnishing far better opportunities for their education than they now enjoy. In proportion as the care and education of the youth is neglected, in such proportion is it necessary to make more stringent laws to prevent crime, for ignorance and crime go hand in hand. As we value the best interests of our children, we should feel it our privilege, as it is our real duty, to furnish with a free hand whatever is necessary to educate them properly. When we consider how closely the future welfare of our children is connected with early impressions, we cannot be too anxious that everything possible should be done to exert the most favorable influence over them.

In Districts Nos. 2, 7 and 9, the best interests of the scholars demand either that the school houses be enlarged or the Districts divided. In Nos. 2 and 9 the benches, intended for two, have three, and sometimes four scholars crowded upon them, creating confusion and disorder whenever a class is called, and injuring to a very great extent the progress of the school. In District No. 7 the scholars cannot possibly be seated in the present school house.

We think this is not the time to be parsimonious; true, the war for National existence through which we have so recently and so honorably passed, has bequeathed to us and to our posterity, the burden of an immense debt, yet we should not attempt to economize at our children's expense, for by so doing we aid in diminishing the quantity, and doubtless the quality, of the intellectual food of the children, into whose hands, at no very far off day, the destinies of this nation are to be committed.

TEACHERS.—The teachers who have had the care of our schools during the past year, have generally been zealous and successful in the discharge of their duties. We must not expect our schools to attain to that degree of excellence desirable until teachers are paid in proportion to the work we require of them. Teachers who seem to have such a love for teaching that they are willing to teach for nothing, are good for nothing, their schools compare favorably with the price; and that class of teachers whose health will not admit of their doing anything but teach, and hardly that, are not fit to be in the school-room, it is no place for an hypochondriac. Teachers, to have active, cheerful and correct scholars, should be healthy, cheerful, active and correct themselves. They should insist on being well paid,

and in discharging their duties they should be determined to render an equivalent and more, for value received, so that whatever contributes to their pecuniary advantage, may also contribute to the moral and intellectual advantage of their pupils. Teachers who are not capable of either teaching or governing successfully, and who have little or no interest as to the results of their labors in the school-room, should not be retained an half hour; they are but little if any better than no teacher.

AVERAGE.—The average attendance in our schools during the year, except in District No. 1, has not been so large as heretofore, owing in part to the scarcity of labor, but far more to the very serious evils of irregular attendance and tardiness. Parents do not, and children cannot until too late, realize the evils resulting from this, the greatest hindrance to the perfecting of schools. While many of the parents have shown their continued interest in their schools by frequent visits to the school-rooms, others have failed entirely to take any interest in them except to find fault with the teacher, when, had they searched for the source of the evil complained of in the teacher, it would have been in most instances, found at the home of the fault-finder. A school may be favored with every other influence that tends to elevate it to the highest degree of excellence, yet if the parents of the district fail to discharge their duty in having their children regular and punctual in their attendance at school, they are sure to strike a deadly blow to its success.

TRUSTEES.—Trustees should not engage a teacher who is without a certificate of approval from the Committee, and any school officer who pays any of the public money to a teacher who has not a certificate, however short the time the teacher may have taught, violates the law and is liable to a heavy fine.

They are also required and should notify the Committee of the time of opening and closing of school, and we would call their special attention to their duties as set forth in the Revised Statutes of Rhode Island, Title XVIII. "Of Public Instruction."

In conclusion we would beg leave to suggest to our fellow-citizens that the present is *the* time to increase the usefulness and to raise the standard of our Public Schools; now that the war is over we shall be compelled to contend with those evils which ever follow in its footsteps, and we cannot be too vigilant in the discharge of our duties to our children and to our country, making stronger and more durable the bulwarks of liberty and good order.

All of which is respectfully submitted by the Committee.

SAMUEL H. CROSS, Clerk.

Westerly, May, 1865.

TOWN OF CHARLESTOWN.

Agreeable to the requirements of the law the Committee of this town would respectfully submit the following School Report :

We are not disposed to find fault and are sorry to acknowledge that many grievous faults exist in regard to the welfare of our Public Schools. The want of some plan for concentrating the efforts and exertions of those who would be disposed to take an active part in promoting the cause of education, has long been felt. It was respectfully suggested by Hon. Elisha R. Potter that this result might be obtained by establishing a Board of Education, to consist of the principal State officers, and other zealous friends of our public school system, to be appointed by the Governor. Such a Board would be capable of exerting a great influence. If they served without compensation, no one would desire the office except from motives for the public good. It is believed there are many individuals who would be glad to devote a portion of their time to the public service in this way, and with no other reward than the consciousness of doing all in their power to promote a good cause.

The uniformity of text-books is a subject that claims the serious attention of all who have a direct interest in our schools. A scholar who attends school without proper books is a fractured wheel in the machinery which would otherwise be perfect. He not only receives a smaller share of his teacher's time in explanation, but loses the benefit of other scholars' explanation in recitations, and seriously effects the progress of the whole school ; but we hope measures will be taken to remedy this fault, as well as to secure the services of first-class teachers. We have been very fortunate the past year in obtaining good teachers.

DISTRICT No. 1, (*Cross Mill*.) — The Summer Term was taught by Miss Mary E. Church, who had taught two terms previous in the same District. Miss Church is a teacher of much experience and excellent qualifications, and gives general satisfaction wherever she teaches. The Winter Term was taught by George H. Hoxsie.

DISTRICT No. 2, (*Quonocontaug*.) — Miss Anna B. Hoxsie taught the Summer Term of this school very successfully, and the scholars made fine progress. The Winter Term was taught by Mr. Geo. A. Pendleton, who labored with much energy, and would have been very successful had he not been disturbed by a few very unruly boys. The condition of the school house reflects much credit upon the inhabitants of this District, and shows to the scholars that their parents are deeply interested in the cause of education.

DISTRICT No. 3, (*Cookstown*.) — The Summer Term was taught by Miss Susan H. Burdick. This was Miss Burdick's first attempt at

teaching, and we are happy to learn that she gave excellent satisfaction and taught a good school. Miss Mary E. Whipple taught the Winter Term. We think if the Trustees and other inhabitants of this District would take more interest in the affairs of this school, it would be better for the scholars of the District. We would suggest the idea that a rate-bill, of reasonable dimensions, in connection with the public money appropriated to that District, would be the means of securing them teachers of more experience.

DISTRICT No. 4, (*Shumunknuc.*) — Miss Phebe A. Stillman taught the Summer and Winter Terms of this school. She appeared to labor hard for the benefit of the scholars, but was not as successful as she would have been had good order been maintained.

DISTRICT No. 5.—The Fall and Winter Terms were taught by Miss Emily A. Wilcox, a graduate of the Normal School. Miss Wilcox is an excellent teacher, and the scholars made rapid progress during both terms. Much credit is due Mr. Wm. H. Perry, the Trustee, for his faithful labors in sustaining a good school in this District.

DISTRICT No. 6, (*Washington.*) — There was no Summer School taught in this District. The Winter Term was taught by Miss Mary A. Cross, who labored very faithfully and taught a good school. Miss Cross experienced considerable trouble from a son of the Trustee, whom, we believe, was upheld in his unbecoming conduct by his father.

DISTRICT No. 7, (*Watchaug.*) — The Summer Term of this School was taught by Miss Mary L. Hoxsie. The Winter Term was taught by Mr. Charles Maine, who maintained excellent order, and taught a good school, considering his situation. The condition of the school house is miserable. The inhabitants of the District are divided, one-half against the other, and the school house will soon be in the same condition unless repairs are made.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

GEORGE H. HOXSIE, Clerk of School Committee.

Charlestown, R. I., March, 1865.

TOWN OF EXETER.—No report received.

KENT COUNTY.

TOWN OF WARWICK.—1865.

To the Freemen of the Town of Warwick:

The School Committee beg leave to make the following Report, for the year ending May 1st, 1865:

The money received for the support of the Public Schools of the town, for the past year, was derived from the following sources:

From the State, old appropriation.....	\$1,779 56
From the State, new ".....	562 50
From the Town appropriation..	2,000 00
From Registry Taxes.....	392 00

\$4,734 06

Add balances in the town treasury, due the Districts, May 1st, 1864, 216 21

Add balance of contingent account..... 5 36

Total amount of money for the year..... \$4,955 63

For the support of the Public Schools of the town, the following sums have been paid:—

Amount paid to the several districts for school purposes.....	\$4,575 07
Amount paid to the Superintendent for visiting schools and examining teachers... ..	150 00
Amount paid for printing and framing Rules and Regulations for the government of the public schools in the town.....	18 50
Amount paid to the Clerk for his services....	15 00
Amount paid for printing Report of School Committee.....	20 00
Balance now in the treasury due the several Districts.....	175 20
“ “ “ “ “ contingent account.....	1 86

\$4,955 63

STATEMENT OF SCHOOL DISTRICT RETURNS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1ST, 1866.

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	No. District.	No. Boys.	No. Girls.	Total No. Registered.	Average Attendance.	Time kept in months.	Amount expended. Summer Term.	Amount expended. Winter Term.	Total amount expended.	Balance due Districts.
Pawtuxet.....	1	27	39	66	49	5 1	\$142 64	\$107 25	\$249 87	\$5 84
Spring Green.....	2	33	16	49	25	8 1	60 00	164 40	224 40	.....
Plains.....	3	25	21	46	27	6 1	38 50	170 50	209 00	1 24
Old Warwick.....	4	34	39	73	50	9 1	114 37	189 00	303 37	4 07
Apponaug.....	5	80	36	66	41	7 1	177 30	91 66	268 96	3 66
Natic.....	6	125	104	229	126	10	216 00	301 34	517 34	.....
Phenix.....	7	112	115	227	147	9 1	244 00	175 06	419 06	.....
Centerville.....	8	73	69	142	100	10	152 62	227 52	380 14	.....
Southern.....	9	22	21	43	30	8 1	77 00	143 00	220 00	59 42
Loweset.....	10	14	9	23	14	7 1	83 80	107 75	191 55	58 30
Potowomut.....	11	16	19	35	26	8	101 45	92 00	193 45	42 35
Crompton.....	12	138	135	273	173	9 1	210 00	186 83	396 83	.....
Pontiac.....	13	22	13	35	26	9 1	126 00	116 32	242 32	.....
River Point.....	14	149	172	321	184	10	210 00	333 28	543 28	.....
Central.....	15	17	13	30	20	9	88 00	127 50	215 50	32
Contingent Account.....	.....	837	821	1,658	1,038	128 1/2	\$2,041 66	\$2,533 41	\$4,575 07	1 86
									203 50	
									\$4,778 57	\$177 06

Statement Showing the Names and Residences of Teachers, the Length of School-Term, and the Monthly Wages Paid, for the Year Ending, May 1st, 1865.

No. District.	TEACHERS' NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	SUMMER TERM.		WINTER TERM.	
			Mos.	Wages.	Mos.	Wages.
1	John P. Gregory...	Central Falls, R. I.	2½	\$40 00	2½	\$40 00
2	Alma Rhodes.....	Pawtuxet, R. I....	3	20 00	5½	28 00
3	M. Bamford.....	Dorchester, Mass...	2	18 00	.....	.....
	Lucius E. Elliot. . .	Thompson, Conn...	.....	.....	4½	32 00
4	Harriet N. Wilcox...	Warwick Neck, R. I.	5	20 00	.....	.....
	George E. Church...	Woodstock, Conn...	.....	.....	4½	42 00
5	Henry A. Wood....	E. Greenwich, R. I.	2½	38 00	2½	35 00
	Frederick Thayer...	Blackstone, Mass...	.....	.....	2½	35 00
6	George W. Spalding.	Natick, R. I.....	4	36 00	6	40 00
	S. M. Spalding.....	" "	4	18 00	.....	.....
	Sarah R. Grant.....	Providence, R. I....	.....	.....	6	24 00
7	John R. Kent.....	Phenix, R. I.....	4	40 00	3	40 00
	A. M. Gilbert.....	" "	4	21 00	5½	21 00
	Maria Pratt.....	Clyde Works, R. I.	.....	.....	2½	22 00
	Emilio Cushing.....	Providence, R. I....	.....	.....	2½	27 00
8	Charles P. Berry...	Centreville, R. I...	2½	40 00	7½	40 00
	Mary C. Shaw... ..	" "	2½	15 00	7½	15 50
9	Addie Burlingame...	E. Greenwich, R. I.	3½	22 00	.....	.....
	Emily A. Sharpe...	Warwick, R. I.	.....	.....	5	25 00
10	Abby E. Remington.	" "	4	20 00	3½	25 00
11	Lucy A. Bowen. . .	" "	4	20 00	4	23 00
12	D. R. Adams.....	Centreville, R. I...	3½	40 00	6½	40 00
	Mary E. Adams....	River Point, R. I...	3½	20 00	6½	20 00
13	Sarah J. Spencer...	Warwick, R. I.....	4	24 00	5½	24 00
14	H. L. Spencer.....	River Point, R. I...	3	40 00	7	40 00
	Susan B. Westcott...	" " "	3	16 00	7	16 00
	M. E. Searle.....	" " "	3	14 00	1	14 00
	Ednah F. Bean.....	North Scituate, R. I.	.....	.....	6	14 00
15	C. E. Work.....	Providence, R. I...	2½	22 00	.....	.....
	A. D. Hawkes.....	" "	1½	22 00	5	23 00

From the preceding tables we find that the whole number of scholars registered was 1658, the average number attending 1038—about 63-100 of the number registered. The number of months kept during the year 8 6-10, and the whole cost \$4,778 57, or \$4 60 per scholar. Compared with last year, there has been a decrease in the number registered, the average number, and the per cent. of average, while the cost per scholar has been increased. The Committee believe this decrease is owing to the fact that the children have been more generally employed than ever before, because of the straightened circum-

stances of their parents. In one district at the commencement of a term, the manufactories were not running, but at the expiration of three weeks the wheels began to turn, and from thirty to forty scholars left the school-room for the spinning-room, carding-room, &c. In one or two districts, dissatisfaction with the teachers may have had an influence, but without doubt the principal cause is attributable to the common curse of our country for the last four years, viz.: the Great Rebellion. Thank God, that in His own way He has brought us through the bloody ordeal, and that now the cloud displays its "silver lining," and the promise of a speedy peace seems to be well grounded.

The sorrows of this war should serve to impress the fact upon every American heart, that republican institutions can only be sustained by an intelligent people. Than this, there is no axiom of political economy more self-evident.

Ignorance has been the fountain from which all the bitter experiences of this war have been drawn. Ignorance has been the main-spring by which the infernal traitorous machine ycleped Secession, has been kept running for the last four years. Ignorance in its blind fury, directed by the foul fiends of Slavery and Ambition, has buried upon the bloody hillsides, and in the pestilential swamps of the South, thousands after thousands of our young men; has maimed and crippled for life many thousands more; has carried sorrow and desolation into almost every American household; and when, at last, the overwhelming power of the loyal people was about to crush out the expiring hopes of the traitorous hordes, it struck its poisonous fangs into the very heart of the nation; and while his generous nature was prompting him to give the most liberal terms to our foes, Abraham Lincoln, the *people's President*, fell, struck to death by the last desperate blow of Ignorance.

For the safety and perpetuity of our nation and its institutions, it becomes us all, as individuals, towns, and States, to do all that can be done to increase the educational advantages of the people. Let that class of men, who, for fear of a few cents additional tax on their property, vote against all propositions to increase the yearly appropriations for the support of the public schools in the town, and who say that "readin, ritin and ritmetic," are all the branches essential to a practical education, be held in merited contempt; and in the name of the last great martyr to liberty and equality, who manifested his own appreciation of intellectual acquirements, by his untiring and assiduous efforts to obtain an education despite all adverse influences; we say, in his name emulate the example of those who give liberally for the support of our public schools. Some schools during the past year, must have been almost a failure, for want of teachers enough to do justice, for any considerable time, but for the generous donations of such men.

We would call the attention of parents to the fact that a want of regularity in the attendance of their children, is a source of great

annoyance to teachers, and subjects the districts and the town to a considerable pecuniary loss.

Scholars by being absent, lose the benefits of the various recitations during the day, and subject the teacher, upon their reappearance, to a hearing of the old lesson, thus taking the time of the whole school, and at the close of the term, the register shows a loss of average, which subjects both district and town to a loss of public money.

Parents, who permit their children to absent themselves from school, for the most light and frivolous reasons, would do well to remember that for every additional scholar averaged, the district will draw from one and a half to two dollars of public money.

The Committee would suggest to the trustees of the several districts that they use all, or as nearly all as convenient, of the money apportioned to them, as it is intended, that scholars attending school during the year shall have all the benefits of the appropriations for the year. At the regular meeting of the Committee, October 10th, 1864, it was voted: "that the teachers of the several districts of the town shall be permitted to visit other schools, two half days during each term, without loss of time."

It is hoped that all teachers will avail themselves of this opportunity, as teachers and scholars often reap great advantages from such visitations. Probably no professional body can make associations for interchange of opinions and ideas of more profit, than teachers; and we should be glad to see the revival of the teachers' town meetings for discussion and class exercises, and we would suggest such a revival, and also that teachers attend meetings of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction as often as convenient.

This, with the accompanying report of the Superintendent, is respectfully submitted.

C. F. ANDREWS, Clerk.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, 1865.

GENTLEMEN:—It is a matter of congratulation, that, notwithstanding the continuation of our national trials, our schools have been conducted with unabated interest during the year. The state and the town appropriations have been liberal as heretofore. The trustees of the several districts have, in general, been successful in obtaining competent and faithful teachers, and parents and friends have manifested a becoming interest in the cause of education.

We cannot say that our schools enjoy the exalted position we would have them take among the common schools of New England, yet we believe, a fair comparison would reveal the gratifying fact that they do not stand below the average. Perfection in any art is of difficult attainment. That of school management is not an exception. The artisan in order to materialize his perfect ideal, must not only be a

proficient in his art, but he must possess suitable implements to work with, and proper material upon which to exert his powers. And a school to approximate an attainable perfection is the joint product of a competent and faithful teacher, obedient and diligent pupils, judicious parents, and a moral and intelligent community. In proportion as these conditions are met, will the schools in any community rise in the scale of moral and intellectual excellence. We trust there is a gradual advancement in this direction. Teachers are becoming better qualified for their positions, text-books are improving, money is more freely expended for school purposes, and education, the hand-maid of religion, is more freely acknowledged as one of the principal bulwarks of individual and national prosperity and happiness.

Compare our schools with those of which Shenstone wrote ;

In every village marked with little spire,
 Embalmed with trees and hardly known to fame,
 There dwells in lonely shed and mean attire
 A matron old whom we school mistress name,
 Who boasts unruly brats, with birch to tame,
 * * * * *
 For not a wind might curl the lips that blew
 But their limbs shuddered and their pulse beat low ;
 And as they looked they found their horror grew,
 And shaped it into rods and tingled at the view.

A favorable change is evident. The "matrons old" have long been superseded by maidens young, amiable, and accomplished, whose quiet discipline is not less effective because attained with less of the "birch" persuasion. The "lonely shed" is gradually—too gradually, we admit—giving way to the spacious, convenient and attractive school-house. The improvement in these respects is equaled by that, in many others of equal importance.

There have been twenty schools, and thirty-two different teachers employed the past year.

DISTRICT No. 1, (*Pawtuxet*.)—John P. Gregory, teacher.

The school suffered from having no summer term, but soon revived under the energetic management of Mr. Gregory. Firm, yet kind, in his discipline, he successfully guided the school to its termination. The recitations were prompt, and the general deportment and improvement good.

DISTRICT No. 2, (*Spring Green*.)—Miss Alma Rhodes, teacher.

This is a quiet little school, lacking perhaps in enthusiasm, but pursuing its way through the year with a moderate, but steady improvement. Both parents and pupils are happily united in their respect and love for the teacher. The district has sustained a severe loss in the death of Ex-Governor Francis, whose fatherly interest and generosity toward the school was evinced for many years.

DISTRICT No. 3, (*Plains.*)—Miss M. Bamford, Lucius E. Elliott, teachers.

The summer term taught by Miss Bamford gave, so far as we could learn, very good satisfaction. We were not informed of the time of closing and hence lost the pleasure of noting the degree of improvement made during the term.

The winter term we think was a profitable one to the school. Mr. Elliott was industrious and devoted to his work.

DISTRICT No. 4, (*Old Warwick.*)—Miss Harriette N. Wilcox, George E. Church, teachers.

Mr. Matteson, who for several years had charge of this school, left at the close of the previous year, to engage in a more lucrative employment. But good fortune smiled upon the little flock and sent them a leader in the person of Miss Wilcox, a lady worthy of their confidence and esteem. A warm, genial influence pervaded the school-room. Discipline was excellent, without any apparent restraint. With a good Normal education and a love for her work, the teacher entered upon her duties with a devotion that was crowned with success. A grammar school in another district was offered her at the close of the term, but she chose to resume her studies preparatory to increased usefulness.

The trustees were again successful in securing, for the winter term, a teacher of good abilities and marked faithfulness. Mr. Church evidently aimed not so much to crowd the minds of his pupils with a mass of crude, undigested knowledge, as to develop the powers of the mind and prepare it for accurate thought and patient investigation. The district has revealed its appreciation of his services in engaging him for the ensuing year. "The School-house Spray," a little paper containing original compositions by the pupils, and read statedly before the school, was continued through the year and deserves special commendation.

DISTRICT No. 5, (*Apponaug.*)—Henry A. Wood, Frederick Thayer, teachers.

The general deportment of this school corresponds with the published reports of previous years. It is a bright, active school, with a tinge of the roguish element that requires attention. Mr. Wood taught the summer term, and succeeded well. His discipline was gentle, but firm, and as a natural consequence, good order and fair improvement was manifest.

The winter term was not as successful and closed abruptly at the conclusion of the tenth week. Mr. Thayer in a literary point of view was well qualified for his position and in a school less difficult of management would doubtless have succeeded. It was his first effort at teaching, and the obstacles he met with discouraged him. A little more of home influence of *the right kind*, in the district, perhaps would have turned the scale in his favor.

DISTRICT No. 6, (*Natick*.)—George W. Spalding, Mrs. S. M. Spalding, Miss S. R. Grant, teachers.

"The troubles with which this district was disturbed for years have measurably abated." Mr. Spalding closed his labors at the end of the school year.

Mrs. Spalding taught the primary department the first part of the year. Kind and unassuming in her manners, she sought the improvement of her little flock, until failing health admonished her to relinquish it. She was succeeded by Miss Grant, a prompt and judicious teacher, under whose guidance the school made rapid progress.

DISTRICT No. 7, (*Phenix*.)—John R. Kent, Misses Augusta Gilbert, Emile Cushing, Emma E. Willard, Maria Pratt, teachers.

The unusual number of teachers connected with this school, the past year, indicates a somewhat unsettled condition in its affairs. Mr. Kent, who had earned the reputation of being a successful teacher by about nine consecutive years of service in the grammar department of this school, retired at the close of the summer term. His recitations were enlivened by a flow of spontaneous, yet dignified humor, peculiar to himself, which was made to repress vanity, sharpen dullness, encourage diligence and stimulate to effort. We were sorry that the school should lose his valuable services.

Miss Gilbert, of the Primary, continued through the year, and then closed her term of service. Her school, especially the summer term, was large, yet orderly and well conducted generally. Her efforts were untiring for the improvement of her pupils, and met with decided success.

Miss Cushing took charge of the Grammar Department for the Winter Term. An Intermediate School was formed from portions of the Grammar and the Primary Schools, with Miss Willard for teacher, who was compelled to resign at the close of the first week on account of illness. She was followed by Miss Pratt, who, for several years, had taught successfully a private school in the village. Some insubordination was manifested at first in both schools, but the difficulty was overcome, and they enjoyed a moderate degree of prosperity until the prevalence of Scarlet Fever made it necessary to suspend the school several weeks sooner than usual.

DISTRICT No. 8, (*Centreville*.)—Charles P. Berry, Miss Mary C. Shaw, Mrs. A. M. Lapham, teachers.

A good school, well taught and well governed. The classes appeared well generally. We noticed numbers of a little paper called "The Star" containing original compositions similar to that in District No. 4.

The Primary, conducted with good success by Miss Shaw, was interrupted several times by the illness of the teacher, which would have been injurious to the school, but for the acceptable services of Mrs. Lapham, a former teacher.

We learn that one of the trustees, who is also chairman of the Committee, generously contributed sixty-five dollars towards meeting the expenses of this school the past year.

DISTRICT No. 9, (*Southern*.)—Miss A. K. Burlingame, Miss Emily A. Sharpe, teachers.

Want of repairs in the school-room interfered with the prosperity of this school the past year. The seats and desks are admirably arranged for deforming the bodies of the pupils. There was too much ventilation for a winter school, and too little fuel supplied to keep the room at a reasonable temperature. The house was consequently cheerless and uncomfortable, and must have exerted a depressing influence upon both teachers and pupils. We commend the teachers for their patience and perseverance in their endeavors to promote the welfare of the school under such circumstances.

DISTRICT No. 10, (*Coweset*.)—Miss Abby E. Remington, teacher.

A quiet, pretty school, taught by a well-informed and experienced teacher. Order and decorum perfect. The recitations were prompt and thorough, revealing both the fidelity of the teacher and the industry of the pupils. A class in geography attracted particular attention. The school closed sooner than usual on account of Miss Remington's illness.

DISTRICT No. 11, (*Potowomut*.)—Miss L. A. Bowen, teacher.

Here we have a little flock in the wilderness. We wondered where the children came from, and though we have not yet fully solved the problem, we are assured, from their general appearance in the school-room, that they have good homes somewhere. They steadily advanced in the right line during the year.

DISTRICT No. 12, (*Crompton*.)—Dwight R. Adams, Miss Mary E. Adams, teachers.

The frequent change of teachers for several years past, with other causes, had affected unfavorably the habits of study and self-discipline and lowered the general standing of this school. But a change is now very apparent. Mr. Adams soon brought order out of chaos in the Grammar Department, and it now stands in the front rank of the town schools. It seemed "dress parade" whenever we called. The improvement for the year exceeds that of any other school in town.

The Primary, taught by Miss Adams, was too large to be profitable to the scholars, or pleasant to the teacher. A hundred and fifty eyes, bright and roguish, were sometimes more than a match for the single pair set over them. Miss Adams gave, we believe, very good satisfaction.

Mr. James Saunders and Mr. Slater, contributed each a sum of money toward meeting the expense of the school the past year.

DISTRICT No. 13, (*Pontiac.*)—Miss Sarah J. Spencer, teacher.

The school was not so large as that of the previous year, but what it lacked in numbers, it made up in other ways. The order was good, recitations prompt, and the general character of the school satisfactory. Miss Spencer is well-known in several districts of the town as an earnest competent teacher.

DISTRICT No. 14, (*River Point.*)—Harvey Spencer, Misses Susan B. Wescott, Mary E. Searle, Ednah F. Bean, teachers.

The Grammar Department, taught by Mr. Spencer, was well-conducted, and made commendable progress. It is a bright, intelligent, school; and needs only patient industry to arrive at distinction.

Miss Wescott, who for several years has conducted the Primary, was assisted the first part of the year by Miss Searle. The school prospered under their joint supervision. But Miss S. accepted a more congenial position, and gave way to Miss Bean, a worthy successor, for the remainder of the year.

How so many bright eyes can be kept bright in so contracted a room,—how so many little bodies were made to preserve respectable order, and so many little minds, can properly expand under so unfavorable circumstances, are questions respectfully referred to the friends of this school. The teachers deserve all praise for the kind and efficient manner in which they have labored during the past year. Better accommodations are very much needed for these schools; and the wishful eyes of teachers, pupils and others, are turned to the Green Manufacturing Company, who generously contributed all the fuel the past year, with \$150 in money.

DISTRICT No. 15, (*Central.*)—Miss Carrie E. Work, Miss Abba D. Hawkes, teachers.

The school has been blest with good teachers for several years past, and never perhaps more so than during the past year. Both came from the best schools of Providence, the latter being a graduate of the High School. Miss Work left before the summer term ended, to accept an appointment in one of the city Public Schools. The method of discipline and of instruction continued so nearly the same, however, that no interruption was occasioned by the change. The closing examination revealed thoroughness of instruction on the part of the teacher, and studious application on the part of the pupils. We suggest that such a school deserves a much better school house.

The following remarks on the different studies pursued the past year, with the comparative success in each, in the different schools, are submitted through the Committee to teachers and friends in the several districts.

THE BIBLE.—Portions of the sacred Scriptures have been read, generally, in the schools, as the opening exercise; and the Lord's

Prayer, in several, repeated in unison by the teacher, and scholars. While the Bible is recommended by the Committee, in its list of books for use in the schools, all sectional prejudice should be set aside, and its divine precepts and examples set before the pupils, as worthy of their reception and imitation, and a just reverence inspired for the sacred volume.

READING.—Fair attention has been given to reading in most of the schools during the year. In some, however, the case has been different. A careless, slovenly method is indulged in by the teacher, and in such cases, there is poor prospect for the pupils. A clear enunciation, accurate pronunciation, correct inflection and general ease in expressing the ideas of an author, are acquired by few, even with the aid of the best instructors. Districts Nos. 1, 4, 7, 8, 12 and 14 we think may claim the best readers.

SPELLING.—Several methods have been employed. In some schools the pupils are required to write the words upon the slate. In others the oral method is used. A mingling of the two has sometimes succeeded. In District No. 8 the advanced class seemed more than commonly interested in the exercise. In No. 15 the smaller classes have been required to print their words upon the slate before reciting. This has employed their time, and served to impress upon their minds the general form of the word. The Primary schools have been laying a good foundation in this study.

WRITING.—The principal error noticed, was the inclination to write too much in a given time, as though the quantity would atone for the quality. District No. 8 leads off with the best penman, followed by Nos. 4, 12, 14 and 7.

GEOGRAPHY.—This study has not been so generally pursued the past year as its importance demands. Very good classes, though, in some schools, small ones, are found in all the districts. In Nos. 2, 10, 6, 9, 17, 3 and 13, where the study is pursued by pupils ranging from eleven to fourteen years of age, we observed very good classes.

MATHEMATICS.—The more advanced pupils in Arithmetic were found in the following districts: Nos. 4, 14, 8, 12, 15 and 5. In Algebra: Nos. 12, 8, and 15.

GRAMMAR.—There is a strong prejudice in the minds of many pupils against this study, which teachers find it difficult to overcome. We think a majority of every Grammar school should pursue it, and if every scholar could be induced to, it would be well. In the ungraded schools, of course, a much smaller proportion will be found engaged in it. As the study is now regarded, the "King's English" is destined to suffer harm by the tongues of the rising generation. In composition, No. 4 outstrips its competitors, of whom there are but

few, as those of Nos. 8, 6, 15, and perhaps one or two others. No. 1 attempted it, but only partially succeeded.

HISTORY.—The only advanced classes were found in districts Nos. 14, 12 and 8. In several others, the smaller editions were studied with encouraging results.

SINGING.—We regard it as a desirable qualification in a teacher, to be able to lead the school in “service of song.” Martin Luther said no other should be employed. It breaks up the monotony of school hours and exercises a soothing and elevating influence upon the pupils. All the Primary teachers were singers, and some of them superior ones. It always gave us pleasure to listen to the sweet voices of those little ones led by their respective teachers. Districts 12, 15, 8, 2 and 11 were particularly noticed for excellence. In No. 8 we noticed a melodeon during the winter term.

VISITORS.—The registers do not reveal that number of visits from trustees and parents which we would be glad to notice. Chapter 65, § 2, of School Laws, makes it the duty of trustees to “visit the schools at least twice during each term;” but in several districts not a single one has been made. Should parents call upon the schools more frequently, they would not only encourage their children in their studies, but would appreciate better the peculiar trials of the teachers, and be better qualified to coöperate with them in advancing the interests of the schools.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.—The subject of school architecture, now receiving generous attention in many of the thriving towns of New England, is commended to the attention of the Committee and our fellow-townsmen generally. There is special reason to call the attention of several districts to this subject where the buildings used for school purposes, decaying relics of antiquity, reflect unfavorably upon the inhabitants. But few, if any of the prosperous and intelligent residents of these districts, would allow such buildings to stand upon their premises, contiguous to their own neat and comfortable dwellings, and they are permitted to stand where they do, only because parents and friends do not see their deformity.

We hope several of them will be soon removed and others erected in pleasant positions, which in size, convenience and general attractiveness, will reveal the taste, intelligence and generosity of the communities. Who will be the first to move in this matter?

In conclusion, it is a pleasure to state that during the year, while our country was engaged in maintaining the principles of a free government, at the expense of blood and treasure, while a formidable rebellion, now apparently near its termination, was seeking to subvert the liberties of the land, and the people in many parts of the north

were divided in sentiment upon the great questions at issue, the school officers of the town have been uniformly loyal and patriotic. No member of the Committee, trustee or teacher, so far as we know, has been otherwise. And the national songs and mottoes and badges of the pupils have indicated that the same sentiment has generally prevailed with them. So may it continue. Let the youth of our land be educated to a just sense of their obligations to God, and to man, and the principles of good government will be established on a permanent basis, virtue and religion will be respected and guarded, and we shall dwell together in peace and safety and happiness.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

O. P. FULLER, Superintendent.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—Sargent's Speller; Sargent's Series of Readers; Greenleaf's Series of Arithmetic; Warren's Geography; Greene's Grammar; Goodrich's, and Berard's History of the United States; Cutter's Physiology; Natural Philosophy; Algebra; Webster's Dictionary; Bible or Testament.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.—District No. 1, William Carder; No. 2, John B. Francis, Jr.; No. 3, Joseph B. Baker; No. 4, Nathan W. Lockwood; No. 5, Philip Arnold; No. 6, Henry Burlingame; No. 7, George O. Gilbert; No. 8, Benedict Lapham; No. 9, Albert D. Greene; No. 10, William L. Holden; No. 11, Joseph Spencer; No. 12, Peleg Brown; No. 13, William A. Corey; No. 14, Charles F. Andrews; No. 15, Thomas J. Spencer.

Benedict Lapham, Chairman; Charles F. Andrews, Clerk; Rev. O. P. Fuller, Superintendent.

TOWN OF EAST GREENWICH.

The School Committee respectfully present to the freemen of the town of East Greenwich, the following Report for the year ending June 1st, 1865:

The whole amount of money appropriated for the support of Public Schools in this town, has been as follows:

From the State, old appropriation.....	\$510 20
“ “ new	187 50
“ Town.....	400 00
Registry Taxes.....	109 00
Income from Maxwell Fund.....	127 00

\$1,333 70

Divided among the several Districts according to the law of the State and vote of the town :—

District No. 1, received.....	\$652 12
" " 2, "	141 02
" " 3, "	193 52
" " 4, "	179 52
" " 5, "	165 52

From the balance remaining in the treasury last year, Summer Schools were kept in Districts 2, 3, 4 and 5, the usual length. The required term of four months has been kept in all the Districts the last winter.

In District No. 1, the expense of maintaining the Winter School four months, has been.....	\$504 40
In District No. 2.....	135 16
" " 3.....	121 91
" " 4.....	122 00
" " 5.....	85 45

Whole expense of Winter Term.....	\$968 92
Two months Spring Term in District No. 1.....	147 62
	<hr/> \$1,116 54

Leaving a balance in the treasury of \$227 16 for maintaining Summer Schools in the country Districts.

Whole number of scholars registered was 355. The average daily attendance was 231. The amount of money appropriated gives to each scholar registered \$3 89, and to each scholar according to average daily attendance, \$5 72.

One of the first acts of the Committee after organizing, was to fill the vacancy occasioned by the absence from the town, in the country's service, of Wm. E. Peck, Esq., by the appointment of Rev. J. T. Edwards.

Meetings of the Committee have been held according to the requirements of the law, and at such other times as was necessary.

The Rules and Regulations for governing the schools adopted by the Committee in 1857, have been altered and amended in the following particulars: A uniform time for opening the Winter Term was fixed, on the third Monday in November, the term to continue four months.

The Summer Schools to open on the first Monday in June, and to continue until the balance of the year's appropriation is expended.

District No. 1 being permitted to prolong their Winter School into the spring, until the whole of their money was expended. It was also voted that the time for examining teachers for the Winter Schools, be the first week in November, and that they present themselves to the Clerk of the Committee.

The following list of books was adopted for use in the Public Schools :

Sanders' Speller; Sargent's Readers, 2d series; Haskins' Selections from the Bible; Greenleaf's Arithmetic; Cornell's Geography; Greene's Grammar; Webster's Academic Dictionary.

Arrangements were made with publishers, where new books were introduced, to get them at the lowest rates, and with the new Readers to exchange the old for the new, at a small advance.

The purchase of books is the only expense to which the parent or guardian is subjected in educating his children in the Public Schools, and it has been urgently requested by the Committee that the books recommended should be used, that they may be uniform in all the Districts. This request has not been so graciously received in some of the Districts as was desirable. It seems very unreasonable that this trifling demand should be so persistently opposed—by some who are well able to meet it—and it is hoped that in the future the rules in this respect may be more promptly followed.

In District No. 1, the schools in all the departments have been as satisfactory as usual. Some outside complaint of severe discipline and unusual punishment in the Grammar Department, was manifested on one occasion, but nothing was brought to the notice of the Committee officially, and no interruption in the school. The length of the term was six months.

In No. 2, the school was not a success, and this might have been said of this District for many years past. An unfortunate neighborhood dissention—that prolific source of evil everywhere in the Public School—has been especially manifested here. A teacher who is acceptable to one party is sure to be disliked by the other. No man of ordinary ability, though warned of his danger, can avoid it. The benefit of a good public school, which the children of this District should enjoy for eight months in the year, has been almost entirely lost to them for many years past, from this cause alone, and the effect of this unfortunate condition of affairs is plainly perceptible in the character of the scholars. The remedy lies with the people entirely, and it is hoped that their interests may lead them to apply it.

In District No. 3, the character and number of scholars give it a claim to be called the best school in the town. One thing only is necessary to be done here, and that is to provide a new school house. The building is old, small, badly situated, and ill-adapted in every way. It is impossible that the teacher or scholar can do justice to himself in such an atmosphere as is soon produced in this crowded and badly ventilated room.

The subject has been mentioned in these reports from time to time, without any effect. We hope that this last appeal may be to some purpose."

In District No. 4, the school was interrupted early in the term, by the burning of the school house. A room in a dwelling house was hired, and the term kept out with fair success and very good average attendance. This temporary loss will probably prove to be a great

gain. A new school house of improved plan and on a much better location, has been built, and is now about ready for use, and thus far there has been no great trouble attending all the necessary proceedings.

In District No. 5, like District No. 4, had a female teacher, and the school was satisfactory to all parties. The school house and surroundings are in very good condition.

It will be seen by the above Report that the inhabitants of this town are generally provided with the means of giving their children a good preliminary education at the public expense. It remains for them to appreciate this responsibility, and to improve the advantages afforded them.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES H. ELDREDGE, Clerk.

TOWN OF WEST GREENWICH.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1885.

To the Inhabitants of the Town of West Greenwich:

By the laws of our State, it is made the duty of the School Committee to present to the town an annual report of the condition of the schools in said town: In performing this duty, your Committee are conscious that faithfulness and caution should be wisely blended. They would, by no means, be indifferent to the best interests of our schools, nor regardless of the feelings and reputation of teachers; and it is thought that all strictures upon their failings should be avoided when it can be done without detriment to the cause of education. But there are cases where silence might be regarded as approval, and thus result in a repetition of the evil.

ABSENTEEISM.—The greatest evil with which we have to contend in our schools is absenteeism. We cannot forbear of speaking of some of the evils which grow out of it, and the disadvantages which our scholars, teachers and parents have to endure on account of our children being absent from school. Parents should realize, that while they allow their children to stay from school for trivial causes, they are losing that which can never be regained,—a loss not only to themselves but to the community at large. Is there not a cause for all this? as the maxim, “a curse causeless doth not come,” is true. We will speak of some of the causes. Imprimis, people who know the least of our schools, and are most ignorant as to their management, are those who always find the most fault. If they would occasionally

visit their respective schools, and know for themselves how their children are treated there, they would see at once their mistake, and use all the influence they possess in sustaining the school instead of tearing it down, and thus make the teacher's efforts far more pleasant and successful. When parents and guardians are faithful to their duty, in relation to their schools, there will be very little difficulty in this direction. While it is of such vital importance that we educate our children, can we, as parents, willingly forbear making some efforts which will serve to promote an interest in our schools? We should feel that every dollar the good people of Rhode Island appropriate for the support of public schools is of value, and we should endeavor to derive from it not only its nominal value, but the greatest possible amount of premium.

It was wisely and truthfully said by Bacon, that "Knowledge is power." Could we become stimulated into the belief that such is the case, we should at once take new courage, and always be found at our post. Education honors and exalts us among men, and is a promotion to all our worldly interests. It not only enhances the value of our real estate, but increases our religious influence and thoroughly prepares us to fill the station designed by our Creator.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Amount unexpended May 1st, 1864,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$48 77
Received from General Treasurer,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	707 56
" " Town tax,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162 35
" " Registry tax,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78 49
								<hr/>
								\$997 17

Amount paid District No. 1,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$72 38
" " " " 2,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83 43
" " " " 3,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77 70
" " " " 4,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72 00
" " " " 5,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89 43
" " " " 6,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80 43
" " " " 7,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90 00
" " " " 8,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77 70
" " " " 9,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84 88
" " " " 10,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94 00
" " " " 11,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77 70
" " " " 12,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80 00
								<hr/>

Whole Amount,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$979 65
Printing Reports,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16 00
Unexpended in the Treasury, May 1st, 1865,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47 57
								<hr/>
								\$1,043 22

SUMMARY OF SCHOOL RETURNS.

No. of District.	SUMMER TERM.				Salary per month.	WINTER TERM.				Salary per month.
	Boys.	Girls.	Whole Number.	Average.		Boys.	Girls.	Whole Number.	Average.	
1						10	16	26	16	Wm. H. Tarbox, \$25 00
2						18	16	34	22	C. H. Sherman, 80 85½
3	10	13	23	12	A. M. Tarbox, \$14 00	20	11	31	23	Jason T. Gorton 24 00
4						7	7	14	7	Jos'phine Potter 18 00
5						7	9	16	9½	Abby A. Gorton 25 00
6	6	14	20	13	Nettie Campbell 7 00	19	12	31	9	John A. Bates, 18 00
7	13	8	21	15	Ann Stone, 11 00	19	8	27	17	Ann Stone, 17 00
8						19	7	26	19	S. B. Matteson, 19 42½
9	1	18	19	14	Anna J. James, 9 09	11	15	26	17	Anna J. James, 20 00
10	4	12	16	8	M. E. Nichols, 10 00	10	15	25	10	M. E. Nichols, 16 00
11						13	12	25	17	Wm. N. Sweet, 25 00
12						16	9	25	13	Asa R. Jaques, 20 00

BRIEF REPORTS OF THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS.

The committee would state, by way of apology, that at their organization, they agreed, in visiting the schools, to divide the town into three parts, each member having the charge of four districts. Mr. Bates visited Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11; Mr. Brown, Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7, and Mr. Hopkins, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 12. Their several reports are embodied in the following abstract:—

DISTRICT No. 1, (*Hopkins Hill*).—This school was taught, four months, by Mr. Tarbox, a gentleman of no experience in teaching; and therefore there was not very good order in the school. This being his first term, perhaps, accounts for it in a measure. If he continues to teach, we are in hopes he will have better order in his school for the future.

DISTRICT No. 2, (*New Harmony*).—This school was taught, four months, by Mr. Caleb H. Sherman, a gentleman of considerable experience, and we think the school was conducted on a very good plan for the advancement of education.

DISTRICT No. 3, (*Noose-Neck Hill*).—This school was continued seven months during the year. The summer term, of three months, was taught by Miss Agnes Tarbox, a lady of not much experience in teaching; however, we think she will improve if she continues to teach.

The winter term, of four months, was taught by Mr. Jason T. Gorton. This gentleman's mode and qualifications are too well known to the public in this vicinity for us to make any comments on them. However, we will say that his teaching, during the term, was perfectly satisfactory, both to pupils and employers.

DISTRICT No. 4, (*Allen Green*.)—This school was taught, in the winter, by Miss Josephine Potter, of Coventry. This was her first effort. Her school was small, as usual. She improved the time well, and the scholars made fine progress, and, with the good order, made a fine appearance. She succeeded well.

DISTRICT No. 5, (*Parker*.)—Miss Abbie A. Gorton taught this school in the winter. Miss Gorton is a teacher of great experience and attainments, and, with her accustomed industry and enterprise, good order and system, a school under her charge cannot fail of success.

DISTRICT No. 6, (*Escoheag*.)—The summer term, of three months, was taught by Miss Nettie Campbell, a teacher of fine accomplishments, who gave good satisfaction.

The winter term, of four months, was taught by Mr. John A. Bates. This was his first term. He passed an excellent examination, and entered upon his work with the full confidence of the board. The school began full, and continued for some time, until, by a division in the district, some parents took their children out of school, and others continued to send until the close. The school, consequently, was not as interesting at the close as at the beginning. It was no fault of the teacher, for he succeeded well in teaching, and is well calculated for the business.

DISTRICT No. 7, (*Hazard's*.)—This school was continued six months during the year,—Miss Ann Stone, teacher. Miss Stone is a teacher of some experience. She made a very good impression upon the minds of the visitors, and did well by the scholars.

DISTRICT No. 8, (*Red School House*.)—No school in the summer. The winter term of four months was taught by Miss S. B. Matteson. Miss Matteson is eminently qualified as a teacher, and always meets with good success, which is the best kind of recommendation. Those acquainted with her modes of teaching and discipline need not fear of success.

DISTRICT No. 9, (*Sharp Street*.)—This school was taught in the summer and winter by Miss Anna J. James, of Providence. This was Miss James's first attempt at teaching, and, though young, she exhibited an ability to govern and impart knowledge which we believe to be rarely excelled. Her school advanced finely, and she gave good satisfaction generally.

DISTRICT No. 10, (*Fry's.*)—This district sustained a school seven months during the year, Miss M. E. Nichols, teacher. Miss Nichols is a lady of some experience in teaching, yet the school did not make that advancement which was desirable. Had the scholars felt more interested in their studies, and the teacher been a little more energetic, we believe she would have accomplished more. She, however, gave good satisfaction to the employers.

DISTRICT No. 11, (*Matteson Corner.*)—There was no summer school in this district. The winter term, of four months, was conducted by Mr. William N. Sweet, of this town. Mr. Sweet is a gentleman of long experience in teaching, and we believe him to be second to none in the town. He is faithful to the duties of the school-room; his teaching thorough; therefore, good success attends his efforts.

DISTRICT No. 12, (*Button.*)—This school was taught four months by Mr. Asa R. Jaques, a gentleman of considerable experience in teaching; and so far as we could judge, when we visited his school, he was getting along satisfactorily.

Your Committee would gladly hope that the good people of West Greenwich will still vote to increase their appropriation for school purposes, in accordance with the recent enactment of our legislature, so that every district in the town may be enabled to sustain a school in summer as well as winter, and thus give every child the advantage of securing an education. We can recommend no better investment for the benefit of the rising generation.

Respectfully submitted,

P. T. BATES,	} Committee.
C. W. BROWN,	
E. W. HOPKINS,	

TOWN OF COVENTRY.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 5, 1865.

In compliance with the acts relating to Public Schools, the Committee submit the following Annual Report:

At a meeting of the electors of this town, held June 6th, 1864, Samuel Arnold, Andrew Potter and Wm. A. Greene were elected Committee for the ensuing year. The Committee met June 29th, and organized by appointing Samuel Arnold, Chairman, and Andrew Potter, Clerk. Wm. A. Greene having refused to serve, L. E. Seamans was elected to fill the vacancy.

The Committee met July 11th, at the residence of Samuel Arnold. The resignation of Mr. Potter was received and accepted. L. E. Seamans was appointed Clerk to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Potter. Likewise a Sub-Committee, to examine certificates of teachers, and visit the schools of the town for the ensuing year.

Four regular and eight special meetings have been held during the year.

The amount of funds to be apportioned among the several Districts by the Committee was, \$2,206 53, received from the following sources :—

State appropriation of \$15,000.. .. .	\$675 00
“ “ “ \$35,000.....	772 68
Town.....	400 00
Registry Tax.....	265 00
Apportionment of No. 9.....	90 15
Unapportioned last year.....	3 70

\$2,206 53

Of which \$812 69 were apportioned according to the average attendance, and \$1,393 84 were divided equally among the several Districts, leaving \$0 21 remaining in the treasury.

The number of scholars enrolled in each District, average attendance, amount due August 22d, 1864, and balance now due, are shown by the following statistical table :

No. Districts.	NAME OF DISTRICTS.	No. enrolled.	Average.	Amount due August, 1864.	Amount expended.	Amount now due
1	Nichols.....	21	13	\$145 31	\$100 00	\$45 31
2	McGregor.....	11	6	103 51	64 00	39 51
3	Hopkins.....	61	37	188 87	140 00	48 87
4	Rice City.....	39	21	165 77	104 00	61 77
5	Quidnic.....	10	7	175 62	113 00	62 62
6	Bowen's Hill.....	20	13	104 20	100 00	4 20
7	Summit.....	19	11	140 37	76 00	64 37
8	Town House.....	21	13	149 90	104 00	45 90
9	Andrew.....	.....	.....	77 43	.....	77 43
10	Harkney Hill.....	25	17	151 62	86 25	65 37
11	Central.....	55	29	143 55	136 50	7 05
12	Whitman.....	33	20	115 71	115 71	.....
13	Read.....	16	11	110 64	70 00	40 64
14	Washington.....	65	47	164 43	164 43	.....
15	Colvin.....	20	11	94 45	94 45	.....
16	Anthony.....	73	53	181 83	138 17	43 66
17	Quidnic Village.....	110	60	206 19	203 30	.....
18	Harrisville.....	75	42	148 77	148 77	2 89
		401				\$609 59

One District name, that of Spruce, No. 7, has been changed to Summit.

The examination of teachers has been performed by the Sub-Committee.

Certificates have been granted to six males and seventeen females, one applicant being found unqualified.

One new house has been erected during the year. The Summit District, formerly Spruce, has built a splendid house on a very sightly location; probably not more than two or three houses in town equal it. The friends of education in this District have labored long and hard for the benefit of their school, and finally success has crowned their efforts so far as the erection of a new and commodious house.

The visitation and examination of the schools were performed by the Sub-Committee, who performed the task according to the best of their ability. At those visits we have endeavored to ascertain the true condition of the schools, both with regard to demeanor and advancement; to make such suggestions to the teachers and scholars as the circumstances seemed to require; to impress upon the minds of the pupils the value of a thorough education, the great importance of industry, regular and punctual attendance, a rigorous conformity to the rules and regulations, and of cheerful coöperation with the teachers in the maintenance of good order and general improvement of their schools.

The schools in a few Districts have been successfully taught the preceding year.

The school in District No. 1, taught by Miss Celia A. Nicholas, was taught with success. This District has been exceedingly fortunate for several years, having been able to employ the same teacher for most of the time.

District No. 3 has been another fortunate District during the last year. For the Summer Term they employed Miss Abbie A. Gorton, a thorough and successful teacher. For the Winter Term, Mr. Joseph Tillinghast, an old and experienced teacher. This school was decidedly the best school we visited during the year.

There were other Districts that had fair schools, but for the most part the schools have made very little if any improvement. At least one-third of the schools are not so well off as they were one year ago.

And in conclusion, we would say that unless some efforts are made for bettering the condition of our schools, in a short time they will be in a worse condition than they were before we received any public money. Some may ask, what should be done to better the condition of the Public Schools of the town? We would say to such, employ the very best teacher that can be found; visit your schools and coöperate with your teacher; strive to make your school the very best in town; attend your District School Meeting, and elect the best man you have to the office of trustee, one that knows what a good school is, and will spare no efforts to obtain the best teacher he can, one who

would rather have one term of good school than two terms good for nothing. The idea that by employing a cheap teacher and thus have two terms of school during the year, has been one of the most fatal errors for our public schools. A poor school is not much improvement on no school. When you are not willing to pay your teachers as much per day as a common wood-chopper gets, you must not expect to obtain much talent ; for no person that is qualified to teach will do so unless too lazy and indolent or too proud to labor, and such a teacher will never succeed.

There are other reasons why our schools are not a success, but as they have been re-hashed over and over again, it seems useless to repeat them again.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL ARNOLD,
LAYTON E. SEAMANS, } *Committee.*

BRISTOL COUNTY.

TOWN OF WARREN.—1864-65.

To the Citizens of Warren:

The Committee, to whom you intrusted the responsible charge of the public schools of this town, respectfully submit the following report, for the year ending April, 1865:

We might proceed to speak of the success of the several terms; but this would extend the report to an unreasonable length, and present much sameness and unnecessary detail. The statistics of each school are presented in a table on another page. A few words may be added.

EAST DISTRICT.—Mr. Hezekiah Butterworth, a member of your Committee, taught the winter school. We think it is sufficient, in speaking of the character and discipline of this school, to quote a few lines from the teacher's report. "The teacher has in no instance been disobeyed, or received an unpleasant word from any pupil." The scholars made commendable advancement in all the branches pursued,—especially in reading and arithmetic. Owing to the small number of scholars who would have attended the summer term, it was discontinued for the time being, and a school opened on Warren Neck instead.

WARREN NECK.—Summer term, taught by Miss Hannah M. Barney. The general aspect of the school was pleasant and happy; the order was excellent; and the classes recited well, and seemed to make good progress. This is the third time Miss Barney has taught school in this district.

Mr. Charles A. Chase taught the winter term. Although Mr. Chase is a young man, and had had no experience in teaching, he succeeded admirably in maintaining good order and imparting instruction. The school seemed cheerful and interested.

NORTH DISTRICT.—Summer Term, taught by Miss Annie S. Peck. This being rather a difficult school to manage, we could not expect it to be as perfect as her school may be when she has acquired more experience. There was an earnest effort upon the part of the teacher to do her duty faithfully; but such efforts must be seconded by pupils and parents to produce the most satisfactory results.

WINTER TERM.—Mr. Horatio G. Norton, teacher. This school found in him just the man it needed. The discipline was mild and firm; the order good; and the instruction minute and thorough. A general good feeling seemed to exist between teacher and pupils. The scholars did themselves credit in the use they made of their opportunities during this term, as well as reflected credit on their teacher. This school has a fair amount of talent, and appreciates a capable teacher; but, unless governed by a firm and steady hand, it will entirely waste time, and all the money bestowed upon it.

WEST DISTRICT.—In connection with the Primary School, we wish to call attention to the large per centage of absence, which has been during the past year—twenty-seven per cent. We cannot see this to be necessary under any circumstances, and feel that it must be either culpable negligence upon the part of the parents in not sending their children, or that the absence is without their knowledge and consent. This is the more to be regretted, from the fact that the larger number of these pupils find this their only opportunity for attending school, as they are obliged at an early age to provide for their own maintenance. Comfortable accommodations, and faithful and efficient teachers have been provided for this school, and the amount of good it might do, were its privileges rightly improved, can hardly be estimated. We think, if the parents of these absentees will consider the injury they are doing their children, and the amount of good they are depriving them of, they will avoid detaining them at home, unless compelled by the most urgent necessity. With the parents the correction of this evil rests; for, without their coöperation, the most earnest efforts of teachers and committee must fail.

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL.—Under the continued charge of its efficient principal, this school has accomplished its usual amount of good. There is an earnest and unceasing effort upon the part of the teachers to increase the excellence of the school, and these efforts are seconded by a majority of the pupils. A class of twenty-five scholars was promoted from this to the High School, at the close of the winter term.

HIGH SCHOOL.—Of the success of this school, under the excellent instruction of Mr. Cady, it is unnecessary to speak. There is an improvement in regard to absence, it being only five per cent., two per cent. less than last year. There has been but one change of teacher in our village schools the past year. Miss E. F. Salisbury, having resigned her situation as assistant in the High School, Miss Harriet F. Gardner was elected to fill the vacancy.

The Committee recommend that the sum of three thousand dollars be appropriated for the support of the schools the ensuing year.

The following communication, addressed to the Committee by the Principal of the High School, touches upon many points upon which they designed to speak in their annual report, and it has seemed proper

to them that it should be laid before the citizens of the town in full. It meets the hearty concurrence and approval of your Committee, and they ask for it a careful perusal.

To the Public School Committee of Warren:—

GENTLEMEN:— There are several subjects of interest connected with the work of public school instruction, which I have often felt inclined to introduce into my quarterly reports, but have foreborne to do so for want of time to do them justice. I now propose to draw your attention to a single topic, viz.: The embarrassment encountered by the teacher in the work of school discipline.

It is in this that the teacher always encounters his most serious difficulty, and suffers most from the censoriousness and unreasonable complaints of parents. When we consider how indispensable is the maintenance of order in school; how large a number of children require the constant supervision of the teacher; how various are the characters and dispositions of his pupils, both hereditary and the result of every conceivable variety of home and street influences; how unwelcome to the youthful nature are the necessary confinement and restraints of the school-room; how constant is the tendency to transgress, and how repugnant are merited rebuke and punishment which cannot be withheld without injury and loss, nothing is more obvious than that the teacher needs the constant sympathy and coöperation of every parent in his endeavors to accomplish a task, at once so delicate, so difficult, and so important. And yet he is not only often obliged to feel that these are withheld, but also to suffer from the effects of positively hostile influences. And this generally occurs in precisely those cases in which his most thoughtful and well meant efforts are employed. For instance, a pupil is indolent, mischievous, and regardless of the rules of order. He neglects his lessons, fails in his recitations, plays and whispers in his class, monopolizes the attention of his fellow-pupils, and distracts that of his teacher, and renders it necessary to spend the time in preserving order which is needed in rendering assistance to pupils in their lessons, and in hearing their recitations. He derives little or no benefit from his school, exerts a pernicious influence, and does much harm. And still he is precisely one of those pupils who most need the salutary discipline of the school. The teacher feels this. It costs him many an anxious and many a sleepless hour. He feels his responsibility and dares not shun it. He tasks his best judgment, and calls into exercise his best and kindest feelings. He resolves to try all reasonable means to win his wayward pupil to the discharge of his duty. He reproves with care and gentleness; he reasons; he expostulates. He taxes his ingenuity to invent some successful mode of reaching the obtuse moral nature of the offender. He appeals to his sense of honor, to his feelings of obligation to himself, to his parents, to his fellow-pupils, and to his Maker. He tries to excite in him a desire for improvement; appeals to his

sense of gratitude for the privileges which he misimproves; endeavors to show him the consequences of his folly, and to make him sensible how contemptible is all the pleasure secured in wrong-doing, compared with what might have been gained by doing well. He finally exhausts all his resources of moral appeal, and tries all the minor restrictions and penalties at his disposal, and yet fails of his object. No resource remains but an appeal to authority enforced by appliances made to the physical sensibility of his pupil. He has appealed to every spiritual sensibility, and failed. The mere animal nature remains, and he may, through this, reach the spiritual. It is his last resource, and shall he falter? The emergency soon arises which decides this question. An additional offence, no greater, perhaps not so great as many that have preceded it, turns the balance, and the punishment is inflicted.

If the teacher is now left unmolested, to follow up the advantage gained by the use of the rod, he will probably be able to make some of his former appeals to the moral nature of his pupils effective, and to inaugurate a salutary change in his conduct, and thus gain a valuable accession of influence over the rest of his school. But if the parent is ready to give credence to a tale of injustice and cruelty; if he accepts as true the partial and one-sided—not to say unqualifiedly false—statements of passion and selfishness in the offender, and calls in the testimony of sympathizing companions, *who cannot give a truthful representation of the case*, from the simple fact that they understand but a small part of it, and that their vivid impression of the climax, as it were, shuts up their recollection of the preceding parts in the drama, to say nothing of an instinctive feeling that, in some of its features, “the case may become theirs to-morrow,”—the teacher will probably be thwarted in his purpose, and become the victim of censure and condemnation where he most imperatively needs sympathy and support, and where he is most truly deserving of them.

Of course the tale of abuse spreads rapidly through the neighborhood. False in its most important features at the outset, it becomes increasingly so as it undergoes its successive rehearsals. What wonder that whoever believes it is ready to pronounce the teacher a rash and cruel monster? The tongue of every flippant gossip will recite it, with exclamations of indignant horror, at the next familiar call or social gathering, and it will constitute the staple of discussion in the village shops where the men “do chiefly congregate” to learn the daily news. The bruit of it reaches every child in the community, and its inevitable tendency is to lessen their confidence in their teacher, and to paralyze his influence over them for their good. What wonder that the teacher is grieved and discouraged? He has meant well, and done well. In circumstances, painful to himself, he has endeavored to act for the benefit of his pupil and his school. Instead of receiving sympathy and approval, he finds himself the object of misrepresentation and bitterness, and the victim of slanders which he has not the opportunity to refute.

Would parents but visit the schools to which they send their children, and by personal observation learn the character and the modes of discipline and instruction pursued in them; would they but take pains to become personally acquainted with the teachers, and find how ready they generally are to labor and make sacrifices for the good of their pupils; would they but consider how trying the teacher's task must often prove at best, and how patiently and faithfully he is willing to labor to accomplish it, they would be ashamed so grossly to misrepresent and so unreasonably to censure those whose constant aim is to confer the highest benefit in their power upon the children committed to their charge.

I am glad to admit that such cases as the one represented are not, in its worst features, matters of every-day occurrence; and yet, I fancy, there are few large schools in which there do not exist elements adequate to their development. If they do not occur, it is an indication either that the teacher exercises a rare skill and prudence in avoiding them, or that he lacks the honest courage to meet them and give them the treatment which they demand. We cannot blame the teachers for experiencing an extreme reluctance to encounter them; and yet, if he is suitably influenced by a sense of duty to his pupils individually, and to their collective interests, he will not shrink from the encounter when they are inevitably brought in his way. "*Fiat justitia ruat cælum.*" Let justice be done though the heavens may fall, is the only proper rule for the teacher in cases of emergency as well as in the ordinary routine of daily labor.

Fortunately the cases have been few, during several years past, in which, within the limits of my knowledge, I have drawn down upon myself the bitterness and hostility of the patrons of our school. If these have existed to any considerable extent, it has been my fortune to live in blissful ignorance of the unwelcome fact. And yet, such are the constant liabilities of the teacher, that I am never wholly free from the fear that some untoward event may precipitate the state of things of which I have the greatest dread. For me, this is the bitterest bane of the teacher's life. In cases of special difficulty, I never feel sure of a truthful representation, and am obliged to reckon the balance of probabilities in favor of being subjected to censure and condemnation for the conscientious discharge of a painful duty. This is my verdict, after more than twenty years experience amid the labors of the school-room; and had it not been for the support and encouragement of the calmer and more judicious citizens where I have been employed, and the approval of those best acquainted with the actual state of things, in more than one instance, I should have abandoned the teacher's profession in despair.

But while it has been my own fortune measurably to escape unjust and bitter charges, I regret that this has not been true of all the teachers in our school. Against one of these, repeated accusations have been made of partiality, injustice and undue severity. I need

hardly say that I believe these to be both unjust and cruel. I have been well acquainted with this teacher during the whole period of my residence in Warren, under circumstances that cannot have left me in ignorance of the prominent traits of her character; and these have been such as to entitle her to my unhesitating confidence. I know her to be incapable of the injustice of which she has been charged. I have been in the habit of entering her school-room without a moment's warning, and have always found the school orderly and harmoniously pursuing their appropriate work. Her classes uniformly give evidence of patient and thorough instruction. I have repeatedly examined into cases where charges have been brought against her, and found them extravagant and ill-founded. Those who have made them have failed to apprehend and appreciate the real facts in the case. Instances of misunderstanding have arisen which, in spite of their pernicious tendency, are too ridiculous to pass without a smile. A teacher of more upright intentions, or more self-denying fidelity, would not be easily found; and certainly, no teacher in the same department has secured better results. Her energy of character makes her a thorough disciplinarian; and this is the most important qualification for the position which she fills with so much credit. Her punishments are, in my judgment, much less severe than those of some of her predecessors. It would be next to impossible to find a teacher who, in her circumstances, could dispense with corporal punishment without serious loss and injury to the school. The method, prevalent to some extent in the European schools, of holding the parent subject to fine for the delinquencies of his child, might obviate its necessity, but would, probably, simply transfer the rod from the hand of the teacher to that of the parent,—greatly, without doubt, to the relief of the former.

Under the most favorable circumstances, the care of a large school involves quite a sufficient burden upon the teacher; but when it is augmented by sinister influences generated and fomented outside the school-room, and that, too, by those who ought to be relied upon for coöperation and support, nothing but a consciousness of integrity of purpose, and fidelity in the discharge of duty, can prevent the teacher from sinking under an accumulated weight of trouble and disappointment. It is easy to say that teachers must not mind such things,—that they are incident to the profession, and must therefore be met with composure or indifference; but it is not in our nature *not to be cut to the quick* by being rewarded by bitterness where we deserve sympathy, and to have our most cherished purposes for the benefit of others thwarted by those to whom we are striving to render the best service in our power.

The gentlemen of the Committee need not be reminded of the unreasonableness of the charges made against the teacher alluded to above. They have themselves been too often awarded a share of injustice and crimination in return for their faithful and gratuitous services in the important work of public instruction. I am glad, how-

ever, to know that she has shared the uniform approval of the successive committees during her protracted term of service. She has thought seriously of tendering her resignation. It might gratify her enemies, but would prove a very serious loss to the school. I fear that the task of supplying her place would not be an easy one. No person from abroad, of equal and proved excellence, could be obtained without a large increase of compensation; and I think it becomes the clamorers, to point to the more worthy candidate to be obtained at home before making any further recriminations and complaints.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

ISAAC F. CADY.

NAMES OF SCHOLARS,

AND THE NUMBER OF TERMS EACH HAS ATTENDED SCHOOL IN SUCCESSION OR DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT ABSENCE.

NAMES.	TERMS.	NAMES.	TERMS.
William Ashmore, Jr.....	3	Frank B. Livesey.....	1
Frank S. Ashmore.....	1	William McKenzie.....	2
Ralph F. Allen.....	1	George P. Mason.....	3
Charles I. Allen.....	3	John Maloy.....	1
George H. Andrews.....	1	Charles C. Mason.....	1
Frank D. Barton.....	9	Charles H. Mason.....	1
Nathan B. Barton.....	4	Charles H. Pierce.....	1
Alton H. Budloff.....	1	John W. Prior.....	1
Sylvanus H. Bowen.....	1	Frank B. Smith.....	1
John H. Brown.....	2	Henry T. Smith.....	3
George A. Barton.....	3	Hollis Sawtell, Jr.....	2
Martin L. Bosworth.....	1	Frank I. Sherman.....	1
Henry N. Cady.....	4	Seth W. Simmons.....	1
George L. Cooke, Jr.....	3	James Smith.....	1
Franklin C. Clark.....	2		
James H. Champlin.....	1	Hattie F. Burgess.....	2
Earl D. Collamore.....	1	Harriet Bosworth.....	1
Walter F. Chase.....	1	Clara Bosworth.....	1
George L. Drown.....	4	Nora C. Barton.....	1
William B. Drown.....	1	Rebecca C. Bowen.....	1
Walter A. Day.....	3	Mary A. Brown.....	4
Giles W. Easterbrooks.....	1	Sarah B. Brown.....	5
Charles S. Estes.....	1	Madora W. Brayton.....	4
Frank W. Freeborn.....	3	Emma Brown.....	3
Arthur G. Freeborn.....	3	Ada L. Bowen.....	2
William H. Francis.....	1	Emma L. Bowen.....	1
Joseph R. Freeborn.....	1	Alice B. Carey.....	1
Isaac H. Gorham.....	1	Martha D. Cole.....	12
Charles A. Hoar.....	2	Mary E. Child.....	16
Charles W. Horton.....	1	Annie Cole.....	1
William B. Lawton, Jr.....	2	Nellie M. Childs.....	8

NAMES OF SCHOLARS, &c.—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	TERMS.	NAMES.	TERMS.
Elizabeth H. Varley.....	1	Lovice Horton.	1
Mary M. Collins.....	3	Lizzie C. Joyce... ..	2
Sarah P. Carr.....	3	Mary A. Luther.....	2
Annie B. Cole.....	1	Melissa Leonard.....	1
Margaret J. Capper.....	1	Lillie Martin.....	1
Emma R. Chase.....	1	Henrietta Martin.....	1
Sarah M. Chase.....	1	Annie W. Martin.	3
Mary E. Drown.....	3	Helen C. Mills.....	2
Louise F. Drown.....	1	Mary A. Moran.....	1
Emily J. Drown.....	7	Ellen S. Mason.....	1
Sarah F. Drown.....	1	Ellen A. Place.	1
Isabelle J. Essex.....	2	Marianna Randall.....	1
Patience L. Fish.....	19½	Mary H. Richardson.....	3
Bertha J. Francis.....	2	Lyra N. Smith.....	6
Sarah A. Gushee.....	2	Adela C. Salisbury.....	1
Georgiana Gardner.....	1	Carrie F. Sanford.....	1
Ella S. Goff.....	1	Florence E. Sanders.....	3
Emilie M. Hoar*.....	4	Marion G. Saunders.....	2
Mary E. Hoar.	2	Harriet J. Sawtell.....	1
Alfaretta C. Holbrook.....	2	Annie H. Sawtell.....	1
Joanna Holland.....	1	Ella H. Talbot.....	2

* Seventeen Terms with but one day's absence.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.—Hon. Wm. B. Lawton, Chairman; Dr. J. M. Merchant, Secretary; Rev. Amos F. Spalding, Mr. Lewis T. Hoar, Mr. H. Butterworth, Mr. Obadiah Chase.

TEACHERS.—*High School*: Mr. I. F. Cady, Principal; Miss Annie Eddy, Miss Harriet F. Gardner. *Intermediate*: Miss M. B. Read, Principal; Miss M. M. Bowen, Miss S. L. Salisbury. *Primary*: Miss L. L. Gushee, Principal; Miss Hattie Luther. *North District*: Miss Annie S. Peck, Mr. Horatio G. Norton. *East District*: Mr. H. Butterworth. *Warren Neck*: Miss H. M. Barney, Mr. Charles A. Chase.

STATEMENT, SHOWING THE ATTENDANCE OF SCHOLARS FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL, 1866.

SCHOOLS.	SPRING TERM.						SUMMER TERM.						FALL TERM.						WINTER TERM.									
	Boys admitted.	Girls admitted.	Total admitted.	Average number in school.	Average daily attendance.	Average daily absence.	Average per cent. of absence.	Boys admitted.	Girls admitted.	Total admitted.	Average number in school.	Average daily attendance.	Average daily absence.	Average per cent. of absence.	Boys admitted.	Girls admitted.	Total admitted.	Average number in school.	Average daily attendance.	Average daily absence.	Average per cent. of absence.							
High.....	32	40	72	66	62	4	6	25	40	65	61	58	8	5	26	42	68	64	61	8	5	27	40	67	63	61	2	4
Intermediate..	67	81	148	134	128	14	10	57	80	137	120	112	9	7	59	78	137	126	116	12	10	62	70	132	125	114	11	9
Primary. . .	60	41	101	73	53	20	27	53	50	103	77	58	19	24	53	39	92	76	51	25	32	51	42	93	64	48	16	25
North District.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	13	43	33	29	4	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	11	42	35	31	4	11
East District..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	4	20	19	18	1	5
Warren Neck..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	16	13	9	4	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11	15	14	2	2	14
Total.....	159	162	321	273	238	38	14	170	194	364	304	266	39	16	138	159	297	266	228	40	16	191	178	369	320	284	36	11

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR.

Received from the State.....	\$674 34
Appropriated by the Town.....	2,400 00
Registry Taxes.....	82 00
Received for Tuition.....	69 10
Total.....	\$3,225 44

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Teachers' Salaries.....	\$1,500 00
Books and Stationery.....	22 00
Care of School-Room, &c.....	22 84
Repairs.....	53 80
Printing.....	22 25
Fuel.....	92 53
Total.....	\$1,713 42

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL.

Teachers' Salaries.....	700 00
Care of School-Room.....	22 84
Repairs, &c.....	53 81
Fuel.....	92 53
Total.....	\$869 18

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Teachers' Salaries.....	\$375 00
Care of School-Room, &c.....	23 00
Repairs, Cleaning, &c.....	59 74
Fuel.....	80 02
Total.....	\$537 76

NORTH DISTRICT.

Teachers' Salaries.....	\$187 00
Repairs.....	28 69
Fuel.....	21 00
Total.....	\$236 69

EAST DISTRICT.

Teachers' Salaries.....	\$208 00
Fuel and incidentals.....	29 13
Total.....	\$237 13

Amount expended.....	\$3,594 18
Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.....	368 74

TOWN OF BRISTOL.—1864-65.

The Committee having in charge the Public Schools, present the following statements as their Annual Report:—

The history of the schools, for the year now closing, does not vary materially from that of former years; though the changes made in the location and grading of some of them, during the year immediately preceding, have made some necessary variations in their routine. The Committee are persuaded, from the results of the experiment, that the new system of gradation has wrought an important improvement in the operations of the schools, and given them decidedly increased efficiency. It has not been possible to bring this system to entire maturity in so short a time, but, thus far, it has fully met the expectations of those who have been most intimately connected with it, and looked most anxiously for its success. The distinction of schools as High, Grammar, Intermediate and Primary, is not merely theoretical, but real, expressing the exact position occupied by the pupil in his transition through all the stages of education in which the State recognizes him as a partaker of its care or control. Our schools, of all these grades, have passed through the year with a gratifying measure of success, notwithstanding some interruptions and changes, the tendency of which is, in all cases, to detract from the prosperity, as well as the regularity of school instruction. An unusual amount of sickness among the children has made the attendance, especially at the Primary and Intermediate Schools, quite irregular, and impeded their progress, so that the results in them have, in some instances, been less gratifying than would otherwise have been the fact. Two of the principals of Grammar Schools have also been obliged to suspend their labors for considerable intervals, and those schools have, consequently, not accomplished quite all that was expected of them.

With these exceptions, which were wholly unavoidable, the year has passed without any occurrence calculated to disturb either the harmony or the regular work of these cherished institutions. No instance of disorder or violation of rule has occurred in the school-room to which it was deemed necessary to call the attention of the Committee; and the education of the children has progressed as noiselessly as the hours which have borne them onward toward the years of their maturity.

The Committee regret to state that, early in the year, they were deprived of the coöperation of their late esteemed Chairman, Mr. Joshua Kendall, who resigned his place at the board preparatory to removing from the town. A series of resolutions which have been published, was adopted, expressive of the high estimation in which Mr. Kendall's labors in behalf of common school education in this town, were held by the Committee, and in which we believe we have the concurrence of our fellow-citizens. Dr. Thomas Vernon was elected to fill the vacancy thus occurring.

Miss Anna Wardwell, who was reëlected assistant teacher of the High School, having been unable, on account of ill-health, to resume her position there, it was filled the first term by Mr. William E. Thompson, and the remainder of the year by Miss Perry, an arrangement, in both instances, which has given entire satisfaction, though it is with regret that we record the loss of Miss Wardwell's services, as well as its painful occasion.

Miss Susan E. Tilley, after the second term, resigned her position as Principal of the Second Intermediate School, which she had satisfactorily filled, and was succeeded by Miss Annie W. Bradford, to whose place as Principal of the South Primary School, Miss Elizabeth H. Pitman was chosen.

Mr. Charles H. Fay, the esteemed Teacher of the Middle District School, forwarded his resignation previous to the opening of the fall term. Mr. John H. Arnold has since that time occupied with much success the office thus vacated.

The school in the North District has been taught during all the year by a gentleman; the first term by Mr. Alfred B. Arnold; the subsequent terms by Mr. Benoni Bates.

The organization of the schools for the year gives the following list of teachers:—

High School—Henry S. Latham, Jr., A. B., Principal; Miss Sarah W. Perry, Assistant.

1st Grammar—Mr. E. Rich, teacher; 2d do., Miss Mary A. Bourn, teacher; 3d do., Miss Susan M. Greene, teacher.

1st Intermediate—Miss Mary R. Morse, teacher; 2d do., Miss Annie W. Bradford, teacher.

North Primary—Miss Mary A. Wardwell, Principal; Miss Margaret Bradford, Assistant; Centre do., Miss Abby D. Munroe, teacher; South do., Miss Elizabeth H. Pitman, Principal; Miss Augusta V. Baxter, Assistant.

State Street School—Mrs. Mary R. Brown, teacher.

Middle District—Mr. John H. Arnold, teacher.

North District—Mr. Benoni Bates, teacher.

Northeast District—Miss M. L. Easterbrooks, teacher, Summer; Mr. A. B. Mason, teacher, Winter.

Messrs. Arnold and Bates, and Miss Pitman are new acquisitions to the corps of teachers in this town. The Committee congratulate their fellow-citizens that the places occupied by them are so well filled, and that the schools placed under their care have lost nothing of the character which they had gained under former teachers.

The strictest economy has been observed in expending the appropriations placed at the command of the Committee; and yet the high prices of fuel and other supplies, have rendered it impossible to accomplish all in the way of repairs and improvement of buildings, and in other ways promoting the great objects had in view, in keeping the schools up to the highest standard of excellence. The income from

admission tickets not nearly meeting the expense of books and stationery, it was found necessary to increase their price. The number of tickets purchased was consequently diminished, though not to the extent that was apprehended, and the Committee have been much embarrassed in furnishing these articles, the prices of which have advanced disproportionately with many of the ordinary commodities of trade.

In consequence, but little has been expended on buildings—simply sufficient to keep them in condition for use; and yet, the Committee have not been able to go through the year's work with the funds voted by the town; but there is a deficit as will appear in the statement of the Superintendent. This arises from various causes which could not be foreseen in making arrangements for the year. The unprecedented advance in the prices of books and fuel is one of these. Another is the repair that was rendered necessary to the Northeast School House, which was shattered by lightning in the Summer. Another still was the imperative demand for the improvement of the outbuilding at the Academy, which could not be postponed with safety to the morals of the scholars.

Many of the rooms are in so much need of improved ventilation that both teachers and scholars suffer greatly from the enforced necessity of constantly breathing impure air. Much is lost, both in physical health and in mental vigor, in consequence of this defect. Nothing but lack of funds has prevented earnest efforts to apply a remedy, in several of the rooms where the need is most pressing by constructing ventilators which would furnish a continual supply of fresh air. Parents who thoughtfully consider the condition of from forty-five to seventy persons occupying, for six hours in the day, a small, close room, furnished with no means of ventilation, will ask themselves if justice, both to themselves and their children, does not require that a sufficient amount be appropriated to remedy this defect. The dullness, stupor, and headache with which both teachers and pupils often close the day's work, are in great numbers of instances due to this cause. So are coughs and irritated throats and lungs, menacing consumption, and frequently indicating its early stages. The proper cure for the evil is not to take the children from the schools, but to make the school houses scenes of healthy physical and mental activity. The evil is not in the schools nor in study, but in the unscientific, and, sometimes, too economical construction of the rooms. Were these properly constructed, the pupils, so far as health is involved, might attend school from the beginning to the end of the year, and not suffer at all.

Some of the school houses, particularly those for the younger children, are made with seats such as no child ought to be compelled to occupy. The primary scholars are placed on very narrow boards, with wide boards at the back, so straight and unyielding that all the shoulders of successive generations of children, make not the slightest impression upon them. In the Intermediate Schools these wide backs

are replaced by narrow strips of board just at the height of the pupils' shoulders, and no other support for the back is afforded. The teacher's duty is, to make little children sit upright on these seats. How long would the teacher, how long would the parent sit upright under such circumstances? Entering one of these schools you may at any time see dozens of little creatures with heads reclined on desks, or with chests bent forward, or in a variety of postures, all calculated to impair health, to injure the form, or to induce habits of ungracefulness which promise to become permanent. The Committee would gladly improve the school-rooms did the funds in their hands permit.

One of the most urgent wants of our schools is an increase of accommodation for primary and intermediate scholars. The rooms in which they are taught are crowded to their utmost capacity, and in some instances children have been kept away for lack of space for seats. Rooms seated for fifty scholars have had sixty or more applicants, and when every inch of available space has been used, some of them have necessarily been sent away because there was no place for them. Teachers have had twice the number of pupils that one school should contain, and the Committee have been at a loss for expedients to remedy the evil. It will not be possible long to postpone a further supply of school room.

It was thought necessary at the beginning of the year to increase the salaries of the teachers. The loss of several valuable teachers during the previous year, on account of the inadequacy of their salaries, with the increased expense of living, led to the conviction that, if we would retain in our employment those teachers whose services were esteemed most valuable, it was necessary to make some advance in their remuneration. A scale of increase was adopted, as nearly in regular ratio as was practicable, the result of which may be seen on another page in the list of salaries paid this year as compared with those of the preceding year—the increase being only about fifteen per cent.

The employment, by last year's Committee, of ladies as teachers of two of the Grammar Schools, has proved to have been a wise step, not only on account of the diminished expense at which so much labor is performed, but by the excellent success of the schools. It has long been conceded by the wisest educators that females were best adapted to teach young children in the lower grades of schools. The conviction is now becoming quite general that they will prove quite efficient if placed in charge of those of the highest grades. The Commissioner of Common Schools of Ohio, remarks in his last report—"It must be conceded that in the great majority of our schools, women make better teachers than men. Even the supposed superiority of male teachers in school government is not satisfactorily confirmed by experience. The better class of female teachers in our schools are succeeding just as well, and often better, than the average male teachers." Among the most successful of our teachers are many who have received their

training in our own schools, and, were the compensation of women's labor sufficient to make the profession more attractive, there can be no doubt that a sufficient number would at all times be ready to occupy places that may become vacant in all the grades of schools.

Our High School, under its excellent management and course of instruction, might become, in some measure, a training school for teachers. The course of study indicated in last year's report has been retained. Some changes in the studies pursued have received a degree of attention, but as yet no new plan has been matured. It seems desirable that, in a High School, there should be means for a thorough preparation of boys for college. Yet there is scarcely a sufficient number of pupils in that course of study to render it proper to make it a part of the regular routine, except the study of Latin, which already very properly occupies that position, and is pursued by many of the scholars. It would also be gratifying to be able to give to boys a complete "business" education in the High School, but it appears impracticable to place in the regular course a study to which so few would care to attend as would wish to pursue Book-keeping, and to introduce that or any other study aside from the regular course, would open the way for innumerable irregularities, destroy the symmetry of the system, and reduce the High School to a comparatively inefficient condition. So large a proportion of its pupils are females that the studies must be adapted, in a great degree, to their minds, special circumstances, and prospective positions in life.

The want of proper instruction in penmanship has given rise to some conversation in the Committee. This branch of education is of acknowledged importance, both as an accomplishment and for its utility in practical life. With the present arrangements, the teachers are able to devote only a very small portion of time and attention to it; and, moreover, teachers who are most successful in other departments of instruction, are, in many instances, not the most successful teachers of this, and it would be exceedingly unwise to make this a test of qualification, as it would throw out of their places, at once, many whom the cause of education could not lose without suffering greatly. On the other hand, the Committee, did their funds permit, would be in favor of employing a thoroughly qualified instructor in penmanship, whose duty it should be to take under his charge all the scholars in this art, and give them faithful tuition as long as they continued in the schools. This would preclude the necessity of their attendance at private writing schools or going from home to become accomplished in penmanship.

Having no occasion to doubt the wisdom of the course pursued by the previous Committee relative to the order of school sessions, but being confirmed in their conviction of its propriety, the Committee have continued it through the year. The High School has continued to hold one session of five hours each day, while the others have kept two sessions. The reasons for this are well stated in last year's report.

In addition, it may be remarked that it is believed best for the younger classes of scholars to do all their studying in the school-room, under the eye of the teacher. This is better done when their labor is extended over two sessions of six hours, than if performed in a continued session of five hours. The tasks should be such as can be completed in the school hours, and when these are expired, the mind should be left free from school care and anxiety, to regain its buoyancy in connection with the athletic sports and untrammelled joyousness of youth. Pouring over difficult tasks by gas-light, at hours, too often, when body and brain should be at repose in sleep, and being frequently disturbed in dreams by them, wears down the vigor of strong manhood. How much more does it dwarf the expanding intellect and immature frame of childhood or youth. Harrassing cares come soon enough. Let childhood be exempt from as many of them as can be dispensed with. Disease comes early enough with the toil of later life. Let childhood have all proper opportunity to become vigorous with the freedom and activity properly its own.

The play-grounds around our school houses are ample, but are exposed, and, in winter, too wet to be occupied. Being unenclosed, they admit the mingling of the scholars from various schools, and do not prevent the intrusion among them of persons not belonging to the schools. The moral influence of this exposure to the gaze of all passers, and of this mingling of so many persons of varied character, is almost inevitably evil. But perhaps there is no remedy until the town shall see proper to erect a suitable building for the central schools, with an enclosed area, graded and dry, and in all respects adapted to the supply of wants now felt to be so pressing.

The teacher of the school for colored children has prosecuted her task with commendable diligence and zeal, and with such patience and interest in her work as is worthy of emulation by all teachers. There are many obstacles to attaining great success in this school; but, while the law continues to authorize separate schools for this class of children, if the town still decline to abolish it and to admit these pupils to the other schools, it ought to be maintained, even though the expense incurred in continuing it as a school for colored children only, be greater than it would be to educate them otherwise. In order to reach the usefulness and respectability of which they are capable among their fellow-citizens, they must be educated. Their equality of right to education with others cannot be disputed, and it is for the town to decide whether these considerations can be best satisfied by the present mode of proceeding, and the present amount of taxation for this purpose, or by admitting children to all the schools, irrespective of color.

The moral influence which our public schools are capable of exercising upon the pupils, is not the least valuable end to be had in view in sustaining them. Intellectual endowments are not invariably attended with moral excellence, and the mere routine of ordinary teaching cannot be expected, of itself, to make good men and women of the

pupils. But the teacher is expected to impart a variety of instruction in addition to that attending the daily recitations. He is to inculcate habits of order and neatness, of decorous deportment and purity of speech. No faithful teacher permits the room which he occupies to be soiled with rubbish which neatness prohibits, or the walls to be defaced with improper inscriptions, or the practice of boorish manners, falsehood, vulgarity, profanity, or ill-intended language. All these meet his disapproval and rebuke; and his school is a medium of imparting all the elements of good character. Conducted, as the schools of this town are, without exception, by teachers of upright and elevated sentiments, it is believed that the highest welfare of the scholars is to be sought by placing them in school and keeping them there as long as circumstances permit. Their early removal is a loss to themselves, of which they become aware, not immediately, but subsequently. The number of boys who complete the High School course is comparatively small. Could not more do so with advantage? Or, if some must leave without completing it, could they not continue longer than they do? Might not a larger number of pupils of thirteen years old and upward find it to their benefit to attend the schools in the North and Northeast Districts? Though these schools have been quite well attended in the winter, the number of large scholars has not been large. Both intellectual and moral results would well repay the parents the trouble they might be at in securing the attendance of children now out of school.

According to an estimate of children between five and fifteen years of age in this town, only about one-half the number are at any one time in school, and probably one-fourth do not attend school at all. This is an alarming fact. The probability is, that the greater proportion of these are the children of foreign parentage. But, if we have one hundred and seventy-five children, of whatever class, growing up among us without education, what is to be their future? What their influence upon society? It is here that we must look chiefly for the element that renders communities insecure, and keeps civilization down. Ignorance is a prolific parent of crime, and the children now spoken of will grow up in ignorance unless they are by some means brought into the public schools. What remedy should be applied to this evil the Committee will not undertake to decide; but have no hesitation in saying that it is a subject to which the citizens and authorities of the town would do well to give their attention.

It can scarcely be too frequently reiterated that the absence of scholars from school once or a few times in a term, is an evil, the magnitude of which is not appreciated by those who look only casually at the subject. Many instances of absence have been, during the year, occasioned by sickness, which is unavoidable. But, with the vacations, terms and sessions arranged as they are, it would seem that the cases of absence might be more rare. Slight causes ought not to occasion

absence, and if all acted upon this principle, the number of scholars recorded as "not absent at all" might be much larger.

The Committee do not hesitate to commend the schools of the town to the same fostering care which has so well guarded them heretofore. They cannot forbear, however, to express the hope that a larger amount will be appropriated to this object the coming year than heretofore. This will be necessary, both to meet the deficit of the past year and to cover the current expenses of the year to come. Several of the buildings are old, and need constant expenditures of money to keep them in a fit condition to be occupied by our children. If these expenditures are to come from the school appropriation, the amount voted should be sufficient to meet them, and in making provision for school purposes, this fact should be kept in view in addition to the considerations which ordinarily influence decisions of this nature. The members of the Committee do not flatter themselves that they were elected to this office because they were supposed to be more interested in the public schools than their fellow-citizens are; and in a town that has so long manifested a very earnest devotion to this cause as Bristol has, it is believed to be sufficient to lay the facts before the people in order to obtain the necessary funds to keep the schools, at least, in as good condition as they have already reached.

M. J. TALBOT, Chairman.

R. S. ANDREWS, Secretary and Superintendent.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

SOUTH DISTRICT.—M. J. Talbot, Thomas Vernon, W. C. G. Cushman, Jonathan Waldron, J. N. Burgess, John B. Munro, Robert S. Andrews.

MIDDLE DISTRICT.—William Manchester.

NORTH DISTRICT.—William H. Church.

M. J. Talbot, *Chairman*; R. S. Andrews, *Secretary and Superintendent*; M. J. Talbot, Thomas Vernon, W. C. G. Cushman, *Examining Committee*.

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

SALARIES.		1864-5.	1863-4.
High School, Principal.....		\$800 00	\$724 90
" " Assistant.....		300 00	250 00
1st Grammar School, Teacher.....		700 00	600 00
2d " " ".....		325 00	300 00
3d " " ".....		275 00	250 00
1st Intermediate School ".....		250 00	225 00
2d " " ".....		225 00	225 00
North Primary " . Principal.....		225 00	200 00
" " " Assistant.....		175 00	150 00
Centre " " Teacher.....		250 00	215 00
South " " Principal.....		225 00	200 00
" " " Assistant.....		175 00	150 00
State St. " " Teacher.....		200 00	160 00
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$4,125 00	\$3,624 00
Rents.....		160 00	
Repairs and Incidental Expenses..		259 19	
		<hr/>	
		\$4,544 19	\$4,544 19

MIDDLE DISTRICT.

Salary.....	600 00	450 00	
Incidental Expenses.	10 50		\$610 50
			<hr/>
			\$5,154 69

NORTH DISTRICT.

Salary.....	300 00	300 00	
Repairing, Fuel, &c.....	40 00		\$340 00

NORTHEAST DISTRICT.

Salary	250 00	225 00	
Repairs, Fuel, &c.	29 96		\$279 96
Printing Reports, &c	31 00		
Charles A. Greene's bill for advertising...	15 42		
State Street School Books, Fuel, &c.....	46 69		
Clocks for Schools.....	27 50		\$120 61
Superintendent and Examining Committee.			\$200 00
			<hr/>
			\$6,095 26
Amount of Appropriation.....			\$5,900 00
			<hr/>
Amount overdrawn.....			\$195 26

TOWN OF BARRINGTON.

The School Committee of the town of Barrington respectfully Report:—

That the three different schools in town have been in successful operation during the usual months the past year. Competent teachers have had the care of the schools, and the desired results of their labors have been manifest.

One interesting feature in regard to our schools is, that the willingness of the Districts to support and continue the schools is more and more plain, by their increased contributions. One thing yet to be secured, which would greatly contribute to the interest of the schools, and to the comfort of the teacher, is the more full coöperation of the parents. Facts go to show that they little think how much the members of a school are interested by the presence of visiting friends, and what a cheerful impulse it gives to the feelings of teachers.

If the town is so fortunate as to appoint a suitable town Committee, who attend faithfully to their work, it should be remembered that this will not diminish the responsibility of those who are under the highest obligations to be coöperators with the teachers, and to do what they can to place the school under circumstances to secure the greatest prosperity. It is hoped that what is so manifest will soon work the desired change.

There is too great a variety of text-books, on the same subject, in some if not all the schools. It makes it necessary to have too many classes, and small ones, and too much time is taken up in the recitations. And it is not an easy matter to expel books from the school-room, which ought to give place to others and better ones. No new books have been introduced into the schools, by the Committee, the past year, though changes might have been made to the advantage of the schools. A sense of duty and responsibility should characterize such a work.

The School in District No. 1, was taught in the Spring and Summer by Miss Harriet L. Goodwin, whose amiable deportment, whose finished education, and whose wise and judicious management, united to make her a very acceptable and successful teacher. Under her superintendence and instruction the school prospered, and the expectations of parents and guardians were met. When she left the good wishes of those who employed her went with her.

She was succeeded in the Winter Term by Miss Addie E. Peck, whose enterprise, deep interest in her work, and whose persevering labors have placed the school in its present eligible position. When employed in any District her whole heart, her best energies, and her whole time is given to the work to which she is called. She does not allow scholars to be idle in the school-room, and gives them to understand that study is the only business of school hours, and that order and diligence are the two essential things in the school-room.

The School in District No. 2, has been taught by Miss Mary S. Battey, for the whole year. She has all due literary qualifications. She rules by love, and gives none of her scholars occasion to feel that she is not the kind and faithful teacher, and that she is not anxious to have them learn. The parents, whose children are under her care, may well depend upon their making progress. Her heart seems fixed upon the good of her scholars, and she spares no pains to effect this. Her love for the school-room, and her peculiar interest in all that pertains to the business of instruction, must gain the observation of all who have the privilege of seeing her in her work. Her school has been in a prosperous condition, and she is fully entitled to the credit of it. She will probably not want for employment in her calling.

The School in District No. 3, was taught by Miss Addie E. Peck during the Spring and Fall Terms. She commenced the Spring Term with reasons to feel that more than a usual amount of care and labor were necessary to secure a character to the school which it ought to have. Under the influence of a purpose to strive for the accomplishment of what she saw *wanting*, she *went to her work*, and one term was not needed to show that she was steadily approaching the point at which she was aiming. During both the Spring and Fall Terms, she was very successful in governing the school and giving instruction, and the happy results of the two terms were seen at the examinations, by parents and Town Committee, and it was a matter of much regret to the members of the District, when she felt to say "that she could keep the school no longer." The school is in fair standing as one of the three sisters.

The School, in the Winter Term, was taught by Mr. Samuel Merry, whose mind and energies have been given to the work of teaching a considerable portion of the time for years. He devoted the season for which he was employed among us to his specific work. He was a good disciplinarian, and insisted not only upon obedience to authority, but upon the maintenance of good morals. He wished to have becoming things *around* the school house, as well as *in* it. The examination at the end of the term exhibited progress in study, a healthful state of the school, and was very pleasant to visitors who were present on the occasion.

MONEY RECEIVED BY THE DISTRICTS FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.

From the Town.....	\$400 00
From the State.....	275 40
From Registry Taxes...	25 11
Total.....	\$700 51

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL MONEY.

District No. 1.....	\$221 70
" " 2.....	238 75
" " 3.....	240 05
Total.....	\$700 50

